REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1899-1900.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

00134037

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

[Price, 12 *rupees*.] 1900. [18 *shillings*.]

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN INDIA.

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore.
E. Seymour Hale, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Newm
Supe
Thac
Thac

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

E. A.
Const
Deig
P. S.
Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.
B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London, W.
Williams & Norgate, Oxford.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.
Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

134037

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1899-1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

20/1/30

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1900.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

PAGE

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Governor and Council ... ... (3)
Events of interest ... ... (3)
His Excellency the Governor's tours ... (3)
Travancore state ... ... (3)
Cochin state ... ... (4)
Gódávari agency ... ... (6)
Vizagapatam agency ... ... (6)
Ganjám agency ... ... (6)
Pudukkóttai state ... ... (7)
Banganapalle state ... ... (7)
Sandúrú state ... ... (8)
Political pensions ... ... (8)
Covenanted civilians ... ... (8)

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Government and alienated lands ... ... (8)
Land Revenue administration ... ... (10)
Revenue survey ... ... (10)
Revenue settlement ... ... (11)
Inám commission ... ... (11)
Court of wards ... ... (11)

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation ... ... (12)
Police ... ... (12)
Rewards ... ... (14)
Factories ... ... (14)
Sulphur licenses ... ... (14)
Arms Act ... ... (14)
Crime and Criminal justice ... ... (14)
Prisons ... ... (15)
Vagrancy ... ... (16)
Public charities ... ... (16)
Civil justice ... ... (16)
Registration ... ... (17)
Registration of joint stock companies ... (18)
Volunteering ... ... (18)
Marine ... ... (18)
Destruction of wild animals ... ... (19)

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season, rainfall and cultivation ... ... (19)
Land records and agriculture ... ... (21)
Government horticultdre ... ... (21)
Government cinchona ... ... (21)
Forests ... ... (21)
Trade—
(*a*) Sea-borne trade ... ... (22)
(*b*) External trade ... ... (22)
(*c*) Trade with foreign countries ... (23)
(*d*) External coasting trade ... ... (23)
(*e*) Imports and exports of private treasure ... ... (23)
Public Works—
Buildings and roads ... ... (23)
Irrigation ... ... (24)
Railways ... ... (27)
Imperial post ... ... (28)
District post ... ... (29)
Imperial telegraphs ... ... (29)

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross revenue and charges ... ... (29)
Circulation of small silver and copper ... (29)
Land revenue ... ... (29)
Salt revenue ... ... (30)
Stamps ... ... (30)
Abkári revenue ... ... (30)
Opium ... ... (30)

PAGE

Sea and land customs ... ... (30)
Forest department ... ... (30)
Registration ... ... (30)
Other Imperial and Provincial civil services ... ... (30)
Excluded Local funds ... ... (30)
Public Works—
Imperial ... ... (30)
Postal department ... ... (31)
Telegraph department ... ... (31)
Loans ... ... (31)
Provincial services ... ... (31)
Incorporated Local funds ... ... (31)
Currency transactions ... ... (31)
Frauds ... ... (31)

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital and sanitary statistics ... ... (32)
Plague ... ... (33)
Sanitary engineering ... ... (33)
Vaccination ... ... (33)
Medical relief ... ... (34)
Emigration ... ... (34)

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Madras University ... ... (35)
Collegiate education—
Arts ... ... (35)
Law ... ... (35)
Medicine ... ... (35)
Engineering ... ... (35)
Teaching ... ... (36)
Agriculture ... ... (36)
Secondary education of boys ... ... (36)
Secondary education of girls ... ... (37)
Primary education ... ... (37)
Training schools ... ... (37)
Schools of medicine ... ... (37)
Technical, industrial or art schools ... (38)
Private and indigenous schools ... ... (38)
General statistics ... ... (38)
Finances ... ... (38)
Registration of books ... ... (39)
Miscellaneous ... ... (39)
Lawrence asylum, Ootacamund ... ... (39)
Government examinations ... ... (39)
School of Arts ... ... (40)
Government Museum—Connemara library. (40)
Oriental manuscripts library ... ... (40)
Kodaikánal and Madras observatory ... (40)
Madras Meteorological department ... (40)
The Press ... ... (40)

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY ... ... (40)

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Administration of Local funds under Act V of 1884 ... ... (41)
Municipal administration—
Mufassal ... ... (42)
Madras Town ... ... (42)
Ecclesiastical ... ... (43)
Stationery depot ... ... (43)
Government press and its branch at the Penitentiary ... ... (43)
Lawrence asylum press ... ... (43)
District presses ... ... (43)
Chemical Examiner's department ... ... (43)
Employment of Muhammadans in Government service ... ... (44)

PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PAGE

TRAVANCORE STATE (15th August 1898 to 15th August 1899—M.E. 1073).

General and political ... 1
Anti-Shánár riots ... 1
Season and rainfall ... 1
Land revenue ... 1
Survey and settlement ... 1
Legislation ... 1
Police ... 1
Factories ... 2
Criminal courts ... 2
Jails ... 2
Civil justice ... 2
Registration ... 3
Forests ... 3
Trade ... 3
Public works ... 3
Anchal ... 4
Salt ... 4
Stamps ... 4
Excise and customs ... 4
Financial ... 4
Medical ... 4
Conservancy and sanitation ... 5
Education ... 5

COCHIN STATE (15th August 1898 to 15th August 1899—M.E. 1074).

General and political ... 5
Season and rainfall ... 5
Land revenue ... 5
Legislation ... 5
Police ... 5
Criminal justice ... 6
Jails ... 6
Civil justice ... 6
Registration ... 6
Forests ... 7
Trade ... 7
Public works ... 7
Railway ... 7
Postal department ... 7
Salt ... 7
Stamps, excise and customs ... 7
Financial ... 7
Conservancy and sanitation ... 7
Medical ... 7
Education ... 8

GÓDÁVARI AGENCY (1899–1900).

Season and health ... 8
Boundary disputes ... 8
Disturbances ... 8
Police ... 8
Criminal justice ... 8
Civil justice ... 8
Public works ... 8
Abkári ... 8
Medical ... 8
Education ... 9
Mining ... 9

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY (1899–1900).

General ... 9
Season and public health ... 9
Boundary disputes ... 9
Criminal justice ... 10
Civil justice ... 10
Police ... 10
Wild animals ... 10
Forests ... 10
Public works ... 10
Abkári ... 10
Opium ... 10
Sanitation ... 11
Medical ... 11
Education ... 11

GANJÁM AGENCY (1899–1900).

Season, public health and crops ... 11
Boundary disputes ... 11
Disturbance and hill chiefs ... 11
Criminal justice ... 11
Civil justice ... 11
Police ... 11
Wild animals ... 11
Forests ... 12
Public works ... 12
Abkári ... 12
Opium ... 12
Sanitation ... 12
Medical ... 12
Education ... 12
Demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue ... 12
State prisoners ... 12

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE (Fasli 1309—July 1st, 1899 to June 30th, 1900).

General and political ... 12
Season and public health ... 12
Land revenue ... 12
Revenue survey and settlement ... 13
Legislation ... 13
Police ... 13
Criminal justice ... 13
Jails ... 13
Civil justice ... 13
Registration ... 13
Public works ... 13
Financial ... 13
Abkári ... 13
Medical ... 13
Education ... 13

BANGANAPALLE (1899–1900).

Season and public health ... 13
Land revenue—
Arrears ... 13
Current ... 13
Survey ... 14
Police ... 14
Jails ... 14
Criminal justice ... 14
Civil justice ... 14
Registration ... 14
Cultivation ... 14
Public works ... 14
Post office ... 14
Finance ... 14
Abkári ... 14
Loans ... 14
Medical ... 15
Education ... 15

SANDURU (1899–1900).

General and political ... 15
Season, rainfall and crops ... 15
Police ... 15
Criminal justice ... 15
Civil justice ... 15
Prisons ... 15
Registration ... 15
Forests ... 15
Financial ... 15
Loans ... 16
Vital statistics ... 16
Public health ... 16
Medical ... 16
Education ... 16

POLITICAL PENSIONS (1899–1900).

Carnatic stipends ... 16

COVENANTED CIVILIANS (1899–1900) ... 16

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

PAGE

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS (Fasli 1308—July 1898 to June 1899).
- Land revenue ... 17
- Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates ... 17
- Shrotriem jódi ... 17
- Number of ryotwári villages and holdings ... 17
- Ryotwári cultivation ... 19
- Water-rate and second-crop charge ... 19
- Season remission—Remissions for waste ... 19
- Shavi or short crop ... 19
- Tirvakammi—Difference between wet and dry assessment ... 19
- Miscellaneous revenue ... 20
- Net ryotwári demand ... 20
- Total land revenue demand—Current ... 20
- Cesses ... 20
- Total demand under land revenue and cesses—
  - Current ... 20
  - Arrears ... 20
- Total current and arrears ... 21
- Charges ... 21
- Coercive processes ... 21
- Costs in civil suits ... 22
- Interest on arrears of land revenue ... 22
- Transfer of registry of holdings ... 22
- Inspection of boundary and field marks ... 22
- Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts ... 22

SURVEYS (1899–1900).
- Outturn of work ... 24
- Expenditure ... 24
- Outturn of each division ... 24
- Central office ... 26
- Area remaining for survey ... 26
- Cost of survey work to Government ... 26
- Tests of accuracy ... 26
- Miscellaneous ... 26

REVENUE SETTLEMENT (1899–1900).
- Outturn of work ... 27
- Settlement registers and survey maps ... 28
- Progress of settlement ... 29
- Janmam registration ... 29
- Expenditure and revenue ... 29

INÁM COMMISSION (1899–1900) ... 29

COURT OF WARDS (1898–99). (Fasli 1308—July 1898 to June 1899).
- Number of estates under management ... 30
- Estates handed over ... 30
- Holdings ... 30
- Cultivation ... 30
- Demand of estates ... 30
- Demand, collection and balance ... 30
- Financial ... 31
- Utilization of surplus balances and advances to tenants ... 31
- Public works ... 31
- Debts due to estates ... 31
- Debts due by estates ... 31
- Education of wards ... 32
- Suits ... 32
- General remarks ... 32

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION (1899–1900).
- Additional members ... 33
- Meetings of the Council ... 33
- Acts passed during the year ... 33

POLICE (1899).
- Strength of the force ... 34
- Financial ... 34
- Construction ... 34
- Proportion of police to population and area. 34
- Cost of a policeman ... 34
- Private guards ... 34
- Conduct of the force ... 34
- Punishments ... 34
- Rewards ... 34
- Enlistments and casualties ... 35
- Education ... 35
- Escapes ... 35
- Processes ... 35
- Violent or unnatural deaths ... 35
- Fires ... 35
- Known depredators ... 35
- Cognizable crime ... 35
- Murders ... 35
- Dacoities ... 36
- Robbery ... 36
- House-breaking ... 36
- Grave offences against property ... 36
- Ordinary thefts ... 36
- Cattle thefts ... 36
- Cattle-poisoning ... 36
- Offences on railways ... 36
- Offences against Revenue laws ... 36
- Offences under the Arms Act ... 36
- Security cases ... 36
- References to and by the police ... 36
- Prosecution for false complaint ... 36
- Inspections ... 36

REWARDS (1899) ... 37

FACTORIES ACT (1899) ... 37

SULPHUR LICENSES (1899) ... 37

ARMS ACT (1899) ... 37

CRIME AND OFFENCES (1899).
- Offences reported ... 38
- Offences under the Penal Code ... 38
- Offences under Special and Local laws ... 38
- Miscellaneous cases ... 39
- Cases and persons brought to trial and persons convicted ... 39
- Remarks on convictions under the Penal Code ... 39
- Recapitulation ... 39

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1899).

Courts administering criminal justice—
- Number and description of courts ... 39
- Jurisdictional changes ... 39
- Village magistrates ... 39
- Bench courts ... 39
- Special magistrates ... 40
- Subordinate Stipendiary magistrates ... 40
- District magistrates ... 40
- Courts of Session ... 40
- Presidency magistrates ... 40
- High court ... 40

Business in all Courts—
- Comparative statement of original cases and appeals ... 40
- Miscellaneous proceedings ... 40
- European British subjects ... 41

Village magistrates' courts ... 41

Regular Magistrates' Courts in the Mufassal—
(a) Original jurisdiction—

Institutions—
- Comparative statement of work received ... 41
- Disposal of cases ... 42
- Disposal of persons for trial ... 42
- Percentage of convictions ... 42
- Arrears ... 42
- Punishments ... 42
- Persons dealt with under Special Acts... 43
- Average duration ... 43
- Detention of witnesses ... 43

	PAGE
(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—	
Appeals	43
Revision cases	43
Courts of Session—	
(a) Original jurisdiction—	
Institutions, results and disposals ...	44
Sentences	44
Average duration	44
Witnesses	44
(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—	
Appeals	44
Revision cases	45
Presidency Magistrates' Courts—	
Institutions and results	45
Witnesses	45
High Court—	
(a) Original jurisdiction—	
(1) Sessions cases	45
(2) Cases under s. 307, Cr. P.C.	45
(3) Cases under s. 374, Cr. P.C.	45
(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—	
Appeals	46
Revision cases	46
Miscellaneous work	46
Summary	46
PRISONS (1899).	
Number of jails	47
Number and disposal of prisoners	47
Civil prisoners	47
Under-trial prisoners	47
Convicts	47
Religion, age, sex, education and occupation of convicts	47
Length and nature of sentences	47
Previous convictions, and identification of prisoners	48
Escapes	48
Jail offences and punishments	48
The mark system	48
Employment of convicts as prison officers ...	48
Dietary	48
Financial	48
Value of jail supplies	48
Employment of convicts	49
Health of prisoners	49
Burmese convicts	49
Inspections	49
Summary	49
VAGRANCY (1899)	49
PUBLIC CHARITIES (1899–1900).	
Monegar choultry and connected charities.	50
Rája of Venkatagiri's choultry	50
Triplicane Langerkhána and money doles to the Muhammadan paupers	51
CIVIL JUSTICE (1899).	
(A) Territorial changes	51
(B) Courts administering Civil Justice—	
Classes of tribunals	52
(C) The Litigation of the Presidency—	
(I) All courts together	52
(II) Village courts	52
(III) Regular courts in the mufassal—	
(a) Original litigation	52
(b) Appellate litigation	53
(IV) Presidency court of small causes ...	53
(V) The City civil court	53
(VI) High court—	
(a) Original litigation	53
(b) Appellate litigation	53
(D) Business in the Courts—	
(a) Original jurisdiction—	
Suits	54
(I) Village courts	54

	PAGE
(II) Regular Courts in the Mufassal—	
(a) Original jurisdiction—	
Suits	54
Execution	55
Insolvency	55
Miscellaneous cases	55
(b) Appellate jurisdiction	55
(c) Business of all kinds	56
(III) Presidency Court of Small Causes—	
Suits	56
Execution	56
Miscellaneous cases	56
(IV) The City Civil Courts—	
Suits	56
Execution	56
Miscellaneous cases	56
(V) High Court—	
(a) Original side—	
Suits	56
Execution	56
Insolvency	57
Miscellaneous cases	57
(b) Appellate side—	
Appeals from decrees and orders.	57
Revision and reference	57
Miscellaneous cases	57
(c) Business of all kinds	57
(E) Financial	58
(F) Miscellaneous	58
(G) Summary	59
REGISTRATION (1899–1900).	
Number of registration offices, average area and population per office	59
Registration in Books I, III and IV ...	59
Registration in each district	59
Aggregate and average value of transactions.	60
Wills and authorities to adopt	60
Registration on payment of fine	60
Searches and copies	60
Minor operations	60
Refusals to register	60
Appeals	60
Percentage of documents copied on the day of presentation	61
Arrears	61
Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed	61
Impounded documents	61
Prosecutions	61
Financial results	61
Receipts and expenditure in each district ...	62
Inspections	62
Transfer of revenue registry	62
Miscellaneous	62
REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES (1899–1900)	62
VOLUNTEERING (1899–1900)	63
MARINE (1899–1900).	
Marine Acts	64
Wrecks and casualties	64
Boat supply	64
Dredging operations	64
Weather	64
Marine works	65
Navigation, tonnage and dues	65
Trade	65
Outports	65
Port funds	66
DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS (1899).	
Number killed	66
Rewards	66

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PAGE

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION (1899-1900).

Season and rainfall ... 67
Cultivation ... 68
Prices ... 68
Rice ... 69
Dry grains ... 69
Wages ... 70

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE (1899-1900).

Survey training of Revenue Inspectors ... 70
Taluk and village establishments ... 70
Survey training of karnams ... 71
Tours of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture ... 71
Land Record staff and famine relief ... 71
Village statistical registers and firka books. 71

Imperial scientific enquiry—
Geology ... 71
Botany ... 72
Chemistry ... 72
Statistics ... 72
Veterinary science ... 73
Meteorology ... 73
Entomology ... 73

Provincial scientific enquiry—
Agricultural Inspectors ... 73
The College farm and botanical gardens, Saidapet ... 74
Barley shows ... 74
Ground-nuts ... 74
Seoni seed-wheat ... 74
Sugarcane ... 74
Sisal hemp ... 75

Veterinary science—
Pony and mule-breeding operations ... 75
Cattle fair ... 75
Statistics ... 75
Paris exhibition ... 75
Agricultural education ... 75

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE (1899-1900).

Gardens ... 76
Library ... 76
Financial ... 77
Miscellaneous ... 77

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA (1899-1900).

Season and rainfall ... 77
Financial ... 77
Permanent plantation ... 77
Crop ... 77
Factory ... 78
Sale of quinine ... 78

FORESTS (1st July 1899 to 30th June 1900).

General ... 78
Areas and boundaries ... 79
Forest settlement ... 81
Demarcation ... 81
Surveys and working plans ... 81
Forest offences ... 82
Protection from fire ... 83
Grazing ... 83
Natural reproduction ... 83
Communications and buildings ... 84
Yield and working ... 85
Financial ... 86

TRADE (1899-1900).

Total trade ... 86
Total External trade—Exports— ... 87
Hides and skins ... 88
Coffee ... 88
Rice and paddy ... 88
Other grains ... 88
Cotton, raw ... 88
Oils ... 89
Spices ... 89
Indigo ... 89
Cotton piece-goods ... 89
Seeds ... 90
Coir, yarn and rope ... 90

PAGE

Sugar ... 90
Cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernel ... 90
Tobacco ... 90
Tea ... 90
Cotton twist and yarn ... 90
Live animals ... 90
Timber and wood ... 90
Other articles ... 91

External trade—Imports— ... 91
Cotton piece-goods ... 92
Grain and pulse ... 93
Cotton twist and yarn ... 93
Kerosine oil ... 93
Metals ... 93
Salt ... 94
Coal, coke and patent fuel ... 94
Apparel including boots, shoes and military uniforms ... 94
Spices ... 94
Timber and wood ... 94
Machinery and mill work ... 94
Liquors ... 94
Spirits and liqueurs ... 95
Railway materials ... 95
Stationery including paper and pasteboard ... 95
Hardware and cutlery ... 95
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ... 96
Provisions ... 96
Gunny bags ... 96
Other articles ... 96
Private treasure ... 96
Government stores ... 97
Government treasure ... 97
Share taken by each country in total exports and imports ... 97
Balance of trade ... 98
Trade with foreign countries ... 98

(I) European trade—
(a) United Kingdom ... 100
(b) Austria-Hungary ... 101
(c) Belgium ... 101
(d) France ... 101
(e) Germany ... 101
(f) Holland ... 102
(g) Italy ... 102
(h) Norway ... 102
(i) Russia ... 102
(j) Spain ... 102
(k) Sweden ... 103

(II) Trade with Africa—
(a) Egypt ... 103
(b) Mauritius ... 103
(c) Natal ... 103

(III) Trade with America—
(a) United States ... 103

(IV) Trade with Asia—
(a) Arabia ... 104
(b) Ceylon ... 104
(c) China, Hongkong and Treaty Ports 104
(d) Japan ... 104
(e) Java ... 105
(f) Persia ... 105
(g) Straits Settlements ... 105
(h) Sumatra ... 106
(i) Turkey in Asia ... 106

(V) Australia—
Victoria ... 106
Coasting trade ... 106
Internal trade ... 107
Treasure ... 108
Total sea-borne trade ... 108

Customs revenue—
Import duty ... 108
Refunds and drawbacks ... 109
Export duty ... 109
Shipping ... 109

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL (1899-1900) ... 111

PAGE

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS (1899-1900).

Administration 112
Circle charges 112
Divisional charges 113
Casualties and retirements 113
Grants and expenditure 113
Revenue receipts 114
Imperial—Military works 114
Imperial—Civil works 114
Provincial—Civil Buildings—
Forest 115
Customs 115
Land Revenue buildings 115
Consulting Architect's division 116
Educational 116
Ecclesiastical 117
Law and Justice 117
Jails 117
Police 118
Medical 118
Registration 118
Public works buildings 119
Communications 119
Miscellaneous public improvements ... 120
Incorporated Local funds 120
Excluded Local funds—Port funds 120
Contribution works 120
Famine relief 121
Lighthouses 121
Public works stores 121
Public works workshops 121
Dowlaishweram workshops 121
Bezwada workshops 122
Government brick and tile manufactory. 122
Government lime kilns 122

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION (1899-1900).

General remarks—
Classes of works 122
Expenditure 122
Area irrigated 122
Revenue 122

Works under Class I—
Capital outlay 122
Profit or loss based on realizations ... 123

Gódávari delta system—
Capital account 123
Revenue account 123
Maintenance and repairs 124
Area irrigated and revenue 124

Kistna delta system—
Capital account 124
Revenue account 125
Maintenance and repairs 125
Area irrigated and revenue 125

Pennéru river canals—
Capital account 125
Revenue account 125
Maintenance and repairs 125
Area irrigated and revenue 125

Kurnool-Cuddapah canal—
Capital account 126
Revenue account 126
Maintenance and repairs 126
Area irrigated and revenue 126

Barúr tank project 126

Cauvery delta system—
Capital account 126
Area irrigated and revenue 126
General 126

Srívaikuntam anicut system—
Capital account 126
Revenue account 127
Area irrigated and revenue 127

Periyár project—
Capital account 127
Revenue account 127
Maintenance and repairs 127
Area irrigated and revenue 127
General remarks 127

Rushikulya project—
Capital account 127
Revenue account 128
Area irrigated and revenue 128
General remarks 128
Works under Class II 128

PAGE

Ganjám minor rivers system—
Capital account 128
Maintenance and repairs 128
Area irrigated and revenue 128

Múniyeru project—
Capital account 128
Area irrigated and revenue 129
General 129

Dondapad tank project—
Capital account 129
Area irrigated and revenue 129
General 129

Sagiléru "upper" project—
Capital account 129
Area irrigated and revenue 129

Chopaud project 129

Cumbum tank system 129

Thádapalli channel system—
Capital account 129
Revenue account 129
Area irrigated and revenue 129

Arkankóta channel system 129

Kalingaroyen channel system 130

Pálár anicut system—
Capital account 130
Area irrigated and revenue 130

Poiney anicut system 130

Cheyáru anicut system 130

Chembrambákam tank system 130

Madras water-supply and irrigation extension. 130

Valláru anicut system 130

Tirukkóyilúr anicut system—
Capital account 130
Revenue account 131
Maintenance and repairs 131
Area irrigated and revenue 131

Mehmathur anicut system—
Revenue account 131
Maintenance and repairs 131
Area irrigated and revenue 131

Vriddháchalam anicut system—
Capital account 131
Revenue account 131
Maintenance and repairs 131
Area irrigated and revenue 131

Shatiatope anicut system—
Capital account 131
Revenue account 131
Maintenance and repairs 131
Area irrigated and revenue 131

Pelandorai anicut system—
Capital account 132
Revenue account 132
Maintenance and repairs 132
Area irrigated and revenue 132

Lower Coleroon anicut system—
Capital outlay 132
Revenue account 132
Maintenance and repairs 132
Area irrigated and revenue 132

Nandyar channel 132

Marudur anicut system 132

Chilka lake canal (tidal) 132

Buckingham canal (navigation)—
Capital account 133
Revenue account 133
Maintenance 133
Tools and plant 133
Receipts 133
General 133
Védáranniem canal (tidal) 133

Ganjám-Gopalpur canal 133

Works under Class III—
Outlay and receipts 133
Area irrigated and revenue 133
Total receipts compared with charges ... 134
Area irrigated, revenue and expenditure... 134

Works under Class IV—
Tank restoration scheme—
Extent of investigation operations 135
Estimates sanctioned 135

Works under Class V 136

PAGE

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH (1899–1900).

(a) General—
Railways in the Madras Presidency ... 137
Lines under construction, or opened during the year 137
Lines projected 138

(b) Madras Railway—
Open mileage 141
New works 141
Accidents 141
Employés 141
Police 141
Volunteers 141
Medical Department 142
Schools 142
Stores and materials 142
Rolling-stock 142
Capital transactions 142
General results 143
Gross earnings 143
Coaching traffic 143
Goods traffic 144
Working expenses 144
Train service 145
Rates and fares 145

(c) Kolar Gold Fields Railway—
Open mileage 145
Capital transactions 145

(d) Nilgiri Railway—
Open mileage 145
Capital transactions 145

(e) South Indian Railway—
Open mileage 145
Lines under construction 145
Accidents 146
Employés 146
Police 146
Volunteers 146
Medical department 146
Schools 146
Stores and materials 146
Rolling-stock 146

PAGE

Capital transactions 147
Traffic and working 147
Gross earnings 147
Coaching traffic 148
Goods traffic 148
Working expenses 148
Train service 149
Rates and fares 149

(f) Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway—
Open mileage 149
Capital transactions 149
General results 149
Gross earnings 149
Coaching traffic 149
Goods traffic 150
Working expenses 150

Peralam-Karaikkal Railway—
Open mileage 150
Capital transactions 150
General results 150
Gross earnings 151
Coaching traffic 151
Goods traffic 151
Working expenses 151

IMPERIAL POST (1899–1900).
Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen 152
Mail lines 152
Estimate of the correspondence for the year. 152
Money orders 153
"Value-payable" post 153
Insurance 154
Compensation paid on account of damage to, or loss of, insured articles 154
Savings' bank transactions 154
Complaints made by the public against post offices 154
Offences by postal officials 154
Mail robberies 155
Combined post and telegraph offices ... 155

DISTRICT POST (1899–1900) 155

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS (1899–1900) 155

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—
Gross revenue and expenditure 157
Opening and closing balances 157
Debt and foreign transactions 157
Remittances to other provinces 158
Supply of different kinds of money—
Currency notes 158
Small silver coin 159
Copper coin 159
Mode of keeping accounts 159

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 160
Imperial and Provincial Services—(A) Civil—
Incidence of taxation 162
(1) Land Revenue—
Receipts 163
Charges 163
(2) Salt—
Administrative changes 163
Excise system 163
Manufacture 163
Revenue and expenditure 164
(3) Stamps 165
(4) Excise—
Abkári 165
Opium 165
(5) Customs—
Sea Customs 165
Land Customs 165
(6) Assessed taxes (income tax) 165
(7) Forest 165
(8) Registration 166
(9) Other heads 166
Imperial Services—(B) Public Works—
Receipts 168
Expenditure 169
Imperial Services—(C) Postal and Telegraph ... 170
III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES 170
IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS—
(1) Incorporated Local Funds 173
Local Funds under Act V of 1884 ... 174
Village Service Funds 175
(2) Excluded Local Funds 176
V.—LOANS 177

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PAGE

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL (1899).

Registration of births 179
Registration of deaths 179
Principal diseases 180
Cholera 180
Small-pox 180
Fevers 180
Dysentery and diarrhœa 180
Injuries, &c. 180
Plague 180

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES (1899) ... 181

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES (1899) ... 182

SANITARY ENGINEERING (1899) 183

PAGE

VACCINATION (1899–1900) 184

MEDICAL RELIEF 184
Presidency town 185
Venereal disease 185
Lunatic asylums (1899) 185

EMIGRATION (1899).

Regulated emigration—Act XXI of 1883—
(*a*) Natal and Mauritius 186
(*b*) Straits Settlements 186
(*c*) Assam—Act I of 1882 186
(*d*) French Colonies 186
Free emigration 186
Immigration 186
Financial 186

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT (1899–1900).

I.—General Statistics—

General statistics 187
Distribution of schools by districts ... 188
Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction ... 188
Institutions according to managing agencies 188
Education in relation to population of school age 189
Scholars according to the classes of the community 189
Scholars according to wealth 189
Scholars according to languages studied. 190
Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox 190
Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas 190
General statistics of receipts and charges. 190
Provincial charges and receipts 191
Local Fund operations 191
Municipal operations 191
Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions ... 192
Average cost of education 192
School fees 192
Proportion of fee income to total expenditure 193
Grants-in-aid 193

II.—Controlling Agencies—

Direction 193
Inspection 194
Inspectors 194
Assistant Inspectors 194
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools. 194
Sub-Assistants of girls' schools 195
Inspecting schoolmasters 195
Superintendents of Hill schools 195
Cost of direction and inspection 195

III.—Collegiate Education—

University degrees 195
University by-laws 195
University affiliation 195
University examinations 196
Cost of the University 196

(*a*) Arts Colleges—

M.A. degree examination 197
B.A. degree examination 197
First examination in Arts 197
Number and strength of Arts Colleges ... 198

(*b*) Law—

University examinations in law 198
Law College, Madras 198

(*c*) Medicine—

University examinations in medicine ... 198
Madras Medical College 199

(*d*) Engineering—

University examinations in Engineering... 199
Madras College of Engineering 199

(*e*) Teaching—

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades 199
Training College, Rajahmundry ... 199
Teachers' College, Saidapet 199

(*f*) Agriculture—

College of Agriculture, Saidapet ... 199

IV.—Secondary Education—

(*a*) Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations—

Upper secondary examination ... 200
Matriculation examination 200

(*b*) Public upper secondary or high schools for boys—

Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys ... 200
Upper secondary schools according to management 201

(*c*) Lower secondary examination—

Lower secondary examination 201

(*d*) Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys—

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys ... 202

(*e*) Results grants examination—

Results grants examination of the lower secondary standards 202

V.—Primary education—

(*a*) Primary examination and primary Standard examinations—

Primary examination 202

PAGE

(b) Public primary schools for boys—
Primary schools for boys 203
Primary schools for boys according to management 203
Primary schools for boys managed by Government 203
Primary schools under local boards and municipalities 204
Aided and unaided primary schools for boys 204
Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups 204

(c) Results grants examination—
Number of pupils presented and passed. 204

VI.—Special education—

(a) Public examinations in connection with special education—
Teachers' certificate examinations ... 205
Government Technical examinations. 205

(b) Schools and classes for special education—
Number and strength of schools and classes for special education 205

(A) Training schools—

(i) Training Schools for Masters—
Number and strength of training schools for masters 205
Expenditure in training schools for masters 206

(ii) Training Schools for Mistresses—
Number and strength of training schools for mistresses 206

(iii) Training Schools for gymnastic instructors—
Training schools for gymnastic instructors 207

(iv) Sessional Schools—
Sessional schools 207

(B) Schools of Medicine—
Medical schools 207

(C) Technical, Industrial or Art schools—
Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools. 208
Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes 209
Work done by technical, industrial, or art schools or classes 209
Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes 209

VII.—Female Education—

(a) General condition of Female education—
General condition of female education. 209

(b) University examinations—
University examinations 209

(c) Colleges for women—
Colleges for women 210

(d) Public upper secondary or high schools for girls—
Public upper secondary or high schools for girls 210

(e) Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls—
Lower Secondary examination ... 210
Number and strength 210

(f) Public primary schools for girls—
Primary examination 211
Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls 211

PAGE

(g) Results grants examination—
Results grants examination 212

VIII.—Education of Special Classes of the Community—
Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans 212
Muhammadans 212
Mappillas 212
Panchamas 212
Expenditure on Panchama schools ... 213
Education of aboriginal and Hill tribes 213

IX.—Indigenous Education—
Number and strength of indigenous and private institutions 213

X.—Scholarships—
Scholarships 214

XI.—General Remarks—
Summary of progress 214
Extent of primary education in rural villages 214
Teaching staff in primary and secondary schools for boys 214
Schools for the blind and deaf-mutes ... 215
Physical education 215
Educational associations and reading rooms 215
Changes in the Educational rules ... 215
Recommendations of the Education Commission 215

MEDICAL COLLEGE (1899–1900).
Strength 215
Female students 215
College department 215
Apothecary department 215
Chemist and Druggist department 215
Hospital Assistant department 215
Sanitary Inspectors' class 215
University examinations 216
Library and museum 216
Financial 216

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM (1899–1900).
Male branch 216
Female branch 216

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS (1899–1900).
Examinations held during the year 217
The Primary examination 217
The Lower Secondary examination 217
The Upper Secondary examination 218
The Government Technical examinations ... 218
Hand-writing and Dictation Test for undergraduates 218
Subordinate Medical Competitive examination 219
Special Tests 219
Examinations for women 219
Financial 219

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (1899).
Books registered 220
Subjects 220
Copyright 220
General 220

ARTS AND SCIENCES.
The Madras School of Arts (1899–1900) ... 220

Government Central Museum (1899–1900)—
Visitors 221
Grounds 221
Anthropology 221
Numismatics 222
Art gallery 222
Economic and botanical 222

	PAGE
Mineralogy	222
Industrial monograph	222
Sea-fisheries investigation	222
Natural History (animal)	222
Connemara Public Library	222
Expenditure	222
Oriental Manuscripts Library (1899–1900) ...	222
Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories (1899–1900)—	
General	223
Kodaikánal Observatory—	
Buildings and instruments	223
Observations	223
Publications	223
Library	223
The grounds	223
Meteorological	223
Madras Observatory—	
Instruments	224
Observations	224
Madras meantime	224
Daily weather telegrams and special storm observations	224
Meteorological	224
Meteorological Department (1899–1900)—	
Revenue Board rain stations	225
Returns	225
Expenditure	225
Miscellaneous	225
Government Architecture (1899–1900) ...	226
THE PRESS (1899)	226

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE
ARCHÆOLOGY (1899–1900)—	
Work done during the year	227
Description of temples, &c.	227

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE
ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884 (1899–1900).	
Local Boards and Union Panchâyats ...	228
Receipts	229
Expenditure	230
Roads	231
Medical institutions and vaccination ...	231
Sanitation	231
Education	232
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL (1899–1900).	
General	232
Receipts	232
Incidence of taxation	233
Charges	233
Roads	233
Water-supply and drainage	233
Education	234
Medical relief	234
Lighting	234
Miscellaneous	234
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN (1899–1900).	
Financial	234
New works—	
Communications	234
Buildings	234
Drainage	234
Water-supply	234
Repairs—	
Communications	234
Buildings	235
Drainage	235
Water-supply	235
Education	235
Hospitals and dispensaries	235
Contributions	235
Vaccination	235
Registration of births and deaths ...	235
Conservancy	235
Lighting	235
Parks	235
Fire	235
Contribution—General	235
Supervision and management	235
Repayment of debts	236
Interest on loans	236
Pensions and gratuities	236
ECCLESIASTICAL (1899–1900).	
General	236
Ordinations	236
Licenses	236
Consecration of cemeteries	236
Visitations	236
Voluntary contributions	237
STATIONERY DEPOT (1899–1900).	
Receipts and value of stock	237
Issues	237
Substitution of country for European articles	238
Cash	238
GOVERNMENT PRESS AND ITS BRANCH AT THE PENITENTIARY (1899–1900).	
Accounts	238
Printing	238
Binding	239
Type-foundry	239
Miscellaneous	239
Expenditure	239
LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS (1899)	239
DISTRICT PRESSES (1899–1900)	240
CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1899) ...	240
Cases of suspected human poisoning ...	241
Other medico-legal investigations ...	241
Miscellaneous analyses	241
EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE (1899–1900)	241

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PAGE

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Character of the surface v
2.—Climate for the year 1899 vi

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

3.—Native States for the year 1899-1900 vii
4.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year 1899-1900 viii

C.—5.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1899-1900 x

D.—6.—POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900 xvi

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

7.—Particulars of survey for the year 1899-1900 xxi
8.—Settlement table for the year 1899-1900 xxii
9.—Statement showing the incidence of the land revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending June 1899 xxiii
10.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the agricultural year 1896-97 xxv
11.—Registers of transfers of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June 1899 xxvi

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

12.—Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in 1899-1900, and sanctioned as required by Law xxix
13.—Statement of bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during 1899-1900 xxix
14.—Projects of legislation submitted by the Madras Government during 1899-1900 to the Government of India in view of their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative council ... xxx

B.—POLICE.

15.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of district police in the year 1899 xxxi
16.—Statement showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1899 xxxiv
17.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police force of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 xxxv

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

18.—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year 1899, with the cost of tribunals xxxvi
19.—(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year 1899 xxxvi
20.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year 1899 xxxvii
21.—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year 1899 xxxvii
22.—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year 1899 xxxviii

PAGE

23.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year 1899 xxxix
24.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year 1899 xl
25.—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year 1899 xli

D.—Prisons.

26.—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 xlii
27.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 xliv
28.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 ... xlvi
29.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences xlviii
30.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1899, who had been previously convicted liii
31.—Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 liv
32.—Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 lv
33.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs lvi
34.—Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 lx
35.—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 lxi
36.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 lxii
37.—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 lxvi

E.—38.—Charitable Institutions for the year 1899–1900 lxvii

F.—Judicial Statements—(Civil).

39.—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1899 lxix
40.—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1899 lxx
41.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year 1899 lxxi
42.—Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year 1899 lxxii
43.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year 1899 lxxiii
44.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the province of Madras in the year 1899 lxxiv

G.—Registration.

45.—Statement of deeds registered in the registration offices of the Madras Presidency for the year 1899–1900 lxxv

H.—Marine.

46.—Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., in charge of the Port department in the year 1899–1900 lxxvii
47.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port department under the Government of Madras during the official year 1899–1900 lxxvii

I.—Coinage and Paper Currency.

48.—Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year 1899–1900 lxxviii
49.—Paper currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year 1899–1900 lxxviii

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Produce and Labour.

50.—Statement showing the average rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the agricultural year 1899–1900 lxxxi

B.—Agriculture.

51.—Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year 1898–99 ... lxxxii

PAGE

C.—TRADE.

52.—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 lxxxviii

53.—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 ... cxii

54.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise, subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 cxxxvi

55.—Statement showing the total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into, and from, the Presidency of Madras in the official years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 cxxxvii

56.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1899-1900, compared with the totals of the year 1898-99 cxxxviii

57.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from, and to, foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1899-1900, compared with the totals of the year 1898-99. cxl

58.—Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year 1899-1900, compared with the totals of the year 1898-99 ... cxlii

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

59.—Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works department during the year 1899-1900 cxliii

60.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for, and up to the end of, 1899-1900 cxlv

E.—61.—RAILWAYS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899 cxlvi

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

62.—Land revenue for the year 1899-1900 cxlix

62*a*.—Alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily settled) tracts cxlix

63.—Account of the gross and net revenue for the year 1899-1900 cl

64.—Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1899-1900 cli

65.—Account of the cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1899-1900 ... cli

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

66.—Statement showing the births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 clv

B.—VACCINATION.

67.—Return of vaccine operations for the past five years clv

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

68.—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Madras Presidency clvi

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDUCATION.

69.—Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899-1900 clviii

70.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899-1900 clviii

71.—Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899-1900. clx

71*a*.—Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899-1900 clxii

72.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899-1900 clxiv

PAGE

72a.—Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900 clxvii

73.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900 clxix

73a.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900 clxx

74.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1899–1900 clxxii

75.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900 clxxiv

B.—Scientific and Literary.

76.—Return of scientific and literary societies for the year 1899–1900 clxxviii

77.—The Press, for the year 1899–1900 cxc

CHAPTER VIII.

Nil.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

78.—Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900 ccv

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

Statement I.—Statement showing the influence of prices of food upon the birth and death rates in each district in the Madras Presidency ccx

Statement II.—Table showing the monthly rainfall in inches in the Madras Presidency during 1897, 1898 and 1899, with the average of previous ten years ending 1896 ccxii

Diagrams (2) showing Birth and Death Rates per Mille per annum, with Rainfall and Prices of Food.

Diagrams (2) showing Birth and Death Rates in each Registration Circle.

MAPS.

1.—MAP SHOWING PUBLIC WORKS CIRCLES AND DIVISIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (*facing page* 111).

2.—MAP SHOWING IRRIGATION WORKS AND NAVIGABLE CANALS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (*facing page* 122).

3.—MAP SHOWING LINES OF RAILWAY EXISTING, UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND SURVEYED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (*facing page* 137).

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Governor and Council.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., held the office of Governor throughout the year. There was no change in the constitution of the Council.

Events of interest.

The most important event of general interest was the disturbance of the peace, in Tinnevelly and parts of Madura, known as the "anti-Shánár riots." These had their origin in the pretensions of the Shánárs—a toddy-drawing caste—to a higher social and religious status than other Hindus were willing to concede to them. The Maravars, their most bitter opponents, organised attacks on the Shánár villages. These culminated in the looting of Sivakási, on June 6th 1899, by over five thousand Maravars; when 25 persons were killed, and a large amount of property stolen or destroyed. It was found necessary to draft sepoys from Trichinopoly, as well as extra Police from neighbouring districts, to quell the disturbance. Outward tranquillity was not restored till June 16th. To prevent a recurrence of such lawlessness, a special police force was stationed in the area of disturbance; the cost of which is levied on the inhabitants of the latter tract. Government proceeded to the Nilgiris in April, and returned in October.

His Excellency the Governor's tours.

On the 10th July 1899, His Excellency the Governor left Ootacamund on a visit to Bombay, returning to Ootacamund on the 20th of that month. Two other tours were made during the year. The first was in October 1899, when His Excellency undertook a journey to inspect the Great Periyár Dam and to visit the Palni Hills and Kodaikánal. He received addresses from the residents of Kodaikánal and Periyakulam, and returned to Madras on October 27th. The second journey was in January 1900, when His Excellency went to Ootacamund to inspect the progress of certain building operations there, and returned through the North Arcot district, making halts at Chittoor, Vellore, Ránipettai and Chandragiri. He also visited Upper and Lower Tirupati. His Excellency inspected the various places of interest in, and received and replied to addresses at, all these towns. He returned to Madras on the 9th February.

Travancore State.

In the Travancore State six regulations were passed during the year, namely: the Penal Code, regulations relating to land acquisition, wills and abkári, and two regulations to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. The actual strength of the Police force at the close of the year, excluding the Superintendent and 3 Assistant Superintendents, was 1,629. The department cost Rs. 2,09,938 during the year. The police investigated 5,385 cases; 2,057 of which were referred as false, while 104 were transferred to the undetected list. There were 3,140 cases, involving 5,279 persons, before the Magistracy. 2,573 or 84·03 per cent. of the cases ended in convictions, and in these 3,434 persons, or 71·9 per cent. of those charged, were involved. Property worth Rs. 69,165 was lost; of this, property worth Rs. 24,662 or 35·6 per cent. was recovered. There were 21,520 original cases, involving 52,829 persons, for disposal by the Magistracy; of which 21,329, involving 51,324 persons, were decided. There were 889 appeals to the District Magistrates,

affecting 1,762 persons; and 886 of these, affecting 1,699 persons, were decided. The conviction and sentence of the lower courts were confirmed in the case of 56·27 per cent. of the persons concerned in the decided appeals. The Sessions courts had for disposal 185 original cases, affecting 531 persons; 177 of which, involving 463 persons, were decided. The High court decided 76 out of the 77 appeals before it, and confirmed the conviction of the lower courts in the case of 62·10 per cent. of the persons involved. The total jail population during 1074 was 2,363. The cost of the jails was Rs. 54,906, and the average expenditure per convict in the Central jail Rs. 81. In the Civil courts there were altogether 53,639 original suits for hearing; 44,825 of these were decided, leaving 8,814 in arrears. There were 2,580 appeals before the District courts, and 893 before the High court. 1,934 of the former and 724 of the latter were decided, the percentages confirmed being 55·63 and 60·09, respectively. The receipts and charges under Civil Justice were Rs. 6,17,285 and Rs. 2,96,023, respectively; and those on account of Criminal Justice Rs. 34,765 and Rs. 1,72,187, the net result being a surplus of Rs. 1,83,840. In the Registration department 147,118 documents were registered, their value being Rs. 3,04,00,598. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 2,33,630 and Rs. 96,502, respectively. The Survey and Settlement departments cost Rs. 83,359 and Rs. 1,75,991, respectively. The outturn of the former department under the head of "area computed" was 366·46 square miles. The value of the entire external trade of the country was Rs. 2,76,50,518; of which Rs. 1,72,10,342 represented the value of the exports, and Rs. 1,04,40,176 that of the imports. Including debt heads, the total revenue of the year was Rs. 93,19,807; of which land revenue and salt contributed Rs. 22,14,890 and Rs. 20,29,986, respectively. Tobacco yielded Rs. 10,53,847, abkári and opium Rs. 6,73,113, customs Rs. 7,64,721, law and justice Rs. 6,52,050, forests Rs. 5,19,668 and stamps Rs. 3,56,500. The charges were Rs. 89,95,946. The outlay on public works was Rs. 21,56,456. The total number of vaccine operations performed fell from 151,895 to 139,465, and the percentage of operations successful from 85·09 to 85·04. 50,883 births and 34,683 deaths were registered. The birth and death rates were 20·09 and 13·63 per mille of the population, respectively. The number of patients treated in the sarkar medical institutions increased from 11,494 in- and 360,697 out- patients in M.E. 1073 to 11,596 and 365,887, respectively, or 377,483 in all in 1074. Besides, 13,105 persons were treated by the Sanitary officers, and 62,106 by Native Vydians who received aid from the sarkar. The number of educational institutions in the State further rose from 3,371 to 3,521, and that of scholars from 165,489 to 176,095. Of the schools, 429 with 43,953 pupils were sarkar, 863 with 46,670 pupils private aided, and 2,229 with 85,472 pupils private unaided institutions. 135,272 pupils were boys and 40,823 girls. These numbers together amounted to 6·6 per cent. of the total population. The proportions of the population of the school-going age who attended school were, for boys 42·1 per cent. and for girls 13·2 per cent.

Cochin State.

In the Cochin State 6 Regulations were passed—dealing with survey, destruction of records, coffee stealing, land acquisition, stamps and criminal procedure. Excluding the Superintendent, the actual strength of the Police force at the close of the year was 483. The cost of maintenance during the year was Rs. 63,876. 1,072 cases were investigated by the Police, of which 925 were charged before the Magistracy. Of the total number of cases for trial 698 ended in conviction, or 71·8 per cent. against 74·19 in 1073. 1,594 persons were charged, of whom 940 or

58·9 per cent. were convicted, against 66·2 per cent. in 1073. The alleged value of property lost was Rs. 13,487; and property of the value of Rs. 8,179 or 61 per cent. of the former sum was recovered, against 78·68 per cent. in 1073. There were 4,516 original cases for trial by the Magistrates, involving 9,718 persons. 4,502 cases, affecting 9,674 persons, were decided. Of the persons concerned in decided cases, 131 were committed for trial, 1,474 or 30 per cent. convicted, and 3,448 or 70 per cent. acquitted or discharged. There were 240 appeals to the District Magistrates, all of which except one were decided; the original convictions being reversed in the case of 33 per cent. of the appellants, against 24 per cent. in 1073. There were 42 original cases, affecting 118 persons, before the Sessions courts, all of which were decided; 53 per cent. of the persons involved being convicted. The Appeal court had 31 appeals, of which 28 were decided. At the beginning of the year the Central jail had 228, and the Subsidiary jails 73, prisoners. To these 419 and 973 prisoners, respectively, were added during the course of the year, while 456 and 988 were discharged. There were thus 191 and 58 at the close of the year. The total cost of these jails was Rs. 13,822 and Rs. 2,640. The number of original suits before the Civil courts fell from 12,170 to 11,957, of which 11,551 were dealt with, against 11,848 in 1073. The proportion of litigants to population fell from 1 in 25 to 1 in 26. The appeals before the District courts also fell from 609 to 597, of which 483 were decided against 580 in 1073; the lower Courts' decisions being confirmed in 65 per cent. of the appeals. The Appeal court had 147 regular, and 125 special, appeals on its file, of which 29 and 16, respectively, were left in arrears. In 54 per cent. of the regular, and 65 per cent. of the special, appeals the decisions of the Zillah courts were confirmed; against 53 and 76 per cent. in 1073. His Highness the Raja's court of Appeal had 32 appeals on its file, 28 of which were left in arrears. The receipts and charges on account of Civil Justice were Rs. 1,14,961 and 66,058, respectively; against Rs. 1,29,498 and 66,090 in 1073. Those on account of Criminal Justice were Rs. 9,017 and Rs. 38,348. In the Registration department the number of documents registered rose to 32,203 from 30,067, while their value fell to 100 lakhs from 109 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 46,084 and Rs. 24,876, respectively. The values of the exports from, and imports into, the Sircar port of Malipuram were Rs. 11,69,939 and Rs. 2,100, respectively; against Rs. 14,95,656 and Rs. 2,21,184 in 1073. The receipts and charges of the year under service heads were Rs. 25,19,110 and Rs. 23,93,471; against Rs. 24,57,860 and Rs. 23,27,796, respectively, in 1073. Land Revenue and Salt contributed Rs. 6,91,494 and Rs. 5,03,822, respectively, Abkári and Opium yielded Rs. 1,31,280 and Rs. 32,975, Interest Rs. 1,55,037, Stamps Rs. 1,18,234, Law and Justice Rs. 1,23,978, and Forests Rs. 91,421. Under charges the most important items were Public Works Rs. 6,86,695, Palace Rs. 2,87,021, Religious Rs. 1,45,998 and Education Rs. 1,15,051. The charges were Rs. 1,25,639 less than the receipts; and the closing balance was Rs. 6,23,263. Including, however, the amount invested in Government securities—Rs. 37,62,100—and that in fixed deposits in the Bank, the total balance at credit was Rs. 48,85,363; against Rs. 46,19,000 in 1073. The births and deaths registered were 5,358 and 4,948, respectively, the rate in each case being 7 per mille of the total population. 20,108 vaccine operations were performed during the year. The percentage of operations successful fell to 90, from 93 in 1073. The number of in-patients treated during the year rose from 2,859 to 2,956, and that of out-patients from 138,760 to 160,067. The total number of schools in the

State rose from 1,042 to 1,190, and that of pupils from 34,316 to 36,057. 60 schools with 6,729 pupils were Sircar, 108 with 8,607 pupils were private aided, and 1,022 with 20,721 pupils were private unaided institutions. 25,928 pupils were boys and 10,129 girls, these numbers being respectively 48 per cent. of the male, and 19 per cent. of the female, population of school-going age, against 45·8 and 17·5 per cent. in 1073.

Gódávari Agency.

The season was, on the whole, unfavourable throughout the Gódávari Agency. The health of the people was, however, generally good. There were increases in both the birth and death rates, except in the Chodavaram division. Two boundary disputes were settled in Yellavaram. The long-standing dispute between the Birampalli and Masurumilli Mittadars was under settlement. The number of complaints against the Police decreased. 477 criminal cases, involving 1,129 persons, came up for disposal. 452 cases were decided, 383 persons being convicted and 10 committed to the Sessions. There were 30 appeals, of which 26 were decided. 360 original suits and 26 appeals were instituted, against 374 and 12, respectively, in 1898–99. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 36, against 38 at its beginning. Five new works under communications, and 15 new works under buildings were constructed; the most important among the former being the extension of the Timmapuram-Attadigada road. There was a decrease of Rs. 427 in the demand under Abkári, and a very large increase (Rs. 14,973) in the opium revenue. 15,267 patients were treated at the various hospitals, against 14,414 in 1898–99. The number of vaccine operations rose from 6,371 to 6,617, and the percentage of successful cases from 56·55 to 73·10. The number of boys belonging to aboriginal tribes under instruction rose from 173 to 215, while that of girls continued to be 27. There was a slight fall, from 689 to 674, in the number of pupils examined for results grants.

Vizagapatam Agency.

The year was peaceful in Vizagapatam agency. Small-pox was prevalent in some taluks, but not in epidemic form. Cholera broke out on a small scale at the close of the year. Throughout the agency crops suffered considerably from drought. The Bissemkatak and Payakapad estates continued under management. The suit brought by the heads of the Nowrangapur estate against the Maharája of Jeypore was retransferred to the Agent's court. The muttas in the Senior and Head Assistant Agent's divisions continued peaceful. No work was done, during the year, on the settlement and demarcation of the boundary between Jeypore and the neighbouring States in the Central Provinces. One boundary dispute was settled, and a new one arose. 1,770 criminal cases and 67 appeals were decided, against 1,799 and 91 in 1898–99; while 475 civil suits and 44 appeals were decided, against 506 and 40 in 1898–99. 42,569 patients were treated at the hospitals; and 16,306 were successfully vaccinated. The number of schools increased from 178 to 185, and that of pupils on the rolls from 3,626 to 3,740; aboriginals numbering 826 against 862. Of the total allotment of Rs. 63,000 for expenditure on public works, only Rs. 55 lapsed to Government. The abkári revenue rose from Rs. 1,31,843 to Rs. 1,45,838, and the opium revenue from Rs. 41,620 to Rs. 49,179.

Ganjám Agency.

The year's rainfall in Ganjám agency was deficient, crops were generally below the average, and in places there was considerable scarcity. There were no epidemics. Government confirmed the settlement of the boundaries between agency and ordinary tracts, and between Peddakimedi maliahs and Chinnakimedi

mutta; and their demarcation was begun. Three disputes, between Ganjám district and adjoining districts and States, which had been previously settled, were revived. The long-standing dispute between Thamla and Budarasinga muttas was settled by the Special Assistant Agent, and Government confirmed his decisions. The public peace was undisturbed throughout the year. Of Rs. 25,250 sanctioned for public works, all but Rs. 155 were spent; Rs. 7,634 on new works, Rs. 3,514 on repairs to buildings, and Rs. 10,627 on repairs to communications. A road was made from Mohana *viâ* Hill Govindapur to Bodagodo. Rs. 12,274 were realised by the auction of 92 abkári shops, against Rs. 10,310 (from 85 shops) in 1898–99. The two opium shops fetched Rs. 1,980 only, against Rs. 2,490 in 1898–99. 110 in-patients and 2,320 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Baliguda, 81 in- and 4,743 out- patients at Goomsur, and 105 in- and 4,622 out- patients at Ramagur. The numbers at the first two institutions show considerable increases. The number of cases vaccinated fell from 20,029 in 1898–99 to 16,189. The number of pupils in the schools increased by 1,006 to 4,226 and 1,787 belonged to aboriginal tribes. Of 81 suits, all but 7, and of two appeals both, were decided.

Pudukkóttai State.

His Highness the Rája of Pudukóttai visited Mysore during the year. Two regulations were passed:—(1) to provide for the arrest and surrender of persons accused of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, and (2) to empower the compulsory record of finger-prints by certain officers. The season was unfavourable. The prevailing diseases were, as usual, cholera, small-pox, and fever. 1,577 cases were reported by the Police, of which 1,491 or 94 per cent. were detected. Of 2,979 persons arrested, 56 per cent. were convicted. 2,974 cases, involving 5,246 persons, came before the magistracy, and all but 58 were decided. There were 76 appeals before the Chief Magistrate, and 12 cases before the Sessions court. The Chief court heard 12, and the Sessions court 5 appeals. 712 prisoners were admitted and 686 released. The health of the prisoners improved. There were 1,634 regular suits, 1,423 small cause suits, and 113 appeals for decision. 1,513 regular and 1,368 small cause suits, and 98 appeals were decided. The number of documents registered rose from 22,417 in fasli 1308 to 23,487; and their value from Rs. 26,52,433 to Rs. 30,51,338. The receipts and charges of the Registration department were Rs. 27,710 and Rs. 18,775, respectively. The land revenue demand was Rs. 7,07,645, and the collections Rs. 6,24,096. Rs. 31,112 were spent on Revenue Survey during the year. The total receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 18,88,648, and Rs. 10,84,063. The closing balance was Rs. 8,04,585, of which Rs. 5,10,000 were invested in Government securities. The total demand and collection under abkári were Rs. 57,021 and Rs. 56,271, respectively. The number of patients medically treated rose from 64,346 in 1308 to 73,911. The medical department cost Rs. 19,515. The number of cases vaccinated rose by 2,241 to 7,772, of which 7,205 were successful. The number of schools rose from 296 to 310.

Banganapalle State.

The year's rainfall in Banganapalle was scanty, and the harvest poor. Loans amounting to Rs. 8,000 were advanced to ryots. 232 criminal cases were decided, against 280 in 1898–99, and 394 civil suits against 312. The demand and collections were Rs. 2,25,736 and Rs. 1,43,502, respectively; against Rs. 2,21,954 and Rs. 1,93,479 in 1893–99. Charges were Rs. 1,23,246, of which only Rs. 6,500 were spent on public works. 11,071 cases were treated in the hospital, against

12,957 in 1898-99. The midwife attended 84 cases. 694 children were vaccinated. The numbers of schools and pupils fell from 22 to 21, and from 780 to 761, respectively.

Sanduru State.

In Sanduru the season was an unfavourable one. Public health was generally good. 141 criminal cases were decided in the Diwan's court, against 156 in 1898-99. The total actual receipts were Rs 48,138, or Rs. 2,569 less than in 1898-99. Charges rose to Rs. 43,710 from 41,615. The debts of the late Rája were fully liquidated by a final payment of Rs. 2,692. 8,935 patients, or 2,409 more than in 1898-99, were treated in the dispensary. Vaccinations rose from 469 to 546. The number of pupils, on the rolls of the Jubilee school, rose by 7 to 102; and there were 59 girls on the rolls of the girls' school at the end of the year.

Political pensions.

In all Rs. 2,35,205 were paid to stipendiaries, through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, against Rs. 2,43,041 in 1898-99. The number of stipendiaries rose by 1 to 58. Nine stipendiaries, drawing Rs. 47 per mensem, commuted their stipends, and received Rs. 6,709 as bonuses.

Covenanted Civilians.

The number of Covenanted Civilians was 170 on 1st April 1900, against 162 on the same date in 1899. There were, as in the previous year, 5 Statutory Civilians.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Government and alienated lands.

The peshkash payable to Government by permanently-settled estates, during the year ending 30th June 1899, was Rs. 49,94,999; or Rs. 14,776 more than in the preceding year. The shrotriem jódi for the year was Rs. 7,45,435. The total land revenue (current demand), including ryotwár and miscellaneous, was Rs. 5,76,11,686; against Rs. 5,65,35,514 in the preceding year. The increase, mainly due to the favourable character of the season, was made up as follows: (*a*) assessment of holdings 1·98 lakhs; (*b*) second-crop charge and water-rate 3·15 lakhs; (*c*) decrease in occasional remissions 5·68 lakhs; (*d*) decrease in fixed remissions ·49 lakhs; (*e*) decrease in beriz deductions ·81 lakhs. If the decrease of 1·16 lakhs under miscellaneous revenue be deducted, the total net increase is 10·95 lakhs. The total extent under occupation had steadily increased up to fasli 1307. Omitting the areas occupied without pattas, and shown in the accounts under "Miscellaneous," and the occupied area in the South Canara district for which statistics are not available, it declined by 24,000 acres during the year ending with June 1899. There were decreases in nine, and increases in eleven, districts. Nearly three-fourths of the decrease occurred in the Anantapur district alone. There as elsewhere, it was attributed to large relinquishments, owing to the unfavourable character of the season. Where an increase occurred it was generally attributable to an extension of cultivation due to favourable rains, and sometimes to the grant of pattas for land previously shown under "Miscellaneous". In Madura it was also due to the inclusion under holdings of certain lands commanded by the Periyár project, the assignment of which was ordered in fasli 1306 and fasli 1307, but not effected then owing, mainly, to delay in the sub-division of fields. In Coimbatore and Salem there were increases of 2,100 and 3,400 acres, respectively, due to the introduction of survey areas in Satyamangalam, Uttankarai and Salem taluks; but in the latter district there was, on the whole, a small decrease in the holdings,

since, on account of deficient rainfall during the south-west monsoon, relinquishments more than counterbalanced this increase. The land assessment payable to Government on ryotwári holdings, exclusive of second-crop charge and water-rate, was 438·67 lakhs; that is, nearly two lakhs, or 0·45 per cent., more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts except Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and Malabar. The increase, of which about three-fourths occurred in Gódávari and Kistna, was chiefly due to the retransfer to "Wet" of lands for which water was relinquished in fasli 1305, when the water-rate was enhanced. The increase in Madura (Rs. 22,000) was due to the assignments under the Periyár, mentioned above. Elsewhere it was mainly due to the extension of cultivation. In Coimbatore and Salem it was also in part the result of the introduction of new rates of assessment in the three taluks mentioned above. The decrease was generally attributed to large relinquishments, owing to the unfavourable season. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876–78, the occupied area showed an increase of 2·50 million acres, or 12·49 per cent. Including the area shown as "Miscellaneous;" that is, land occupied, though not included in the pattas; the increase was 2·98 million acres, or 14·6 per cent. But the real increase, after allowing for the excess due to the introduction of revised survey areas, and to the resumption as holdings of inám lands, was only 1·82 million acres; spread over all districts, except Kurnool. Owing to the unfavourable season, the total area under crops was 19·46 million acres; against 19·32 million acres in fasli 1307, and 18·90 million acres in fasli 1306. The increase was common to all districts, except Cuddapah, South Arcot, Anantapur and Malabar. It was large in Nellore, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. There was a large decrease in Cuddapah and Anantapur. Owing to the favourable character of the season in several districts of the Presidency, the remission granted during the year, on wet and dry lands, was only 4·81 lakhs; or 5·68 lakhs less than in the previous year. Other remissions and deductions, granted irrespective of season, decreased from 12·17 lakhs to 11·30 lakhs. The demand under water-rate and second-crop charge was 25·26 lakhs, or 3·15 lakhs more than in the previous year. Including these items, and excluding remissions and deductions, the net demand under ryotwár land revenue was 447·82 lakhs. Miscellaneous items of land revenue, made up chiefly of quit-rent and water-tax on minor ináms (36·94 lakhs), of revenue derived from land cultivated, but for which no pattas were issued (8·94 lakhs), of revenue derived from trees (3·25 lakhs) and of charges for water on land in zamindari and inám villages, irrigated from Government sources (10·75 lakhs), amounted to 70·89 lakhs. Including these items, the total demand was 518·71 lakhs, or 10·52 lakhs more than in the previous year. Including cesses, the total current demand was Rs. 6,48,00,021; of which Rs. 6,34,44,690, or 97·9 per cent., were collected within the year, and Rs. 732 were written off the accounts. The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20,75,844, and the collections and remissions in the year Rs. 18,34,850; leaving a balance of Rs. 2,40,994. The total demand of land revenue and cesses, both arrears and current, was thus Rs. 6,68,75,865; of which only Rs. 15,94,593, or 2·38 per cent., remained uncollected at the end of the year. Land revenue charges (including the salaries of Revenue Inspectors, but not the pay of village establishments) were Rs. 42,69,172, or 6·5 per cent. of the total collections. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 2·81 per cent. in the number of coercive processes, of all kinds, issued for the collection of revenue. As usual, the bulk

(over 90 per cent.) of these processes were mere notices of demand. There was an increase of 33·2 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property (moveable and immoveable) was attached. The number of ryots, whose property was sold, and the amount of arrears for which property was brought to sale, also increased, by about 80 and 36 per cent., respectively. The extent of land sold during the year rose from 25,421 acres to 60,806 acres; or by about 130·9 per cent. About 97 per cent. of the processes issued were served by the village agency. The total receipts, on account of process fees, were Rs. 31,445, and exceeded the charges by Rs. 12,028. The total demand, on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, was Rs. 93,880. Of this, Rs. 26,249 were collected, and Rs. 3,527 remitted. The number of applications for transfer of registry, presented through Registration officers to the Revenue Department, decreased by 11·0 per cent., as compared with that received in the previous year; but the proportion of such applications to the total number received slightly increased.

Land Revenue administration.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India a scheme for the improvement of the establishments in the Presidency was brought into force during the year. Government considered that legislation should, if necessary, be undertaken to place beyond dispute the paramount authority of the State to control irrigation to the best advantage for the public good. The Board was, therefore, called upon to report on the nature and extent of the legislative provision required; after inviting and considering the opinions of District officers on the subject. These opinions were received during the year, and are now under the Board's consideration. The Secretary of State sanctioned the introduction of a Bill, to secure the impartibility and inalienability of ancient estates in the Presidency, in order to save their proprietors from ruinous family litigation; the Government of India called for a draft Bill, and a schedule of the estates considered to be, by old custom, impartible and inalienable. The draft of a Bill, prepared by the Board, was submitted to Government, towards the close of the year. During the year the following measures received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and became law:—(1) The Bill to amend Madras Regulation V of 1804, so as to empower the Court of Wards to deal with encumbered estates, and to help encumbered proprietors, and (2) The Bill to secure to tenants in Malabar compensation for improvements effected by them. The Board submitted its remarks on the following Bills:—(1) The Madras Land Bill; (2) The Bill to amend the Transfer of property Act IV of 1882; (3) The Bill to amend the definition of the term "proprietors" in Madras Acts II of 1894, III of 1895 and IV of 1897. (This Bill has since been passed into law); (4) The Bill to provide for the regulation and inspection of Mines; and (5) The draft Bill to provide for the regulation of the importation, possession and sale of white Arsenic, and other poisons.

Revenue survey.

The work of the department during 1899–1900 consisted of: (1) cadastral survey (*a*) of Government lands excluded from former surveys; (*b*) of proprietary estates under section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897; (*c*) for registration of janmam titles under Act III of 1896: (2) cadastral resurvey of Government lands prior to resettlement: (3) special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits: (4) maintenance of survey records and boundary marks. Cadastral surveys of hill tracts, excluded from former surveys, were in progress in North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. Cadastral survey of proprietary

estates were in progress in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly. Survey for registration of janmam title was in progress in Malabar. Cadastral resurvey prior to resettlement was in progress in Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore. The survey of lands within the municipal limits of Kumbakónam, Salem, Erode and Karúr was completed. Maps and fair records for other municipalities were also completed. 697 square miles of cadastral survey, 1,145 square miles of cadastral resurvey, and 21 square miles of special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits were mapped during 1899–1900. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,62,524; of which Rs. 1,25,553 were for miscellaneous survey work and other items which cannot be expressed relatively to area, and Rs. 89,196 for maintenance of survey records and boundary marks.

Revised rates of assessment were introduced during 1899–1900 in seven taluks of Gódávari and two taluks of Kistna; and in fifteen villages in the Tiruchengodu and Krishnagiri taluks and on the Yelagiri hills in Salem. Classification for purposes of settlement was carried on in South Canara, Gódávari, Malabar, and a few villages in Salem. The inám villages in Nellore were also classified, in order to gain a basis on which to charge local cesses. Sub-division of survey fields went on in Kistna, Salem and the area under Periyár in Madura. The total area classified was 1,027 square miles; and 23,734 sub-divisions were measured. 2,215,127 taxable trees were also counted in South Canara, with a view to the assessment of garden lands at the impending settlement of the district. The total expenditure of the Settlement department during the year was Rs. 2,65,407; the total cost of the department, up to the close of the year, was Rs. 1,25,30,534. The net increase of revenue in the settled districts was Rs. 95,03,099. Revenue settlement.

No ináms were brought under settlement during the year, by any establishment specially entertained for the purpose. 171 title-deeds were issued, of which ninety-seven were for personal ináms in Chingleput, Cuddapah, Kistna and South Arcot; thirty-four for devadayam ináms in Chingleput, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam; thirty for jari brahmadayam ináms in South Canara; two for dharmadayam ináms in Kistna and South Arcot; one for a dasabandham inám in Cuddapah; and the rest for sundry cases of village service ináms, which escaped settlement in Chingleput. The total area dealt with was 403 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,427, and the quit-rent newly charged was Rs. 184. The establishment cost Rs. 6,898. Since the beginning of the inám operations, the Commissioner has dealt with 493,655 title-deeds. These cover an extent of 7,390,139 acres, assessed at a little over 115 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue, due to the enfranchisement of ináms, is Rs. 25,36,871; while the total cost of the commission has been Rs. 15,60,405, or 61·5 per cent. of this yearly gain. Inám Commission.

Forty-two estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of fasli 1303 (1898–99). No fresh estates were taken up during the year, while three were surrendered. Of the latter three estates, one was handed over to the nearest reversioner of the deceased proprietrix; and the other two were restored to the proprietors, on the attainment of their majority. The rent-roll of one of these, Anavaradam Pillai's estate in the Tinnevelly district, considerably increased while under the management of the Court; but it was not found possible to entirely free the estate from its previous heavy liabilities. The other two estates, Chidikada and Kurupam, were handed over with an increased surplus; although considerable expenditure had been incurred on the payment of debts, the Court of Wards.

upkeep of irrigation works and the execution of miscellaneous improvements. Of the thirty-nine incapacitated proprietors who remained under the Court's care, one was an imbecile, thirty-six were minors (three being females), and two were incapacitated by sex alone. The number of wards and their relations under tuition during the year was fifty-two, of whom forty-six were males and six females. The total area of holdings in estates under the Court, at the close of the year, was 754,060 acres; of which 689,096 acres, or 91·4 per cent., were cultivated, against 91·0 per cent. in the previous year. The total demand of the estates was 47·45 lakhs (25·56 current, and 21·89 lakhs arrears). Of this, 25·92 lakhs were collected, and 7·85 lakhs were written off the accounts; leaving a balance of 13·63 lakhs uncollected at the close of the year. The total cash receipts of the year were Rs. 34,57,395. Adding to this Rs. 15,31,848, the cash balance at the beginning of the year, the total available assets (other than Government securities) were Rs. 49,89,243; of which Rs. 40,36,252 were expended, including Rs. 13,10,562 invested in Government securities. The cash balance at the close of the year was thus Rs. 9,52,991. Adding the value of grain on hand (Rs. 1,26,658) and of Government securities (Rs. 39,20,800), the balance to the credit of the estates under management was Rs. 50,00,449. Of the expenditure incurred during the year, 3·04 lakhs were spent in discharging debts, 1·29 lakhs on the maintenance and education of wards, 2·30 lakhs on establishment, and 2·70 lakhs on public works.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Nine meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. The following Acts were passed: Act II of 1899—an Act to amend Madras Act I of 1884 (City of Madras Municipal Act); III of 1899—the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899; IV of 1899—an Act to amend Madras Regulation V of 1804 (Court of Wards); I of 1900—the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899; and II of 1900—an Act to amend the Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878.

Police.

The chief event of the year was the "anti-Shánár riots", in Tinnevelly and parts of Madura, which have been described above (section I). Additional police had to be drafted from neighbouring districts to cope with the disturbance. For the future protection of the country three special companies of police were stationed at Sivakási, Surandai and Koilpatti, the cost of this force being defrayed by the inhabitants of the disturbed area. During the year the complete establishment of Railway Police was introduced, including a separate Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. The actual strength of the Police force of the Presidency, inclusive of the City of Madras, was 23,445; against 23,086 in 1898. The actual strength of the regular force was 22,858, the deficiency being 1·1 per cent., and the sanctioned strength 23,127, or 361 more than in 1898. Establishments for plague duty in certain districts, and the additional police in Tinnevelly, made up the latter increase. The total cost of the force was nearly 46 lakhs, or Rs. 2,80,000 more than in 1898. The increase was mainly due to the disbursement of pay for December in that month. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,706, against 1 to 1,695 in 1898. The proportion of working police to area was 1 to 8·2 square miles. The average cost of a police man was Rs. 189-2-8, or 1 anna 9$\frac{2}{3}$ pies per head of the population; against 1 anna 9 pies

in 1898. There were fewer departmental punishments, judicial convictions, and desertions. Rs. 1,972 were disbursed in rewards, against Rs. 3,360 in 1898. Only 600 men received money rewards, against 913 in 1898. Casualties fell from 1,797 to 1,700. There were 1,946 enlistments. The proportion of men able to read and write rose from 86·6 to 86·7 per cent. The police school at Vellore was reopened as a training school for candidates for the post of Station-House officer, in place of the separate district schools. 42 prisoners escaped from sub-jails, against 53 in 1898; and 6 remained at large at the end of the year, against 18 at its beginning. The number of processes issued, and the proportion of cases in which warrants were issued for neglect of summonses, decreased. The number of violent deaths registered increased to 13,309 from 12,922 in 1898; and the number of fires registered to 11,433 from 10,799. 73,502 houses were burnt; and 23½ lakhs worth of property and 169 lives were lost. There were 24,255 known depredators, suspects, receivers, and members of wandering gangs at large on 31st December 1899; against 26,312 on 31st December 1898. 998 known depredators, and 1,967 old offenders (under Indian Penal Code, section 75) were convicted, against 1,271 and 2,318 in 1898. The Anthropometric Central Bureau received 7,748 cards of convicted prisoners for registry. There were 2,036 references for the antecedents of suspected persons. The percentage of identification improved from 10·9 per cent. in 1896, to 14·7 per cent. in 1898, and 18·5 per cent. in 1899. The sub-division, on the Bengal system, of some classes in which the number of cards had become unwieldy, was undertaken. Expert evidence was given during the year, by the Inspector in charge of the Bureau, in five criminal cases and in one civil suit. There was a decrease in the number of cognizable cases, from 172,634 to 180,202. The decrease was solely in offences under the Indian Penal Code, which numbered 43,030. The number of prosecutions under Special and Local laws increased as usual. Including offences under Special and Local laws and nuisances, the ratio of convictions to true cases was 79·1 per cent., against 77·2 per cent. in 1898. Detection in cases of grave crime declined; but the proportion of convictions, in cases tried by Sessions courts, increased from 61·4 per cent. in 1898 to 64·1 per cent. The percentage of cognizable cases in which property was recovered fell to 20·8 per cent., from 23·3 per cent. in 1898. It was 24·9 per cent. in 1897, and 32·0 per cent., in 1896. The reported value of property lost in the anti-Shánár riots, which the Shánáns no doubt greatly exaggerated, was four lakhs. The number of murders rose from 464 to 506, while the percentage of detection fell from 27·5 to 21·5. Excluding the 102 cases due to the anti-Shánár outbreak, dacoities increased from 409 to 430; while the percentage of detection rose from 20·9 to 22·8. Including cases reported to Magistrates, the total number of robberies was 571, against 600 in 1898. The percentage of detection fell from 41·4 to 37·1. House-breakings numbered 7,101, against 7,877. The percentage of detection was 37·7, against 39·8 in 1898. The total number of cattle thefts fell from 2,893 in 1898 to 2,403 in 1899. Ordinary thefts numbered 11,617, against 13,436 in 1898. Of cases reported to the police, 49·6 per cent. were detected. The proportion of conviction fell to 45·9 per cent. from 50·9 per cent. in the previous year. There were 62 cases of cattle-poisoning registered, or six more than in 1898; 17 were detected. 22 attempts to derail trains were reported during the year; against nine in 1898, 29 in 1897 and 39 in 1896: four of these ended in conviction; and in 9 others the accused were discharged, on the score of their ignorance of the nature of their acts. No injury was caused

by any of the attempts. The number of offences under the Salt and Abkári Acts fell from 28,358 to 25,693. The provisions of the Arms Act were rigorously enforced. There were 5 cases of infanticide, against 3 in the previous year. References by Magistrates to the Police fell from 3,895 to 3,828. The police referred 12,037 cases as false, against 12,918 in 1898. The percentage of these struck off as false fell from 90·8 to 90·5. 139,556 cases were prosecuted, against 130,725 in 1898. The percentage of cases declared false after trial fell from 2·6 to 2·2. There was a trifling advance in the number of persons convicted for bringing false complaints. 1,430 persons were proceeded against under the "security" sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 557 in 1898; and the number bound over was 730, against 319 in the previous year. Proceedings taken in connection with the anti-Shánár disturbances largely went to make up the increase.

Rewards. Rs. 3,534 were disbursed in rewards during the year; against Rs. 5,873 in 1898, and Rs. 9,910 in 1897. Rs. 1,031 were awarded by the District Magistrates, Rs. 1,972 by the Inspector-General of Police, Rs. 80 by the Inspector-General of Prisons and Rs. 452 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

Factories. The number of factories rose from 70 to 73. The daily average number of hands employed rose from 30,098 to 32,374. The number of accidents materially diminished. As in the previous year three only were fatal.

Sulphur licenses. 243 licenses to deal in sulphur (of which 23 were new) were in force in 1899, against 263 in the previous year; and they covered 1,459 tons of sulphur, against 1,303 in 1898. The total quantities of sulphur purchased and sold increased from 270 and 284 tons in 1898 to 396 and 325 tons, respectively, in the year under report.

Arms Act. The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act fell from 72,093 to 70,369. As usual a very large percentage (91·73) were in Form VIII. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and Rules rose from 930 in 1893 to 1,382. 86 per cent. of the persons prosecuted were convicted, against 82 per cent. in 1898.

Crime and Criminal Justice. Criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the mufassal by 4,551 village magistrates, 102 third-class magistrates, 443 second-class magistrates, 142 first-class magistrates and 20 Sessions courts; and at the Presidency town, by the Presidency Magistrates' courts, the Commissioner of Police and the High court. The number of offences returned as true was 321,813, or 3,813 more than in 1898. 413 cases of murder and 72 of attempted murder came before the courts; against 387 and 74, respectively, in 1898. Excepting the Nilgiris, no district was free from dacoity. The number of persons tried was 470,165, against 480,125 in 1898; 144 being European British subjects, against 73 in 1898. The percentages of convictions under the Indian Penal Code, and under Local and Special laws, were 26·5 and 85·4; against 26·2 and 83·9, respectively, in 1898. 309,563 original cases, or 13,816 less than in 1898, were received in the Presidency. Of these, the Presidency town contributed 64,974 cases, against 57,895 cases in 1898. 10,460 appeals were received in the year, or 1,067 less than in 1898. 232,947 cases, affecting 388,020 persons, were decided by the regular magistrates in the mufassal; against 253,183 cases, affecting 408,626 persons, in 1898. The percentage of convictions rose to 49·5 from 48·9 in 1898. The average fine per head was Rs. 4·5, against Rs. 4·4 in 1898. 8,268 appeals were preferred to, and 8,260 decided by, these courts;

against 9,188 and 9,229, respectively, in 1898. Sessions courts decided 1,256 cases, against 1,253 in 1898; and the percentage of convictions rose from 40·8 in 1898 to 48·9. 1,325 appeals were preferred to, and 1,363 decided by, Sessions courts; against 1,511 and 1,458, respectively, in 1898. The percentage of confirmation of sentences by Sessions courts was 70·7, against 75·3 in 1898. 64,951 cases, or 7,091 cases more than in 1898, were received by the Presidency Magistrates. 64,956 cases, affecting 75,432 persons, were decided. The corresponding figures for 1898 were 57,875 and 66,503. The percentage of convictions rose from 87·3 to 90·7. 18 cases were decided at the High court Sessions, against 37 in 1898; and the percentage of convictions rose from 80·0 to 82·0. 30 cases in which Sessions judges differed with the verdicts of juries were referred to the High court. 61 cases in which capital sentences were inflicted were submitted to the High court for confirmation; and of 89 persons concerned in the 72 cases for disposal, 72 persons were convicted; sentence of death being confirmed in the case of 58 persons. 766 appeals and 548 revision cases came before the High court, against 713 and 463 in 1898. 729 appeals and 541 revision cases were decided, against 712 and 442 in the previous year; the percentage of confirmations on appeal being 88·3, against 85·7 in 1898. 2,739 calendars were perused by the High court during the year, and records were called for from the lower courts in 88 cases. 146 miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

Prisons.

The numbers of Central, District and Subsidiary jails—namely, seven, eleven and 304, respectively—remained unchanged throughout the year; but the management of the Calicut Sub-jail was taken over by the Jail Department in January 1899. The Criminal Leper ward, Madras, and the Civil Debtors' jail, Madras, were open throughout the year. The opening jail population of 1899 (10,733) was the highest on record since 1894. Admissions of all classes of prisoners, including transfers, were 85,499; or 8,783 less than in 1898, and 4,819 less than in 1897: but the admissions were higher than in any previous year since 1892, and the daily average population fell from 10,936 to 10,747. The total number of convicts was 49,657, against 57,629 in 1898. Of these, 30,852 were admitted direct, against 35,617 in 1898. 85,187 prisoners, of whom 50,040 were convicts, were discharged from all causes during the year. Of the latter, 1,990 were released under the remission rules, and 29,043 otherwise. There were 23 escapes, against 24 in 1898. The number of deaths was 147, against 257 in 1898, and the number executed was 53. 14 Burmese convicts were re-transferred to Rangoon for release there during the year, and 2 died, leaving 190 at the close of the year. 34,185 under-trial prisoners were received. Of these, 12,289 were released, 6,896 were convicted and sentenced, 14,243 were transferred, 37 escaped and 33 died. The daily average number of prisoners of this class rose from 1,599 to 1,766, the highest on record. 1,657 civil prisoners were received. Of the aggregate population of 1,901, 1,637 were released, 10 transferred, and 2 died; leaving a balance of 252, including 10 State prisoners. Of 30,843 convicts received by direct committal (exclusive of criminal lunatics), 652 were Christians, 2,457 Muhammadans, 27,732 Hindus and Sikhs, and 2 Buddhists, or Jains. 1·6 per cent. of these were juveniles. The percentage of prisoners, whose previous occupation was classed as "Miscellaneous," rose from 7 68 to 9·07. The percentage of sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding one month fell from 57·65 to 56·11. That of sentences for terms above one month and not exceeding one year, and of sentences in excess of one year, rose from 36·66 to 37·93 and from 5·04 to 5·31, respectively; and that

of convicts sentenced to transportation not for life also rose slightly. The number of jail offences fell from 14,985 in 1898 to 14,891. Criminal offences numbered 26, against 20 in 1898. Whipping was inflicted in 67 cases, against 85. In no jail was the proportion of convict officers employed in excess of the permissible proportion of the convict population, namely, 10 per cent. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,98,396, against Rs. 11,99,730 in 1898; and the total cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 69–15–2 in 1898 to Rs. 65–1–8. The cash earnings of convicts were Rs. 1,15,476. Deducting this amount the net cost per head was Rs. 54–6–0. The death-rate fell from 26·2 to 16·9 per mille, the lowest on record; while the sick rate—21·9 per mille—was the lowest since 1891. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected every central and district jail once during the year. The Penitentiary, Criminal Leper ward, and Civil jail, Madras, were inspected twice during the year. The Lunatic Asylums at Calicut, Madras and Waltair and the Reformatory school at Chingleput and 17 subsidiary jails were also visited. Rs. 30,765 were spent by the department on buildings.

Vagrancy. During the year 1899, 31 vagrants were admitted into the Government workhouse, and there were 9 in the workhouse at the close of 1898. Of the total of 40, two obtained employment, 19 were released and 15 otherwise disposed of. Thus 4 remained on 31st December 1899. Of the 31 vagrants who were admitted in 1899, 11 were European British subjects, 1 was an American and 19 belonged to other classes of British-born subjects. 24 of the vagrants were between 16 to 40 years of age, 5 between 50 to 60 years of age and 2 over 60 years old. 3 had been sailors, 12 soldiers, 7 mechanics or railway employés, 1 fell under the class "carpenters or shoe-makers," &c., 3 had been labourers, and 5 belonged to other occupations. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,916 in 1898 to Rs. 2,302.

Public Charities. The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum and Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital were Rs. 20,914, and the expenditure Rs. 19,931; against Rs. 22,636 and Rs. 21,570, respectively, in 1898–99. The average daily numbers of paupers fed in the Depot Choultry, and of patients in the Native Infirmary, decreased to 72·66 and 99; against 86·12 and 103·29, respectively, in 1898–99. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved was 2·38, against 4 in 1898–99. 1,254 women—138 less than in 1898—were admitted for accouchement in the Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital. The receipts during the year on account of the Rája of Venkatagiri's Choultry were Rs. 4,037, and the total sum to the credit of the charity was Rs. 7,076. The average number of in-door paupers relieved daily was 39·76, and that of out-door paupers 115·26. The receipts of the Triplicane Langerkhána, including an opening balance of Rs. 1,342, were Rs. 6,588, and the charges Rs. 5,194. 4,324 paupers were relieved, against 4,021 in 1898–99; and the average expenditure per mensem was Rs. 432–13–3, against Rs. 438–6–5 in 1898–99. The number of Muhammadan female paupers receiving money doles at the beginning of the year was 16, against 13 at its close.

Civil justice. The Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem worked at Vizagapatam till 24th February, and at Salem from 15th June 1899. The Subordinate Judge's court of Tellicherry, which worked at Trichinopoly till 20th February 1899, was abolished, and in its place an additional Subordinate Judge's court was opened in Tinnevelly from 1st March 1899. Original suits and appeals, instituted in all the courts in the

presidency, decreased from 373,792 and 11,177 to 371,826 and 10,617, respectively. Cases instituted before Village courts increased from 98,249 in 1898 to 102,704; the number of such tribunals—5,164—being the highest on record. 101,974 suits were decided by them, against 98,715 in 1898. The number of suits, which came before the regular courts in the mufassal, decreased from 252,673 in 1898 to 247,847. 216,319 suits, or 87·28 per cent. of the total number, were before District Munsifs' courts, 20,631 suits, or 8·32 per cent., before Subordinate Judges' courts, and 2,212 suits, or 0·89 per cent., before District courts. The number of appeals preferred in Subordinate Judges' and District courts decreased from 8,993 to 8,712. The numbers of suits and appeals decided by the regular mufassal courts were 253,615 and 9,341, respectively; against 257,797 and 10,528 in 1898. Mufassal appellate courts confirmed the decisions of courts of first instance in 54·98 per cent. of the cases, reversed them in 17·33 per cent., modified them in 6·51 per cent. and remanded 11·18 per cent.; the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 61·10, 16·99, 15·48 and 6·43. Judgment debtors in the mufassal were imprisoned in 1,084 cases, against 1,032 in 1898; and Rs. 61,38,281 were realized in execution, against Rs. 61,12,103 in 1898. Suits filed and decided in the Presidency court of Small Causes declined from 22,286 and 22,034 in 1898, to 20,651 and 21,253, respectively. Suits filed in the City Civil court declined from 351 to 313, while the number decided rose from 344 to 375. Suits filed on the Original side of the High court increased from 233 to 311; while the number decided was 291 as in the previous year. 1,905 appeals were received on the Appellate side of the High court, and 1,828 were decided; against 2,179 and 2,650 in 1898. 66·55 per cent. of appeals from original decrees, and 66·83 per cent. of appeals from appellate decrees, were confirmed; against 57·75 and 75·81 per cent. in 1898. The total receipts and charges of Civil and Criminal courts were Rs. 64,17,817 and Rs. 50,91,880; against Rs. 64,39,927 and Rs. 49,10,176, respectively, in 1898. The surplus was Rs. 13,25,937, against Rs. 15,29,751 in 1898.

Registration.

853,936 documents were registered during the year, against 862,376 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred almost entirely during the first half of the year, and was due to the low prices of food-grains everywhere except on the west coast. From September and October 1899 onwards, however, the prices rose rapidly, owing to the general failure of the north-east monsoon over a large portion of the Presidency, and to the abnormal exports of food-grains to Bombay and Western India, which were severely affected by famine. A large increase in registrations followed, reducing the net decrease for the year to 8,440 documents, or 0·9 per cent., as compared with the figures of 1898–99. Compulsory registrations declined from 579,842 to 564,395, or by 2·7 per cent., and optional registrations rose from 282,534 to 289,541 by 2·5 per cent. Owing to the fall in the total number of registrations, the gross receipts fell from Rs. 12,82,648 to Rs. 12,65,094, or by 1·4 per cent. Charges also fell from Rs. 9,75,290 to Rs. 9,39,750, or by 3·6 per cent.; chiefly owing to the postponement of the construction of buildings for registration offices, pending the revision of the standard design. The introduction of the scheme for the regrading of Registrars and Sub-Registrars involved an annual additional cost of Rs. 21,000. In the year under report, 3,074 wills were presented for registration, against 3,007 in the previous year; as usual the majority of them were executed by Hindus—2,882, against 2,840 in 1898–99. 111 documents were registered on payment of penalty under section 24, and 159 under section 34 of the Registration Act; against 136 and 236, respectively, in 1898–99.

There were 47,811 applications for searches in the registers and indexes, against 45,203 in 1898–99, and copies granted to parties increased in number from 39,283 in 1898–99 to 39,945. Registration was refused in the case of 1,639 documents, against 1,854 in 1898–99; while the number of appeals against such orders, disposed of by the Registrars, decreased from 428 to 405. Of the total number of documents presented for registration, 70·8 per cent. were transcribed on the day of presentation; against 62·9 per cent. in 1898–99. As in that year the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1–3–6. Prosecutions for offences under the Registration Act (false personation, &c.) were instituted by the officers of the department in 17 cases, and by private individuals in 6 cases; and convictions were obtained in 14 of the former, and in all the latter, cases. Applications for the transfer of revenue registry, presented through registering officers, decreased from 56,668 to 54,624. One new office was opened, bringing the total number of registration offices up to 432, or one office for every 282 square miles of area and for every 79,482 of population.

Registration of Joint Stock Companies.

There were 335 Joint Stock Companies at the close of the year 1898–99. Of these, 14 had no capital divided into shares, while the rest had an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 5,74,38,820. 20 companies were wound up during the year; of these 18 had a nominal capital of Rs. 28,79,948, and the remaining two had no capital. Two other companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 50,00,000 transferred their head offices to Bombay and Bengal. Eleven companies increased their nominal capital during the year by Rs. 7,85,364. No company reduced its capital under an order of Court. 34 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 18,88,576 and Rs. 2,23,428, and four companies without capital, or 38 companies in all were registered during the year. The net result was a total of 351 companies at work at the close of the year. The receipts of the year were Rs. 4,386, and the charges Rs. 1,120. The net revenue was thus Rs. 3,266.

Volunteering.

As in the previous year there were 11 volunteer corps under the control of the Madras Government. The number of efficients rose from 5,714 to 6,901. The principal events connected with volunteering during the year were: (1) an increase in the capitation grant to artillery volunteer corps, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 for efficients, and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for extra efficients; (2) the formation of a cadet company as an addition to the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles; (3) the formation of two additional cadet companies of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; (4) the formation of two additional companies of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers at the Kolar Gold Fields; (5) the grant of a free passage to officers going up for examination in tactics, &c.; (6) the formation of a volunteer reserve company to be attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards; (7) the formation of a company of the East Coast Rifle Volunteers in the Nellore district; (8) the formation of a second company of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Trichinopoly; (9) the formation of a volunteer reserve company to be attached to the East Coast Rifle Volunteers; and (10) the authorisation of the retention by volunteers of the volunteer long service medal even after they are granted the volunteer officer's decoration, but with a restriction as regards wearing the former.

Marine.

646 vessels of 1,086,569 tons called at Madras, and paid Rs. 1,05,283 port dues; 21,416 vessels of 5,229,976 tons called at the coast ports, and paid Rs. 2,33,983 port dues. The largest passenger traffic took place at Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Pámban and Cocanada. Cochin headed the list among coast ports in general trade.

There were 23 shipping casualties, principally among native craft, but unattended with any loss of life.

974 wild animals were destroyed in 1899, or 60 more than in the previous year. Rs. 19,546 were disbursed in rewards, against Rs. 18,957 in 1898 ; 189 deaths were caused by wild animals, against 143 in the previous year. The total reported cattle mortality from wild animals and snakes rose from 13,679 to 15,592. Destruction of wild animals.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Owing to the deficiency, in many parts of the Presidency, in the rainfall during both monsoons, the season of 1899–1900 was, on the whole, unfavourable to agriculture. Heavy rain was indeed general during the hot weather, yet the total rainfall was much less than the average expected. The average for the Presidency was 35·74 inches, against 50·74 registered in 1898–99. The average for the 25 years ending with 1894–95 is 44·80 inches. The hot weather rainfall was especially copious during April. In many places it replenished the irrigation works, and thus enabled the cultivation of a comparatively large area of wet land during the early months of the year; especially in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. In June the south-west monsoon set in well, bringing abundant rains to the West coast and the Nilgiris. In the Northern Circars, the rainfall was somewhat, but not seriously, below the average expected. Elsewhere there was but little rain in June. During July, the fall was extremely light in the southern parts of the Circars, and over the whole of the remainder of the Presidency. Indeed, over the greater portion of the Presidency, the total fall for June and July was less than was recorded during these months in any of the previous 30 years. The drought continued up to 9th August, and resulted in a deficiency, for the whole Presidency, of 18 per cent. in the area shown as under crops up to July. In the Deccan districts taken separately, the deficiency was over 50 per cent. The Southern districts alone did not suffer. On the 9th and 10th August, good rainfell over a large part of the Deccan ; and though the ordinary sowing season for much of the lighter soils found there was over, the ryots seized the opportunity to make considerable sowings. Unfortunately this rain did not extend to all the Deccan ; nor did the more unevenly distributed fall, later in the month, extend to all those places where it was most needed. The August rainfall, which was light throughout the Presidency, except in the Circars, was sufficient for such crops as were on the ground, and even to enable the ryots to sow considerable areas, but in many places not sufficient to prevent sowings being much retarded. The south-west monsoon failed on the uplands of Coorg, in Mysore and on the slopes of the Nilgiris. In consequence, the Cauvery, except for a brief period about the middle of August, was phenomenally low throughout that month, and thus the cultivation of the Tanjore delta was much retarded. About 2nd September, however, rain began to fall almost throughout the Deccan and Central districts. The fall of the month was ample, except in the Circars and a part of the Carnatic, and on the West coast. It was accompanied by good freshes in most of the rivers on the East coast, the standing crops were for the most part saved, and sowing was undertaken with great vigour in most of the districts where it had previously been backward. During October, however, it was only in Ganjám and the coast parts of Vizagapatam, in the greater part of the Carnatic, and in the Central, Southern and West coast districts, that the Season, rainfall and cultivation.

rainfall was good. In Tanjore and some parts of the Carnatic, it was actually excessive; and floods caused considerable damage in some places. During November and December, the usual rains, to a very great extent, failed; in the Deccan and the Circars scarcely any rain fell, and the deficiency over the remainder of the Presidency was very marked. Owing to the lateness of the south-west monsoon, and the insufficiency of the rain in October, a large area of crop was lost or seriously damaged; and grave fears were entertained that considerable measures of relief would be required. As the season advanced, however, the affected area became more clearly defined. At the end of March it included a part of the southern upland taluks of Kistna, adjoining portions of Nellore and Kurnool, and scattered tracts elsewhere over the Deccan. At the end of the year the area affected was estimated at 6,513 square miles, with a population of over a million. Test-works were opened in February and March in several districts. On the 31st March the number on relief was 8,002; of whom 4,435 were on test-works on the intermediate piece-work system, and 3,567 were weavers relieved while plying their own craft in Cuddapah. The area of first and second crop sown was 24·45 million acres; against 26·49 millions in the previous year, and just over 26 million acres as the average of recent years. The total area of dry land brought under cultivation was 17·26 million acres, and of wet land 4·69 millions; there being a decrease of about a million acres in the former description of land, which was common to almost all districts. There were, however, small increases in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Malabar. The decrease was very large in Kistna, where 278,000 acres less than usual were sown, and was large in Anantapur and Nellore. In Cuddapah, South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, it was in each case about 50,000 acres. The area of wet land cultivated decreased by 189,000 acres, as compared with the average. Of this decrease, Tanjore accounted for 74,000 acres, the Carnatic for 70,000 acres, and North Arcot for 39,000 acres. The remaining deficiency was distributed generally; except that in Anantapur, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly small increases occurred, and in Ganjám and Kistna there were increases of 30,000 and 15,000 acres, respectively. If the areas on which second sowings or plantings were made be included, the total decrease in the area under dry crops may be put down at 1·4 million acres, or 7·6 per cent., and that in the area under wet crops at over half-a-million acres, or 10·4 per cent. There were marked decreases under second crop on dry land in Gódávari, Kistna and South Arcot, which together contributed more than half the decrease under that head. Under the head of second-crop wet, there were marked decreases in Gódávari, Chingleput and North Arcot, which together accounted for about two-thirds of the decrease under this head. There were increases in Kistna and Madura only; but in the former district, if dry and wet be taken together, there was still a large decrease in second crop. Notwithstanding the scanty rainfall, the average prices of all food-grains were cheaper than in the preceding year, owing chiefly to the low rates that prevailed during the earlier months. Later on, owing to failure of the rainfall, and to the very large exports of grain which were made to other provinces in which famine was prevailing, rates rose considerably. During 1899–1900, the exports of food-grains by rail and sea for the Presidency exceeded the imports by 162,000 tons. Of late, in normal years, the imports have exceeded the exports. None the less, the average price of paddy (second sort) was 11 per cent., and that of the chief dry grains from 4 to 8 per cent., cheaper than in the previous year. Rates, however, continued to be very high, and for the principal dry grains averaged more than 40 per cent. above

the rates for the ten years ending 1889–90. Rice, however, was only 22 per cent. dearer than the average; nor did its price rise nearly so much, in the latter months of the year, as that of dry grains for which the export demand was strongest. The variations in the average wages for the whole Presidency, as compared with the previous year, were slight.

Land Records and Agriculture.

All the village registers and firka-books were completely, or almost completely, written and checked up to fasli 1308 in 9 districts, and the former alone in 1 district. Village registers and firka-books for that year were posted—the former in a few, the latter in a good many villages—in three other districts. In Madura the work for 1307 is not complete, and is delayed by the incompetence of the Karnams in inam villages. Village accounts were on the whole satisfactorily maintained, but not so the Taluk accounts. Two Survey schools were held in each taluk during the year, one for new candidates and Karnams who had not "good" or "fair" Survey certificates, and one for all Karnams. To improve the Revenue Inspectors' knowledge of Survey, an additional course of training was prescribed, as well as certain minimum qualifications for temporary and permanent employment as Revenue Inspectors. Revised village establishments were sanctioned for Tanjore, Trichinopoly and part of Kistna, and introduced in Tanjore and 1 taluk of Kistna. The Saidapet college farm was maintained, for purposes of education and experiment, as usual. Higher agricultural education was carried on at the College of Agriculture, which had 47 students. 15 pony stallions were at work during the year at Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. The percentages of foals to mares covered during the year fell to 15·0 at Salem and 19·0 at Coimbatore. The Veterinary hospital continued to increase in popularity, and the number of cases treated at it rose from 724 to 804. Owing to plague no pony shows were held.

Government Horticulture.

The gardens suffered severely from drought. Considerable additions were made to the collections of plants. Experiments showed that beet sugar might profitably be manufactured in the Nilgiris. The cultivated portion of the Burliyar experimental garden, which has doubled since 1896, looked well. Rubber-yielding plants throve there. The Gúdalúr garden was given up, and Stone House park handed over to the Public Works Department.

Government Cinchona.

Both the monsoons failed, and the total rainfall at Nedivattam was the smallest ever recorded there. Receipts were Rs. 1,56,471; the largest total since 1882. Quinine is now supplied by the department to all provinces, except Bengal, Punjab and Assam. Charges were Rs. 1,76,176. 11,591 lb. of quinine were in stock at the beginning of the year, and 10,188 lb. were manufactured during the year, making a total of 21,779 lb., of which 7,378 lb. were issued—a larger quantity than in any previous year. Of a stock of 15,889 lb. of febrifuge, 2,676 lb. were sold. The number of five-grain quinine powders sold increased largely, from 1,018,532 in 1898–99 to 1,127,785.

Forests.

There was a net addition of 974 square miles of reserved forests during the year, which raised the total to 15,862 square miles on 30th June 1900. The area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 3,787 square miles. At the beginning of the year 431 blocks, with an area of 3,162 square miles, already notified under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, were awaiting constitution as reserved forest. 141 blocks, with an area of 243 square miles, were notified under section 4 during the year; raising the total number of such blocks to 572, with an area of 3,405 square miles. Of this number, 213 blocks in all, with an area of 1,045 square miles, were

constituted reserved forests, excluded during settlement, or abandoned by cancellation of the notification under section 4. The balance undisposed of, at the end of the year, was thus 359 blocks, with an area of 2,360 square miles. 1,635 miles of forest boundary were preliminarily, and 1,359 miles permanently demarcated; at a cost of Rs. 5,474 and Rs. 22,171, respectively. Material progress was made in the preparation of working plans, Rs. 33,229 were spent on roads and bridges, and Rs. 43,931 on buildings. The total number of forest offences increased from 18,295 to 20,450, but the percentage of acquittals fell from 13·2 to 12·7. Rs. 529 were paid as rewards to informers and forest subordinates, and Rs. 21 as rewards to subordinates of the Abkári department for detection of forest offences in respect of toddy-yielding trees on Government lands. Protection against fire was attempted in regard to 5,136 square miles, 94·5 per cent. of which escaped fire. Grazing licenses were issued for 152,666 buffaloes, 1,308,623 bulls, cows, etc., 1,331,551 sheep and 158,360 goats. The revenue from grazing increased from Rs. 4,34,043 to Rs. 4,89,765. The area of plantations and topes under the department was 37,977 acres, while cultural operations were carried on over an area of 8,687 acres. Sale-proceeds of forest produce, collected by departmental agency, rose from Rs. 4,49,647 to Rs. 5,01,594; and sales direct to purchasers from Rs. 15,18,314 to Rs. 17,44,822. The total forest revenue during the year was Rs. 23,13,507, and the expenditure Rs. 16,88,196; leaving a net surplus of Rs. 6,25,311, against Rs. 4,83,105 in 1898–99.

Trade—
(a) *Sea-borne trade.*

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1899–1900, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, was 29 crores and 19¼ lakhs; against 28 crores and 10¾ lakhs in 1898–99. The increase of 1 crore and 8½ lakhs was the net result of an increase of 1 crore and 15¼ lakhs under exports, and a decrease of 6¾ lakhs under imports.

(b) *External trade.*

The total value of the external trade—*i.e.*, trade with foreign countries, with Indian non-British ports, and with British ports in other Presidencies—was 26 crores and 1 lakh; or 1 crore and 55½ lakhs more than in 1898–99. Exports contributed 15 crores and 93½ lakhs, or 61·26 per cent. of the total value of this trade; and imports 10 crores and 7½ lakhs, or 38·74 per cent. Compared with 1898–99, the exports increased by 1 crore and 41 lakhs, or 9·72 per cent.; and the imports by 14½ lakhs, or 1·46 per cent. The considerable increase under exports was chiefly in the trade with France, the United States, Ceylon, Japan, the Straits Settlements, Bombay and Kattiwar; while there was a heavy fall in the trade with Austria-Hungary and China. Under imports there was an increase in the trade with the United Kingdom, Russia and Bengal; while the Bombay and Burmah trades showed the chief decreases. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by 1 crore and 41¾ lakhs or 9·85 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise decreased by ½ lakh or 3·91 per cent. The more important Indian articles of export—*i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs—were hides and skins, coffee, grain and pulse, raw cotton, oils (exclusive of dregs of gingelly-oil), spices, indigo, cotton piece-goods, seeds, and coir-yarn and rope; which together contributed 76·92 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases under grain and pulse (56½ lakhs), hides and skins (26½ lakhs), oils (exclusive of dregs of gingelly-oil) (16¾ lakhs), tobacco (11½ lakhs), sugar (11 lakhs), coir-yarn and rope (7½ lakhs), spices (7 lakhs), raw cotton (6½ lakhs), tea (6 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (5½ lakhs), live animals (4 lakhs) and timber and

wood (2¼ lakhs); and decreases under coffee (26 lakhs), indigo (6 lakhs), and cotton twist and yarn (5 lakhs). Compared with 1898–99 the imports of Indian produce decreased by 34 lakhs or 9·05 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise increased by 48½ lakhs or 7·85 per cent. The principal imports were cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, cotton twist and yarn, kerosine-oil, and metals. The value of cotton piece-goods was 1 crore and 84½ lakhs or 18·33 per cent., that of grain and pulse 1 crore and 69 lakhs or 16·79 per cent., that of cotton twist and yarn 1 crore and 1 lakh or 10·03 per cent., that of kerosine-oil 53¼ lakhs or 5·28 per cent., and that of metals 50¾ lakhs or 5·04 per cent. of the total imports.

(c) *Trade with foreign countries.*

The total value of the trade with foreign countries was 17 crores and 57¾ lakhs, or 1 crore and 13 lakhs (6·88 per cent.) more than in 1898–99. The exports and imports increased by 81¾ lakhs or 7·31 per cent. and 31¼ lakhs or 5·95 per cent., respectively. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade—879¾ lakhs, or 50·05 per cent. of the total value under this head,—was with the United Kingdom. Ceylon contributed 206½ lakhs or 11·75 per cent., Japan 139¾ lakhs or 7·96 per cent., France 106 lakhs or 6·04 per cent., the United States 90¼ lakhs or 5·14 per cent., the Straits Settlements 84¾ lakhs or 4·83 per cent., Germany 53 lakhs or 3·02 per cent., Belgium 39 lakhs or 2·22 per cent., Russia 38 lakhs or 2·16 per cent., and Egypt 31¼ lakhs or 1·78 per cent.

(d) *External coasting trade.*

The total value of the external coasting trade was 8 crores and 43¼ lakhs, being 42½ lakhs or 5·31 per cent. more than in 1898–99. Compared with 1898–99, the exports increased by 59¼ lakhs or 17·74 per cent., and the imports declined by 16¾ lakhs or 3·61 per cent. The Bombay, Bengal and Burma trades contributed 38·85, 31·57 and 21·74 per cent., respectively, of the total amount. The remainder was distributed chiefly between Kattiwar (2·45 per cent.), Cochin (1·92 per cent.), and Goa (1·84 per cent.).

(e) *Imports and exports of private treasure.*

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between the British ports within the Presidency, were 62½ lakhs, being 17 lakhs or 37·41 per cent. more than in 1898–99. Compared with the figures of 1898–99, the imports of gold increased by over 32 lakhs. There were no exports of gold in the year. The imports of silver increased by 3½ lakhs, while the exports declined by 18½ lakhs. The net imports of gold and silver were 38 lakhs and 11½ lakhs, respectively.

Public Works —Buildings and Roads.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 32,93,821; against Rs. 29,78,124 in 1898–99. It was distributed among the various financial heads as follows:— Imperial Military Works, Rs. 80,419; Imperial Civil Works, Rs. 55,213; Provincial Civil Works, Rs. 27,19,784; Incorporated Local Funds, Rs. 35,734; Excluded Local Funds, Rs. 1,92,252; Contribution Works, Rs. 2,10,419. No important Imperial Military and Civil Works were undertaken, the chief items of expenditure under the former head being Rs. 8,076 on re-modelling the married quarters at West Hill, Calicut, and Rs. 6,312 on an armoury, magazine, and other buildings for the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps at Fákala; while under the latter Rs. 12,490 were spent on the completion of Kodaikánal observatory, and the Astronomer's quarters there. Under Provincial Civil Buildings: a new Sea customs office at Vizagapatam was in progress, a Sea customs godown at Calicut was re-built, and one at Cocanada improved; whilst two corrugated iron sheds at Madras, and a warehouse of that material at Mangalore, were also built for the Sea customs department. A Deputy collector's office at Ellore was completed. Taluk offices were completed or nearly so

at Palkonda, Gudiváda, Ongole, Madakasíra and Kasaragod; Deputy tahsildars' offices at Gunupur, Macherla, Chitvélu, and Rásipur; and Stationary sub-magistrates' offices at Nandyal, Rajahmundry, Periyakulam and Dindigul. There were in progress taluk offices at Kalyandrug, Pattikonda, and Nandikotkur; Deputy tahsildars' offices at Jeypore, Sathiavedu, Paramagudi; a Stationary sub-magistrate's office at Atur; and additions and improvements to the Collectors' offices at Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. The Public offices at Tanjore were almost finished. Some additions to the Paper Currency office, to the Secretariat buildings at Ootacamund, and to the three Government houses were finished. The Chemical laboratory at the Presidency college was fitted, and the addition to the College of Engineering was in progress. Normal and Union schools for the Rajahmundry Training college were finished. A church was nearly finished at Bezwada, and one commenced at St. Thomas' Mount. District Munsifs' courts were in progress at Chódavaramu, Kanigiri, Udamalpet, Conjeeveram, Vithipuram and Dindigul. A number of Police stations and other buildings were completed or in progress, the bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent at Tinnevelly being finished and handed over. Improvements or additions to the Lunatic Asylums at Madras and Waltair were carried out. Sub-Registrars' offices were completed, or nearly so, at Chatrapur, Pennagaram, Tiruppattúr, Pallikondai, Valavanur, Pullambadi, Uppiliapuram, Lalgudi, Aruppukóttai and Kadayanallur. The Superintending Engineer's bungalow at Waltair, a District Forest officer's bungalow at Palamcottah, and quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, the District Forest officer, and the District Judge at Madura were completed. The Kallikóta-Boyiráni road, with its masonry works, was finally completed. That road, and the Itikavalasa-Koraput, Kallingia-Tikkaballi, Kalingia-Udayagiri, Kalingia ghât, and Boad roads, were maintained. Good progress was made on the Anamalai road. The Mélattúp-Nilambúr road was nearly finished. Good progress was made in the Bódináyakkanúr-Kotagudi road. The road from Rosemount to Pykara finger post was in progress, and the Pallapalayam-Chinnar road completed. The Westbury-Segur road was practically completed. The Marmalong bridge was widened. Port officers' quarters were finished at Vizagapatam, and light-house towers with quarters at Havelock Point, Mulki or Kaph, Mangalore, Muttum, Pulicat and Seven Pagodas. Progress was made on Vizagapatam and Cocanada water works, and those at Tirupati finished. Ootacamund water-supply was improved. Work to the value of Rs. 4,70,384 was done in the Public Works workshops at Madras, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada, against Rs. 4,14,597 in 1898–99.

Public Works —Irrigation.

The total expenditure in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1899–1900 was Rs. 56,98,539, or Rs. 1,91,255 more than in 1898–99. Under open capital account of the Gódávari delta system Rs. 67,368 were spent, chiefly on excavating a short cut, on the Yenamadurru drain, to Naidupalem Yeru in the Gódávari western division. The area of first crop irrigated under the system was 683,205 acres, and that of second crop 66,407 acres; against 656,062 and 120,431 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 28,14,393, and the charges Rs. 7,61,810; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 20,52,583—or 15·63 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,31,32,881. 493 miles of navigable canals were open for traffic. Rs. 2,08,906 were spent on open capital account of the Kistna delta system; chiefly in excavating the Perali drain, Tungabhadra side channel and Bápatla tank east and west branch channels, and in widening the second reach of Masulipatam canal. Altogether 589,364 acres were irrigated, against 566,277 in

1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 27,35,517, and the charges Rs. 6,88,059; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 20,47,458, or 15·05 per cent. on the total capital outlay. 307 miles of navigable canals were open for traffic. In July 1899 the Government of India sanctioned the amalgamation of the accounts of the Sangam and Pennér anicut systems, and directed that the capital outlay, during the year under report, on the combined projects known as the "Pennér river canals," should be met from Imperial funds under "49. Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue." The expenditure on the combined system during 1899–1900 was Rs. 76,421. 140,683 acres were irrigated, against 150,453 in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 2,76,284, and the charges Rs. 52,603; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,23,681—or 3·82 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 58,54,227. The cost of purchase of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal remained—as at the end of the previous year—at Rs. 2,16,38,942. 77,216 acres were irrigated, against 48,810 in 1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 1,78,441, and the charges Rs. 1,14,994; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 63,447, or Rs. 19,056 more than in 1898–99. Under the Barur tank system 5,162 acres were irrigated, against 4,901 acres in 1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 11,530, and the working expenses Rs. 3,114; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 8,416—or 1·98 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 4,25,541. Under open capital account of the Cauvery delta system Rs. 1,74,422 were spent; chiefly on remodelling the Upper Coleroon anicut, on constructing regulators across the Puthar-Vellappaur and Puthar-Solasudamaniar, and at the head of Keerthimanaur, and on converting the Cauvery-Kodamurti open dam into a regulator with shutters. 859,268 acres of first crop, and 94,855 acres of second crop were irrigated under the system; against 884,869 and 109,249 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The net revenue was Rs. 7,62,153, or 33·33 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 22,86,760. Under open capital account of the Srívaikuntam anicut system Rs. 7,462 were spent; chiefly on providing screw-gearing shutters to the scouring sluices of the anicut. The area of first crop irrigated was 22,152 acres, and that of second crop 18,938 acres; against 22,052 and 20,688 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 1,14,158, and the charges were Rs. 29,302; showing a net revenue of Rs. 84,856, or 5·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,84,889. Under open capital account of the Periyár project Rs. 89,673 were spent, against Rs. 1,52,467 in 1898–99. The area of first crop irrigated was 93,373 acres, and that of second crop 35,859 acres; against 79,377 and 29,648 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 3,42,270, and the working expenses Rs. 1,25,337. Up to the 30th June 1900 36 miles of main canals and 164 miles of branch channels and distributaries were completed. The construction estimate of this project was closed on 31st March 1897. The report on its completion was not however forwarded to the Government of India, owing to unavoidable delay in the preparation of the revised forecast of the revenue to be anticipated from the project. On capital account of the Rushikulya project Rs. 46,921 were spent during, and Rs. 47,46,149 up to the end of, the year 1899–1900. This project may be said to be completed, and its accounts will be closed in due course. 81,794 acres were irrigated, against 82,965 in 1898–99. The revenue was Rs. 97,596, and the charges Rs. 55,521; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 42,075—or ·89 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 45,537 were spent on capital account of the Ganjám minor rivers system. The areas irrigated were 56,685 acres of first, and 9,614 acres of second, crop. The revenue was Rs. 35,537, and the charges Rs. 18,145. The capital outlay on the Munnyeru project was Rs. 34,987 during, and Rs. 5,55,927 to the end

of, the year. This project was practically completed during the year. 868 acres were irrigated; and the revenue and working expenses were Rs. 2,515 and Rs. 3,960 respectively. On the Dondapad tank project the capital outlay was Rs. 10,214. The area irrigated was 118 acres. The revenue was Rs. 461, and the charges Rs. 452. The capital expenditure on the Sagileru Upper project was Rs. 4,56,349. 4,278 acres were irrigated; while the revenue and charges were Rs. 34 and Rs. 8,409, respectively. The capital outlay on the Chopaud project was Rs. 4,890. The excavation of the channel was partly completed as a famine-test work. Rs. 1,822 were spent on capital account of the Cumbum tank system. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 6,505 acres; there was a deficit of Rs. 2,316 in the revenue, owing to the grant of season remissions. The charges were Rs. 705. Rs. 4,974 were spent on capital account of the Thadapalli channel system. The area irrigated (first and second crops) was 14,360 acres; the revenue was Rs. 31,684, and the working expenses Rs. 13,052. The net revenue was 14·26 per cent. on the total capital outlay. 4,323 acres were irrigated under the Arkenkota channel system; and the net revenue was Rs. 3,442, or 3·34 per cent. on the total capital outlay. On the Kalingaroyen channel system the capital expenditure was Rs. 12,370, spent on resluicing the channel from the 1st to the 15th mile. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 21,373 acres; and the net revenue was Rs. 9,351, or 10·12 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. Under open capital account of the Pálár anicut system Rs. 7,926 were spent. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 68,211 and 17,547 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 76,361, and the charges Rs. 68,916; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 7,445, or ·36 per cent. on the total capital outlay. On the Poiney anicut system the capital outlay was Rs. 1,702. The areas irrigated were 16,193 and 3,348 acres of first and second crops, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 14,565, or 6·24 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. Under the Cheyaru anicut system, 18,366 acres of first crop and 12,080 acres of second crop were irrigated. The revenue was Rs. 36,200, and the charges Rs. 17,740; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 18,452, which is 4·55 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 8 were spent on capital account of the Chembrambakam tank system. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 12,113 and 5,414 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 37,705, or 5·05 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. Under the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation extension 7,560 acres of first crop and 2,983 acres of second crop were irrigated. The revenue was Rs. 32,446, and the charges Rs. 5,527. The net revenue for the year—Rs. 26,919—is 1·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. 19,331,416 cubic yards of water were supplied to the Madras Municipality. There was a refund of expenditure of Rs. 15 from the capital outlay of the Valluru anicut system. 5,188 acres were irrigated, and the net revenue was Rs. 2,946. On the Tirukkóyilúr anicut system there was a capital expenditure of Rs. 9,418. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 22,325 and 4,132 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 16,951, or 6·42 per cent. on the total capital outlay. 4,083 acres were irrigated under the Mehmathur anicut system, and the net revenue was Rs. 2,067. Rs. 2,415 were spent on capital account of the Vriddhachalam anicut system. The total area irrigated was 6,765 acres, and the net revenue Rs. 2,484. There was a capital outlay of Rs. 4,908 on the Shatiatope anicut system. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 28,737 and 5,012 acres, respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 78,280, or 33·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was Rs. 9,339. 10,842 acres were irrigated, and

the net revenue was Rs. 19,029, or 3·20 per cent. on the total capital outlay. There was a capital outlay of Rs. 1,95,851 on the lower Coleroon anicut system, chiefly on the Chidambaram drainage scheme and improvements to the lower Coleroon anicut. The areas of first and second crops irrigated under the system were 102,285 and 5,083 acres, respectively. The revenue was Rs. 2,19,985, and the working expenses were Rs. 39,099; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,80,886, or 15·93 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Rs. 1,185 were spent on capital account of the Nandyar channel system. The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 4,709 and 1,892 acres, respectively; the revenue was Rs. 1,596, while the charges were Rs. 6,525. The areas irrigated under the Marudur anicut system were 17,564 acres of first crop, and 16,609 acres for second crop. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 62,147, or 138·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay. On open capital account of the Buckingham canal Rs. 8,121 were spent during the year. There was a net revenue of Rs. 21,449, against a deficit of Rs. 8,736 during the preceding year. The revenue from the Védáranniem canal was Rs. 1,242, and the cost of its upkeep Rs. 3,811. Tank restoration operations extended at the beginning of the year over 44,041 square miles, of which 38,395 square miles had been completely investigated. During the year, the totals were brought up to 45,641 square miles entered upon and 40,274 square miles investigated. The total area to be investigated in the Presidency is 84,467 square miles. Rs. 2,94,900 were spent on the execution of tank restoration scheme works. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for such works, up to the end of the year, was Rs. 60,80,280; the total expenditure thereon being Rs. 49,98,009. On ordinary works, for which neither Capital, Revenue nor Individual accounts are kept in the Public Works Department, Rs. 7,99,547 were spent—Rs. 2,30,840 on original works, and Rs. 5,68,707 on repairs. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 52,478 on "Minor Works, Revenue Department." In all, Rs. 4,92,643 were spent on agricultural works—Rs. 1,20,867 on original works, and Rs. 3,71,776 on repairs. Rs. 7,695 were also spent from Irrigation Cess Funds in the Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts.

Public Works —Railways.

The length of the railways open for traffic in the Madras Presidency at the end of 1899–1900 was 3,212·56 miles, against 3,137·94 miles at the end of 1898–99. The additional mileage was due to the opening of sidings and small extensions on the Madras, South Indian, and Southern Mahratta Railways; and to the opening of the Nilgiri Railway 16·90 miles in length. The Travancore (103·33 miles) and Pámban (91·33 miles) branches of the South Indian Railway (metre gauge), the Shoranur-Cochin Railway (64·68 miles, metre gauge), the Calicut-Azhikkal extension of the Madras Railway (59·76 miles, standard gauge), and the Naupada-Parlakimedi Railway (25 miles 2′ 6″ gauge), were under construction at the close of the year. Surveys of the following lines were sanctioned and undertaken during the year under report:—The Azhikkal-Mangalore, Muttupet-Avadayarkóil, Trichinopoly-Tirukkóyilúr chord, Marina loop, Mysore and West coast, Yerragudipad-Jammalamadugu, and six short cheap famine feeder lines, viz.:—Hospet-Kottur, Kalikiri-Ráyachoti, Morappur-Dharmapuri; Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri, Bellary-Rayadrug and Narasaraopet-Pondugal. The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway, for the calendar year ending the 31st December 1899, was Rs. 12,23,06,278, or Rs. 1,45,017 per mile; and the net profits for the year were Rs. 50,49,731, or 4·13 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings

decreased by Rs. 1,75,412, and working expenses increased by Rs. 2,76,762. The number of passengers carried was over 7⅓ millions; and the gross tonnage lifted was 846,727 tons. On the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1899 was Rs. 10,79,552, or Rs. 1,07,955 per mile; and the net earnings, after paying the Madras Railway the cost of working, were Rs. 56,827, or 5·26 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings decreased by Rs. 26,335, and the working expenses by Rs. 1,029. The number of passengers carried was 484,303, and the goods tonnage lifted 68,699 tons. On the Nilgiri Railway, the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1899 was Rs. 47,89,944, or Rs. 2,83,429 per mile; and the net earnings, after paying the working expenses to the Madras Railway, were Rs. 44,600, or ·93 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The number of passengers carried was a little over 50,000, and the tonnage lifted was 3,455 tons. On the South Indian Railway, the total capital expenditure incurred up to 31st December 1899 was Rs. 7,53,17,399, or Rs. 73,086 per mile; and the net earnings were Rs. 40,33,220, or 5·37 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings were in excess of those of 1898–99 by Rs. 6,880, but the working expenses were less by Rs. 1,73,991. The number of passengers carried was over 11¼ millons, and the goods tonnage lifted was 800,529 tons. On the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1899 was Rs. 24,97,355, or Rs. 46,256 per mile; and the net earnings of the year, after payment of working expenses to the South Indian Railway, were Rs. 96,798, or 3·88 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings and working expenses showed a decrease of Rs. 4,138 and of Rs. 23,309, respectively. The number of passengers carried was over a million, and the goods tonnage lifted was 43,824 tons. On the Peralam-Karaikkal Railway, the total capital outlay up to 31st December 1899 was Rs. 7,25,343, or Rs. 50,197 per mile; and the net earnings of the year, after payment of working expenses to the South Indian Railway, were Rs. 9,037, or 1·25 per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers carried was over 1¾ lakhs, and the tonnage lifted was 4,601 tons.

Imperial Post.

At the close of the year 1899–1900 there were 2,177 post offices, 3,247 letter-boxes, 1,500 postmen and 1,057 village postmen; against 2,097 post offices, 2,097 letter-boxes, 1,399 postmen, and 1,073 village postmen in 1898–99. The total mileage of Imperial lines decreased from 18,070 to 18,062. The total number of articles given out for delivery rose by 4·56 per cent., from 83,734,508 to 87,558,952. 2,257,008 articles were returned undelivered, against 2,134,782 in 1898–99. There was an increase in the numbers of all kinds of missives; except unpaid and service privileged letters, reply postcards, unregistered value-payable book packets, paid, unpaid, and value-payable registered parcels, and ordinary unregistered parcels. There was an increase in the numbers of money orders issued and paid, and a marked increase in the number of unregistered value-payable parcels (278·32 per cent.). The value-payable post generally showed an increase of 10·4 per cent. in the number of articles carried. There was a striking increase in the number of railway receipt notes. Insured articles decreased in number by 2·59 per cent. At the end of 1899–1900 120,369 Savings' Bank accounts remained open, or 5,501 more than at the close of 1898–99. Their deposits amounted to Rs. 66,33,987, against Rs. 64,58,656. Complaints against the post office rose from 3,574 in 1898–99 to 3,633. Of those disposed of 35·63 per cent. were well grounded, and 39·44 per cent. groundless. 34 postal officials

were punished judicially, and 36 departmentally. In 6 cases the offenders absconded. There were 11 mail robberies. The number of combined post and telegraph offices rose from 295 in 1898–99 to 332. The net revenue from these rose from Rs. 2,74,215 to Rs. 3,16,856.

District Post.

The mileage of the District Post lines at the close of 1899–1900 was 1,905½, against 1,776½ at the close of 1898–99. There were 1 sub and 158 branch offices, 813 letter-boxes, 11 postmen, 718 village postmen, and 336 runners. The number of articles posted rose from 1,392,734 to 1,630,831, and those of articles received for delivery and returned undelivered from 2,549,440 to 2,731,925. The number of articles returned undelivered fell from 169,490 to 1,60,432. Charges fell from Rs. 1,03,869 to Rs. 1,02,466; and receipts increased from Rs. 62,931 in 1898–99 to Rs. 79,088. The deficit was thus Rs. 23,373, against Rs. 40,938 in 1898–99.

Imperial Telegraphs.

The mileage of telegraph lines rose from 7,702 at the end of 1898–99 to 7,880. 91 offices were opened, and 27 closed during the year. There were 629 open at the end, against 565 at the beginning, of the year. 352 offices were directly under Government management. 1,204,498 messages were sent, against 1,078,609 in 1898–99. The Indian share of the collections was Rs. 17,01,377.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross revenue and charges.

The gross revenue and expenditure, under Imperial, Provincial and Local funds taken together, were 1,564¼ and 912 lakhs, respectively; against 1,577¾ and 902¾ lakhs in 1898–99. The surplus of the year was thus 652¼ lakhs against 675 lakhs in the preceding year. Including payments made on account of Secretary of State's bills in this Presidency, 603¼ lakhs were remitted to other provinces; against 745 lakhs in 1898–99. In this figure remittances of about 1 lakh of rupees in copper to the Hyderabad Assigned districts are not included. 34¼ lakhs, or 1 lakh more than in 1898–99, were paid as interest on Government securities.

Circulation of small silver and copper.

The value of *small silver* in local circulation decreased during the year by 2 lakhs of rupees; and the balance in the treasuries, at the close of the year, was 8 lakhs, against 19¼ lakhs at the close of the previous year. No remittances were received from other provinces; but 7¾ lakhs were sent to Bombay, 5 lakhs to Calcutta and about ¾ lakhs to Coorg. The balance of *copper* on 31st March 1900 was 4¾ lakhs, against 9¾ lakhs on 31st March 1899. ·30 lakhs of rupees in pie pieces were received from Calcutta; while remittances of about 1¼ lakhs were sent to Bombay, ¼ lakh to Coorg, 1½ lakhs to Central Provinces, ¼ lakh to Bengal, and ½ lakh to Calcutta. The amount of copper in local circulation increased by ·82 lakhs of rupees in the year.

Land revenue.

Land revenue yielded about 524¼ lakhs, or 29¾ lakhs less than in the preceding year. In that year the season was generally favourable, so that the demand was promptly collected, in almost every district. In 1899–1900, however, the unfavourable season necessitated suspension of collections, or the issue of coercive processes. Expenditure under this head increased from about 49¼ lakhs to a little over 50¾ lakhs; owing principally to the absence of several officers on privilege leave, the reorganization of taluk establishments, and the undertaking of large civil suits by Government.

Salt revenue.

A scheme for the final amalgamation of the Customs with the Salt and Abkári Department was developed in the year. The salt outturn exceeded that of the previous year by nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds, and the issues also rose by about 4 million maunds. The revenue under salt in 1898–99 was the highest on record. That of the year under report was $185\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs only; the decrease being chiefly under duty. The charges were nearly $19\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more than in 1898–99. The increase was under salt purchase and freight.

Stamps.

The revenue from stamps rose to nearly $83\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh being due to an increase in litigation. Expenditure, however, fell to 3 lakhs, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh less than in 1898–99, owing to decreased expenditure under discount on sales, and to smaller issues of stamps to the districts.

Abkári revenue.

The fall under excise (Abkári) revenue continued, but the receipts were only slightly less than in 1898–99. The causes of the fall were the same as in the previous year. The charges also slightly decreased.

Opium.

Opium revenue rose to 4 lakhs, owing to a larger importation of opium from Indore. The charges, though in excess of those of 1898–99, were inconsiderable.

Sea and land customs.

Sea customs receipts were 38 lakhs, or 3 lakhs more than in 1898–99. There was an increase under both exports and imports. Rice was largely exported to Ceylon and Goa, where prices were high; while spirits, oils, and cotton manufactures were largely imported. There was a slight increase in the expenditure, in consequence of the grant of personal allowances to Sea Customs Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, as a compensation for the partial withdrawal of overtime fees. Under *land customs* the revenue fell slightly, owing to the smaller importation of petroleum from Pondicherry. Charges slightly increased. The revenue under assessed taxes, which is growing every year, was nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs higher than that of the previous year. There was also a slight increase in expenditure, owing to increased establishments.

Forest department.

In the Forest department receipts, charges and surplus were 23, 16, and 7 lakhs, respectively; against 21, 16, and 5 lakhs in the previous year.

Registration.

The receipts on account of registration were nearly $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, against 13 lakhs in the previous year. In expenditure there was a very slight increase, owing to the reorganization of the controlling office.

Other Imperial and Provincial Civil services.

There was a fall in revenue of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, distributed among the remaining heads. This was chiefly due to the inclusion, in the receipts of 1898–99, of nearly 4 lakhs, being the sale-proceeds of cloths manufactured, at the expense of Government, in affording relief to weavers; while in the year under report, only $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh was realized on this account. The expenditure, on the other hand, shows an increase of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which was due to (1) the charges in connection with the punitive Police in Tinnevelly; (2) larger expenditure on works by Public Works officers; and (3) large contributions (*a*) to District boards to meet plague expenditure and (*b*) to Municipalities for water-supply projects.

Excluded Local Funds.

The receipts under Excluded Local Funds decreased by about 0·21 lakh of rupees; and there was also a considerable decrease in charges which were a little over $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, against $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was almost wholly under Port and Marine Funds.

Public Works —Imperial.

The Imperial Public Works receipts, exclusive of income-tax collections, rose by $22\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; from $135\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1898–99 to $157\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The increase was almost

wholly under railways, and was chiefly due to the relaxation of plague restrictions, and to famine traffic. The expenditure fell by nearly 18½ lakhs, from about 180½ lakhs to nearly 162 lakhs. The expenditure of the previous year included large capital outlay on the Bezwada-Madras State Railway, which has since been amalgamated with the East Coast Railway. This decrease was, to some extent, counterbalanced by larger expenditure on the South Indian and East Coast Railways, and larger State outlay on Guaranteed Railways; the former of which was caused by larger capital outlay, while the latter was due to the extensive acquisition of lands for the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.

Postal department.

The receipts and expenditure of the Postal department were 146¼ and 203¾ lakhs, respectively; against 143¾ and 191 lakhs in 1898–99.

Telegraph department.

The receipts and charges of the Telegraph department rose to 7¾ and 6¼ lakhs, respectively, from 7 and 5¾ lakhs in the previous year.

Loans.

New loans, of a little over ½ a lakh, were granted to the Cuddapah and Trichinopoly Municipalities for water-supply projects. Repayments of a little more than 3¾ lakhs were made, and the outstanding balance, which was 76¾ lakhs on 31st March 1899, was reduced to 73½ lakhs by 31st March 1900.

Provincial services.

The receipts under Provincial services were 317¾ lakhs, and the charges 334¾ lakhs. The net result of the year's transactions was thus a deficit of 17 lakhs, against a surplus of 16 lakhs in the previous year. The balance to the credit of Provincial services was thus reduced to nearly 6¼ lakhs on 31st March 1900.

Incorporated Local Funds.

The Incorporated Local Funds are :—(1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (4) the Bhadráchalam Road Fund. The total balances of these funds fell from 26¼ lakhs on 1st April 1899 to 21¾ lakhs on 31st March 1900. This was chiefly due to larger expenditure under Village Service Funds.

Currency transactions.

The circulation of currency notes for the Madras and Calicut Circles, excluding those held in the Branch Reserve Treasury, was 316 lakhs at the beginning, and 290 lakhs at the end, of the year. The highest circulation was in December 1899 (338 lakhs), and the lowest in May 1899 (276 lakhs). The average monthly circulation was 310 lakhs, which is 33 lakhs more than that of the previous year. There was an increase in the lower denominations alone, of 38 lakhs; and a decrease of 5 lakhs in the higher denominations. The Coin Reserve held in the Presidency was 242 lakhs at the beginning, and 73 lakhs (16·17 lakhs in gold and 57·10 in silver) at the close, of the year; 46 lakhs of the former and 60 lakhs of the latter representing the value of the notes held in the Branch Reserve Treasury. The receipts and issues of Home notes were 1,988 lakhs and 1,977 lakhs, respectively; against 1,727 lakhs and 1,662 lakhs in the previous year. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year was Rs. 3,85,173, against Rs. 2,73,816 in 1898–99.

Frauds.

A case of fraud occurred at Salem during the year. V. K. Kurunthachellam Chetti, a nut merchant, preferred a claim on the left half of a currency note for Rs. 100. He asserted that he had both the halves in or about March 1899, and had lost the right half about the 15th April 1899. The right half of this note had, however, been deposited in the currency office in February 1886, by Messrs. Hajee Ahmed Hussain Sahib & Co. of Madras; but as they neglected to establish their claim within three years, the value of the note was credited to Government on 18th April

1890. Kurunthachellam Chetti's claim was, therefore, referred for enquiry to the District Magistrate of Salem. He was prosecuted before the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Salem, convicted, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. There was another case of fraud at Cochin. On the 28th May 1898, Harroon Abdul-Latiff, a merchant of Muthancherry, Cochin, forwarded the right half of a currency note for Rs. 100, stating that he had lost the other half about the 15th January 1898, and claiming the value of the note. The left half of this note, however, had been deposited in the currency office on the 15th November 1897 by Puthia Vittil Mahomed, a merchant of Ponáni, who established his claim, and was paid the value of the note. Harroon Abdul-Latiff's claim was therefore referred to the District Magistrate of Malabar for enquiry. The case is still pending, and it is reported that Abdul-Latiff is absconding. No case of forgery occurred during the year.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital and sanitary statistics.

During the year the "Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act" (of 1899) was passed; otherwise the system, hitherto in vogue, for the registration of vital statistics in this Presidency, remained unchanged. It is intended to bring the Act into force, gradually, in tracts selected from time to time by Government. Under the Act, registration of births and deaths is compulsory, registrars may be appointed, and extracts from the registers granted gratis. In the meantime, the Revenue authorities are giving particular attention to birth and death registration in rural areas, which may be expected to improve greatly when the Village Proprietary Act has been introduced. In municipal areas, there are special Registrars of Births and Deaths; while, in rural areas, the registration is done by village kurnams. In the Agency Zamindari tracts, registration of births and deaths is incomplete and perfunctory. It does not extend to the total populations concerned, and vital returns received during the year under report related to 33,525,794 persons only, of a total population of 34,727,623, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, according to the census of 1891. 1,048,335 births were registered, against 911,742 in 1898. The birth-rate for the whole Presidency was, therefore, 31·3 per mille, against 27·4 in 1898. The birth-rate of the districts ranged from 22·3 in Madura to 40·5 in Kistna. Compared with 1898, the rate fell in 5 districts (Madras, Madura, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly), and rose in the remaining 17. As registered it was the highest in Kistna (40·5). It was above 30 per mille in 14 districts, and above 20 and below 30 per mille in the remaining 8. The rates for municipalities, rural towns and rural villages were 37·0, 28·7 and 30·9 per mille, respectively. 534,094 male and 514,241 female births were registered. The proportion of male to female births was thus as 103·9 to 100. In 1898 it was as 104·3 to 100. The births recorded exceeded the deaths in all districts in the Presidency. 675,094 deaths were registered, against 699,108 in 1898. The death-rate was thus 20·1 per mille on the total population. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 103·4 to 100. The death-rate of children, calculated on the number of births during the second half of 1898 and the first half of 1899, was 170·6 per mille. The death-rates among Muhammadans, Native Christians, Hindus and other classes were, respectively, 18·6, 16·3, 20·3, and 23·6 per mille. The death-rate was highest, as usual, in Madras (38·5 per mille), and lowest (14·1 per mille) in Madura. In ten other districts it ranged from 14·4 (Ganjám) to 19·9

(Gódávari). The rates in municipalities, rural towns and rural villages were 30·7, 20·9 and 19·4, respectively; against 31·9, 19·0 and 20·3 in the preceding year. There were 29,082 deaths from *cholera*, or 36,362 less than in 1898. The rate was thus 0·9 per mille, against 2 0 in 1898. Deaths from *small-pox* were reported from all the districts. The total number was 16,991, against 20,490 in 1898. The disease was present throughout the year everywhere, except in Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Canara, and Trichinopoly. There were 245,549 deaths from *fever*, against 248,638 in 1898. The death-rate from this cause was 7·3 per mille; against 7·5 in the previous year, and 8·2 the quinquennial average. The death-rate was highest in South Canara (18·1 per mille), and lowest in Tanjore (1·9 per mille). There were 31,307 deaths from *dysentery* and *diarrhœa*, against 29,654 in 1898. The death-rate from these causes was 0·9 per mille, as in the preceding year. There were 13,411 deaths from *injuries* (0·4 per mille), against 11,047 in 1898; and from *unspecified causes* 338,754 (10·1 per mille), against 323,835 in the previous year. The total birth-rate in the mufassal municipalities was 36·2 per mille, against 33·2 in the previous year. In fifteen towns the birth-rate was above 40 per mille; in thirty-six it was between 30 and 40; in six it was between 20 and 30; and in one it was below 20. The rates ranged from 14·3 in Cuddapah to 55·4 in Vániyambádi. The average death-rate of the 58 municipal towns, was 28·7 per mille; against 28·5 in 1898. The rates varied from 16·5 in Anantapur to 58·2 in Vániyambádi. Deaths from *small-pox* were reported from 33 towns and the total death-rate was 0·3 per mille, as in the preceding year. Deaths from *fevers* were registered in every municipal town. The rate was highest in Cuddapah (13·7 per mille) and ranged in nine other towns from 9·2 per mille (Chicacole) to 13·0 per mille (Kurnool). There were 5,726 deaths from *dysentery* and *diarrhœa*. The rate was highest (8·6 per mille) in Gudiyáttam. Municipal Councils applied 55·6, and District Boards 7·2, per cent., of their total estimated receipts to sanitary purposes; against 53·2 and 8·3 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Plague.

During the year there were 332 imported, and 983 indigenous, cases of plague in the Presidency; resulting in 232, and 747 deaths respectively. In Madras city there were only 4 cases, all imported. The progress of the disease was everywhere successfully combated by the measures adopted, in which no important modifications were introduced, and which were, with rare and temporary exceptions, cheerfully accepted by the people. The total expenditure in plague was Rs. 8,04,809. The office of Plague Commissioner was abolished early in May 1899, and towards the end of June large reductions were made in the District establishments.

Sanitary engineering.

Surveys for water-supply were completed in two municipalities, and in progress in one municipality and two unions. Estimates for water-supplies for Guntúr, Periyakulam and Kumbakónam, a revised estimate for that of Bezwada, an estimate for extending the Dindigul water-supply, a preliminary report and estimate for the Calicut water-supply, and a partial estimate for the Tuticorin water-supply were submitted during the year. Drainage schemes for the Ootacamund bazaar and the Patnulgar block at Kumbakónam, were also submitted. The water pipes at Conjeeveram and Tanjore were extended. Six type designs were prepared and approved.

Vaccination.

1,159,409 vaccine operations were performed during 1899–1900, or 41,416 more than in 1898–99. This increase was attributable to a steady subsidence of the plague inoculation scare. The percentage of successful cases was 91·0, or 2·4 per

cent. more than in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3-9. There were 1,096,821 primary and secondary vaccinations, and 62,588 re-vaccinations; 980,587 of the former and 43,393 of the latter were successful, the percentages of success being 91·8 and 76·1, respectively. 321,241 children, under one year of age, were successfully vaccinated; or 41,272 more than in the previous year. Vaccinations by Local Fund and Municipal agency numbered, respectively, 962,259 and 120,442; against 911,862 and 118,140 in 1898–99. The percentages of success were 91·3 and 93·7, respectively. Compared with the previous year, the work done in 7 districts and 19 municipalities decreased. The total number of cases performed by each vaccinator increased by 3·4 per cent., when compared with the previous year. The total number of cases verified by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 603,180, or 31,293 less than in the previous year. All the operations, except one, were conducted with animal lymph. Calf-to-arm vaccination gave the best, and lanoline lymph the worst, results.

Medical relief.

There were 14 institutions in Madras city, with a total accommodation for 1,381 in-patients. At these, 211,929 patients of all classes and sexes were treated, at a total cost of Rs. 3,98,958, or Rs. 1–14–1 per head, against Rs. 2–0–0 in the previous year. Including Police hospitals and wards, State (East Coast) Railway institutions and the Residency hospital, Trivandrum, there were 515 institutions at work at the end of the year, with accommodation for 3,852 in-patients. At these 4,161,336 patients of all classes and sexes were treated, with a death-rate of 5·42 per mille among in-patients. The largest numbers of patients were treated for ulcers and cutaneous affections. The quality of the surgical work was good. The total cost of working these institutions was Rs. 10,70,262; or Re. 0–4–1⅖ per patient treated. The total population, both criminal and civil, in the three asylums was 723. 101 were cured and discharged and 14 discharged otherwise, while 59 died; leaving 554 at the end of the year. The commonest form of insanity was mania. These asylums were worked at a total cost of Rs. 90,135; or Rs. 154–11–2 per head, calculated on the daily average strength.

Emigration.

Owing to the plague, only one ship, with 205 coolies, left for Natal during the year. Two ships returned from Natal and one from Mauritius, bringing 380 and 221 emigrants, respectively. Three of the emigrants from Natal died during the voyage. The Natal emigrants brought savings of Rs. 79,680. The savings of the Mauritius emigrants could not be ascertained. Rs. 555 were collected in fees on emigrants to Natal. 5,090 indentured emigrants to the Straits Settlements embarked at Negapatam. Only 197 emigrants to Assam from Ganjám were registered, against 269 in the previous year. There was no emigration to French Colonies. 15,176 free passengers embarked for the Straits Settlements, against 15,339 in the previous year. There were 78,452 free passengers to Burma and 76,662 to Ceylon; against 71,113 and 142,300, respectively, in the previous year. 199,985 persons returned from the various colonies and from other parts of British India. Of these, 90,555 were from Ceylon and 47,336 from Burma.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Madras University.

Some changes in the by-laws relating to the Matriculation and First in Arts examinations were proposed and carried in the Senate, and submitted for the approval of Government. They were, however, allowed to stand over, pending the receipt of the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Senate to revise the whole syllabus of the Matriculation examination. 511 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several faculties, against 515 in 1898–99. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon'ble the Rev. Dr. Miller. For the M.A. degree there were 27 candidates, of whom 9 passed; against 9 out of 26 in 1898–99. The passed candidates represented 6 branches of knowledge. In the English language, the Second language, and the Science division of the B.A. degree examination, 779, 623 and 807 candidates appeared; and 341, 480 and 457 candidates passed, respectively. Of the successful candidates, 167 passed in all three divisions; 208 completed the test, having previously passed a portion of the examination; and 367 passed in one or two divisions only. There were 2 female candidates in the English language division, and one passed. Of 3 female candidates in the Second language division all passed; while of 4 who went up for the Science division 2 passed. For the First Examination in Arts 2,045 candidates appeared and 674 passed; against 739 out of 1,965 in 1898–99. 19 of the examinees were women, of whom 7 passed.

Collegiate education—Arts.

There were eleven first-grade colleges, as in 1898–99; and the M.A., B.A. and F.A. classes were, respectively, 18, 1,006 and 884 strong, against 15, 1,063 and 1,252 in that year. There were, as in 1898–99, 29 second-grade colleges, and these were attended by 909 F.A. students. Two of the colleges were specially intended for women. These had 6 students. There were, besides, 14 women attending colleges for men.

Law.

1 candidate appeared for the M.L. degree examination, and he failed. For the B.L. degree examination 320 candidates appeared, and 100 passed; against 94 out of 317 in 1898–99. For the First examination in Law 458 candidates appeared, and 116 passed; against 203 out of 518 in 1898–99. The strength of the Law College fell from 417 to 267, and its fee receipts from Rs. 50,628 to Rs. 28,391. The expenditure, excluding the outlay on furniture, was Rs. 43,627. Hence the college was worked at a loss of Rs. 15,236. Proposals for the future working of the institution, as a full-time day college, are under the consideration of Government.

Medicine.

1 candidate obtained the M.D. degree. At the second and first M.B. and C.M. examinations, 11 and 17 candidates appeared, and 9 and 12 passed, respectively. 21 candidates entered for the Preliminary Scientific examination, and 15 passed; against 7 out of 12 in 1898–99. 5 passed the Second L.M. & S. examination, out of 11 who appeared; and 3 passed the first L.M. & S. examination, out of 6. An additional assistant was appointed on the staff of the Medical College. The strength of the college rose from 79 to 93. 65 students were in the M.B. and C.M. section, and 16 in the L.M. & S. section; against 51 and 11, respectively, in 1898–99.

Engineering.

6 candidates appeared for the B.E. degree examination, and 3 passed. For the First examination in Engineering, 4 candidates passed out of 13; against 5 out of 11 in 1898–99. 6 Engineer students appeared for the final examination before the

College Board of Examiners, and all passed. Of 28 Engineer subordinate students examined by the Board 17 passed. There were 37 students in the Engineer classes of the College of Engineering, against 31 in 1898–99; and 60 in the Engineer subordinate classes, against 65 in 1898–99. 5 Engineer and 21 Engineer subordinate students underwent the practical course. The appointments of a Professor of Civil Engineering and an Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, have been sanctioned by Government.

Teaching.

79 and 91 candidates appeared for the theoretical and practical portions of the L.T. degree examination, respectively, and of these 39 passed in each; against 47 and 23 passes out of 85 and 72 candidates in the previous year. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates, 28 and 17 passed, respectively, out of 74 and 21 examined; against 18 and 20 passes, out of 58 and 27 candidates in 1898–99. 6 graduates and 9 F.A. undergraduates were under training in the Training College, Rajahmundry, and 34 graduates and 22 F.A. undergraduates in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. The former institution moved into the new building during the year. The Smartha Brahman hostel attached to the latter institution continued to work with success, and two new hostels were opened, one for Vaishnava Brahmans and the other for Christians.

Agriculture.

The new Vice-Principal of the College of Agriculture, appointed by the Secretary of State, entered on his duties during the year. 4 students obtained diplomas in Agriculture. 76 passed the several technical examinations of April 1899, out of 134 subject-candidates sent up from the college. There were 47 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, against 46 on 31st March 1899. The Veterinary Hospital continued to be popular. The net cost to Government of the college farm rose from Rs. 480 to Rs. 1,508, owing to damage done to the crops alike by excess and by deficiency of water.

Secondary education of boys.

For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination, only 72 male candidates appeared and 9 passed. Since the institution of the examination in 1889, only 39 candidates have passed in full. At the Matriculation examination, out of 6,345 male candidates 1,322 passed; against 1,859 out of 5,833 in 1898–99. The number of upper secondary schools for boys rose from 144 to 145; and the strength of the upper secondary and lower secondary departments of these schools from 14,303 and 17,616, to 15,955 and 18,223, respectively. 140 of the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. In the upper secondary stage of instruction, there were 15,956 boys, against 14,304 in 1898–99. At the Lower Secondary examination 3,028 male candidates earned complete certificates, out of 9,335 examined. At the results grants examination of the lower secondary standards 1,343 boys passed out of 2,312, against 2,547 out of 4,785 in 1898–99; the decrease being due to the transfer of many schools from the results grant system to the fixed grant category. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools, there were 288 English and 95 vernacular lower secondary schools for boys; against 272 English and 114 vernacular schools in 1898–99. Four were night schools. The lower secondary departments of the English and vernacular schools were, respectively, 14,564 and 2,232 strong; against 13,677 and 2,578 in 1898–99. 269 English and 58 vernacular schools were recognised under the Educational Rules. In the lower secondary stage of instruction, in all classes of institutions, there were 34,915 boys; against 33,778 in 1898–99.

2 female candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, but both failed. At the Matriculation examination 149 females were examined and 40 passed; against 52 out of 129 in 1898–99. The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from 24 to 21; but the strength of the upper secondary departments rose from 408 to 426. All the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. At the lower secondary examination, 330 female candidates passed the complete test, out of 746; against 308 out of 734 in 1898–99. At the results grant examination of the lower secondary standard, 205 girls passed out of 336, against 596 out of 978 in 1898–99; this decrease also being due to the introduction of the fixed grant system. Besides the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools, there were 44 English and 153 vernacular lower secondary schools for girls; against 44 English and 156 vernacular schools in 1898–99. In the lower secondary stage of instruction, in all classes of institutions, there were 3,696 girls; against 3,503 in 1898–99. Secondary education of girls.

At the Primary Examination 23,363 male and 1,556 female candidates appeared, against 31,464 and 2,585, in 1898–99; and 11,630 male and 1,047 female candidates passed for complete certificates, against 14,421 and 1,570 in 1898–99. At the results grant examination, for the primary standards, 201,243 boys and 35,129 girls appeared, and 153,737 boys and 26,129 girls passed. The number of public primary schools for boys rose from 19,989 to 20,075, and their strength from 587,251 to 598,704; while the number of public primary schools for girls rose from 850 to 914, and their strength from 36,166 to 39,203. There were, in all classes of institutions, 44,312 boys and 5,563 girls in the upper primary stage of instruction; against 43,243 boys and 5,509 girls in 1898–99. Primary education.

For the written test for teachers' certificates, of the secondary and primary grades, 2,548 candidates appeared, and 1,213 passed; against 1,303 passes out of 2,534 candidates in 1898–99. 1,131 candidates qualified for trained teachers' certificates, out of 2,341 examined; and 82 for untrained teachers' certificates, out of 207 examined. At the practical test 1,097 passed out of 1,443 examined; against 995 out of 1,343 in 1898–99. The number of training schools for men, including sessional schools and schools for gymnastic instructors, fell from 61 to 58; but their strength rose from 1,418 to 1,440, the number of students under instruction in training schools proper being 1,209, against 1,114 in 1898–99. 30 trained masters passed the written test for the upper secondary grade teachers' certificates, 203 for the lower secondary, and 635 for the primary; and 1,005 trained students joined the profession of teaching. The number of training schools for mistresses rose from 19 to 20, and their strength from 326 to 346. At the written test, 12 trained mistresses passed for the upper secondary, 90 for the lower secondary, and 92 for the primary grade teachers' certificate. 224 trained mistresses obtained employment as teachers. For the examination for certificates as gymnastic instructors, 36 students were sent up, and 31 passed. 71 sessional schools were held during the year, and they were attended by 841 teachers. Of these 793 appeared for the complete test at the primary examination, 4 for the compulsory subjects only, and 2 for optional subjects only. 640 passed the complete test; 15 in the compulsory subjects and 1 optional subject; 8 in the compulsory only; and 2 in optional subjects only. Training schools.

For the primary examination for the diploma of Apothecary 21 candidates appeared, (including 8 women), and 13 passed, (including 4 women). For the Schools of medicine.

second examination there were 7 candidates (including 3 women) and 6 passed (including 3 women): and for the final examination 15 candidates appeared and 11 passed; against 18 out of 22 in 1898–99. For the final examination for the diploma of Hospital assistant, 85 candidates appeared and 60 passed. As in 1898–99 two medical schools were at work; but the number of pupils attending them fell from 410 to 368. Of these 30 were women.

Technical, industrial or art schools.

At the Government Technical examinations, 1,788 subject-candidates were successful, out of 4,307 that appeared; against 1,681 out of 3,980 in 1898–99. Of the passed candidates, 48 passed the Advanced, 528 the Intermediate and 1,212 the Elementary examinations. 4 candidates received diplomas in Agriculture, 2 in Drawing and 2 in Commerce; while 16 candidates obtained group certificates in Surveying, 1 in Mechanical Drawing, 1 in Hydraulic Engineering, 20 in Drawing, 1 in Shorthand and 3 in Book-keeping. The number of technical, industrial or art schools rose from 46 to 52, and their strength from 3,307 to 3,384. 90 students obtained employment during the year. The number of boys in the Reformatory school, Chingleput, rose from 149 to 156.

Private and indigenous schools.

The number of private and indigenous schools rose from 5,496 to 5,537; and their strength from 112,376 to 117,210. 47 of the schools—against 50 in 1898–99—were advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian; and 172—against 179—were advanced schools teaching Sanskrit. 11 Sanskrit schools received aid from Government, to the extent of Rs. 1,381.

General statistics.

Institutions, public and private, of all grades, rose in number from 27,263 to 27,450; and the scholars attending them from 840,047 to 862,991. Schools and scholars alike decreased in five districts (Vizagapatam, Bellary, Tanjore, the Nilgiris and South Canara); in four (Ganjám, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar) schools only decreased; and in the remaining districts both schools and scholars increased. The proportion of scholars to population of school-age, in the different districts, varied from 62·4 per cent. (Madras) to 8·2 per cent. (Vizagapatam). Of the male and female population of school-age 27·8 and 4·8 per cent. were under instruction.

Finances.

All classes of institutions, public and private, yielded Rs. 20,28,869 in the shape of fees; against Rs. 19,57,911 in 1898–99. The percentage of fees to the total cost remained the same, viz., 33. The fee receipts in Government institutions fell by Rs. 15,084, but those in board institutions rose by Rs. 5,628. There were increases of Rs. 72,425 in aided, and of Rs. 7,983 in unaided institutions. On grants-in-aid Rs. 6,51,901, Rs. 2,33,565 and Rs. 1,16,772 were paid, from provincial, local and municipal funds, respectively; against Rs. 6,49,556, Rs. 2,32,212 and Rs. 1,12,240 in 1898–99. The total expenditure on public instruction from all sources rose from Rs. 69,12,173 to Rs. 69,29,266: of which Rs. 19,68,158 were contributed by Government, Rs. 7,69,952 by local boards, Rs. 2,42,251 by municipal councils; while Rs. 20,38,667 were met from fees (including University teachers' certificate and Sub-Assistants' examination fees), and Rs. 19,10,238 from endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Of the total expenditure 12·96 per cent. was devoted to University education, 61·42 per cent. to general and 7·77 per cent. to special school education; the corresponding percentages for 1898–99 being 12·67, 62·47, and 7·22.

Registration of books.

The number of publications registered during the year rose from 1,129 to 1,190; of which 312 were in English, against 284 in 1898–99. 270 of the publications were educational in their aim, against 275 in 1898–99. The number of works registered for copyright was 345, against 336 in 1898–99.

Miscellaneous.

The rules of the Text-Book Committee have, since the close of the year, been revised, on the lines laid down by the Government of India in their recent orders on the subject. Of the 209 books referred to the Committee during the year, all but three were examined. The recommendations of the Committee on the subject of the books in the Educational Library and Museum were received, and steps are being taken to carry them out. The art loan collection in the Director's office was largely used by the schools in Madras. The completed portion of the Victoria hostel in the Chepâk park was opened, towards the end of the year by His Excellency the Governor. The design and estimates, for the construction of Rája Sir Savalai Rámasámi Mudaliyar's hostel, were under preparation in the office of the Consulting Architect. Due attention was paid to the physical and moral training of students.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

The male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, had 296 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1900 (6 day scholars being excluded); against 298 (excluding 7 day scholars) in 1898–99. 115 scholars were of European parentage, 193 were sons of soldiers in the British Army, and the fathers of 24 belonged to the Madras Army. The average cost of educating a pupil rose from Rs. 321 to 330. The female branch had 62 boarders on the rolls, against 63 in 1898–99; besides 5 day scholars. 45 of the girls were Europeans. 55 were daughters of soldiers in the British Army. The average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 279 to Rs. 297. The results at the public examinations, and at inspection, were again satisfactory.

Government examinations.

During the year 1899–1900, 10 examinations in all were held, against 11 in 1898–99. Particulars relating to the upper and lower secondary, and primary examinations and the Government Technical examinations have been given above. For the Hand-writing and Dictation Test for under-graduates (which was held twice), 2,479 candidates appeared, of whom 623 were successful; against 2,667 and 569, respectively, in 1898–99. Of the successful candidates, 504 were Matriculates and 119 were candidates who had passed the First Examination in Arts. Two examinations were held for the admission of candidates into the Subordinate Department of the Medical College. One was for the Assistant Surgeon grade, and at it 44 candidates, appeared, against 18 in 1898–99. At the other,—for the grades of Civil Medical pupil, Native Military pupil, and Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant,—there were 40, 51 and 36 candidates, respectively; against 44, 17 and 44 in 1898–99. 4,665 candidates registered their names for the Special Tests,—mostly for the Revenue and Judicial Tests,—against 4,606, in 1898–99: while 3,951 were examined and 917 passed; against 3,941 and 946, respectively, in that year. The percentage of those examined that passed fell to 23·21 from 24·00. There were 343 candidates for the Salt and Abkári Tests, and 220 passed; the corresponding figures for 1898–99 being 541 and 284. The Salt and Abkári Department competitive examination and the Sub-Assistants' Test were not held during the year. The receipts for the year, in connection with the examinations under the control of the Commissioner, were Rs. 1,34,710, and the charges Rs. 1,19,816. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 14,894. In 1898-99, the receipts were Rs. 1,23,218 and the charges Rs. 1,22,045.

School of Arts.

There were 568 students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts at the end, against 525 at the beginning, of the year. The number of apprentices in the industrial classes rose from 200 to 239. A special class for artisans was formed. The strength of the drawing classes increased. That of the modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes rose from 119 to 132. The percentage of students that passed the several examinations in drawing increased considerably, 250 having passed out of 372. From the industrial classes 163 candidates appeared, and 95 passed. The receipts from sales were Rs. 9,385. The fees from the drawing and general education classes rose from Rs. 1,494 to Rs. 1,514. Charges rose from Rs. 39,673 to Rs. 56,264. The net expenditure was Rs. 27,847.

Government Museum—Connemara Library.

415,749 persons visited the new and 415,558 the old museum building during the year. The Anthropological and Anthropometrical examination of the Pathan, Sheikh and Saiyad Muhammadans of Madras was finished; and an investigation of Eurasian boy physique begun. The number of readers in the Connemara Library rose from 13,345 to 14,105.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Rs. 219 of the grant was spent on transcription, Rs. 50 in purchasing manuscripts, and Rs. 107 on binding and minor contingencies. Only 160 manuscripts were added: 16 by transcription or restoration, 30 by purchase and 114 by gift. The library was visited by 1,549 persons, against 1,464 in the previous year.

Kodaikánal and Madras Observatory.

On 1st April 1899 the Madras Observatory was transferred from the Government of Madras to the Government of India, and the Government Astronomer became Director of the Kodaikànal and Madras Observatories, with his headquarters at Kodaikánal; while the Madras Observatory was put in charge of the Deputy Director. Considerable progress was made during the year at the Kodaikánal Observatory, in getting the buildings and instruments ready for use. Meteorological and actinometrical observations were taken, but it was impossible to start any regular astronomical work. At the Madras Observatory the time service was maintained, and the usual Meteorological observations taken. The principal astronomical work of the year was the completion and publication of the *New Madras General Catalogue* of 5,303 stars; an important piece of work which was begun in 1862, and has absorbed almost the whole time of the Director, for many years past.

Madras Meteorological Department.

There were 17 observation stations, as in 1898–99. The daily 8 A.M. observations were telegraphed to the Simla, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Meteorological offices. The weather report was published daily. There were 410 Revenue Board rain-gauge stations, or 5 more than in 1898–99.

The Press.

114 vernacular newspapers and periodicals were in circulation. 36 of these were in Tamil, 24 in Telugu, 4 in Canarese, 23 in Malayalam, 10 in Hindustani and 1 in Sanscrit. 16 were in more than one language. Those with the largest circulation were the *Satyadutan* and the *Messenger of Truth*, followed by the *Children's Magazine;* the first and last being Tamil publications, the second Telugu.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the early part of the season the plans of the tomb of Mír Rujá Alí Khán at Gurramkonda, in the Cuddapah district, were completed. The greater part of the work of the year was done in the Tinnevelly district, where surveys, etc., were made at Ambásamudram, Aluvártirunagari, Eruvadi, Kalakud, Karuvelamkulam,

Káyalpatam, Kottai, Kurungulam, Krishnápuram, Kurukuthorai, Malai Nambikoyil, Manur, Nángunéri, Padmaneri, Pápanásam, Puthukudi, Rádhápuram, Shenbagaramanallur, Srívaikuntam, Tinnevelly, Tirukarangudi, Valliyár and Vijayanarayanam. Excavations were made at some pre-historic sites at Sérmádévi, Vallanad, Vadavallanad, Vallanad Kusba, Murappanad (Agaram), Korkai, Maramangalam near Korkai, Chittoor near Nángunéri, Nathakudimedu and Adichanallur in Tinnevelly.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Administration of Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884 continued to be in force in all the districts of the Presidency, except Madras in which the City of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) was in operation. There were thus 21 district boards, one for each mufassal revenue district. Each consisted of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* President and not less than 24 members, the officers in charge of Revenue Divisions being *ex-officio* members. One-half of the members of each district board were elected by the taluk boards, except in the Nilgiris, where there are no taluk boards. There were 78 taluk boards, or two less than in the previous year. Each consisted of the Revenue Divisional officer as *ex-officio* President and not less than 12 members appointed by Government. In all districts, except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris, there were union panchâyats working under the local boards. The number of these panchâyats was 381 as in the previous year. Each panchâyat consisted of not less than five members. The headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions were *ex-officio* members, while the others were appointed by the Presidents of district boards, in exercise of the power delegated to them by Government. These Presidents also continued to exercise the powers of removing the members of panchâyats, of re-appointing members of taluk boards originally appointed by Government, and of permitting members of district and taluk boards to resign. Land-cess was, as usual, levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and the Nilgiris (except South-East Wynaad), at As. 1-6 in South Canara, and at 1 anna in South-East Wynaad and in the remaining districts. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all the districts, except Gódávari. There were 310 toll-gates, or 10 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in 380 unions as in that year. 87¾ miles of roads were newly constructed and 21,487 repaired. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 123½ and 21,180. The number of hospitals maintained by the local boards fell from 131 to 130, and that of dispensaries from 222 to 220; but the total number of patients treated in these institutions rose from 2,499,198 to 2,662,178. There were 239 trained midwives in the service of the local boards, against 221 in the previous year; and the number of labour cases attended by them rose from 16,312 to 18,277. 975,904 vaccine operations were performed, against 924,235 in 1898–99; animal lymph was used exclusively. Sanitation continued to receive fair attention. The total receipts of the local boards and union panchâyats were 87 lakhs, and the charges 86 lakhs. The balance at the end of the year was thus 17 lakhs, against 16 lakhs at its commencement. There was an increase of 2 lakhs under receipts, and of ½ lakh under charges, compared with the previous year. The increase in the receipts was chiefly under contribution from provincial funds, on account of plague expenditure. That in the charges was under grants 1 and 5, and was partly counterbalanced by decreases under grants 2, 3 and 4.

Municipal administration—Mufassal.

The number of municipalities administered under Act IV of 1884 was 60; the increase of two, over the previous year, being due to the constitution of Nandyal and Kodaikánal into municipalities from 1st October 1899. At the end of the year these councils had 931 members—60 *ex-officio* members, 425 nominated by Government, and 446 elected by the rate-payers; against 58, 420 and 372, respectively, in the previous year. Including those elected, 207 were official, and 724 non-official, members; against 197 and 653, respectively, in 1898-99. 166 members were Europeans or Eurasians, and 765 natives; against 147 and 703, respectively, in the previous year. The councils met on an average 29 times each, as in that year, but the average number of members at each meeting rose from 8·4 to 8·6. Councillors were elected in 53 municipalities, against 36 in 1898-99. Four other towns to which the privilege of election had been extended did not exercise it. 37 municipal councils, or one less than in the previous year, enjoyed the right of electing the Chairman; the privilege having been withdrawn from the municipal council of Vellore. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,71,475, against Rs. 5,04,756 in 1898-99; and the current receipts were Rs. 32,08,447, against Rs. 27,81,812. The increase was chiefly in the income from the several taxes (except that on arts), grants from Government, and loans; and was partly counterbalanced by decreases under "miscellaneous," sale-proceeds of Government securities, and advances recovered. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1-0-1 including tolls, and As. 12-10 excluding them; against As. 15-4 and As. 11-11, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 28,71,064, against Rs. 26,15,049; the increase being mostly under public works. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 10,08,858.

Municipal administration—Madras Town.

The revenue and receipts of the year were Rs. 24,10,474. This includes the opening balance of Rs. 39,414, and a loan of Rs. 8,20,000, raised in the open market, for drainage and market purposes, and for the repayment to Government of the plague loan of 2 lakhs. The charges were Rs. 20,44,284. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-4-7 per head of the population, against Rs. 2-2-1 in the previous year. Three culverts were constructed, one underneath the approach to the railway station level-crossing in Veyasarpady, another in Soliappa Mudely street, and a third in Chitracolam street. The construction of the remaining three sides of the Moore market, and of two cholera sheds was put in hand. A hall for the Health officer's office, and a verandah in the Black Town Dispensary, were also constructed. The incinerator was completed, and began to work on 1st July 1899. Four latrines were constructed. Levels were taken and estimates prepared for north and south Triplicane, Royapettah, Meerasahibpet and Chintadripet, in connection with the new drainage scheme. 200 feet of 18-inch cement pipes, laid in Mylapore in January 1898, were found in January 1900 to be choked and cracked. These were replaced by Burn & Co.'s stoneware pipes. Rs. 13,360 were spent on education. At the close of the year there were 152 schools, with 10,797 pupils. As usual, Rs. 20,000 for hospitals, Rs. 50,000 for general purposes, and Rs. 4,872 for the Medical College were paid to Government. Of 24,959 cases vaccinated 22,428 were successful, or 94·84 per cent. against 95·79 in 1898-99; the cost of each successful case being As. 6-11; against As. 6-2 in 1898-99. The birth and death rates were 40·2 and 38·1 per mille, respectively; against 41·3 and 44·8, in 1898. Rs. 4,12,898 were spent on conservancy, against Rs. 4,57,863 in 1898-99. The debt was Rs. 41,90,000. The amount to credit of the Sinking

fund, inclusive of Rs. 76,900 invested during the year, was Rs. 13,66,600 in Government securities, and Rs. 795 in cash.

Ecclesiastical.

On the 31st March 1900 there were, as in the previous year, 253 Clerks in Holy Orders in the Diocese of Madras. Forty-four of these were Government chaplains. One European and five Natives were ordained priests and eight Natives ordained deacons. The Bishop visited Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, and Tanjore districts, and the stations adjoining Hyderabad. Alms and other devotions offered through the English clergy amounted to Rs. 1,43,177, against Rs. 1,47,656 in 1898–99. The Right Reverend Thomas Whitehead, M.A., was consecrated to the Bishoprick of Madras, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 29th June 1899, and enthrononised in Madras Cathedral on 12th October in that year.

Stationery depot.

The value of stock in the stationery depot, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 3,97,830; against Rs. 3,52,992 in 1898–99. The values of receipts and issues were Rs. 6,13,557 and Rs. 7,12,916, respectively; against Rs. 6,69,764 and Rs. 6,24,926. The value of stock remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 2,98,471, against Rs. 3,97,830 in 1898–99. There were decreases in the local purchases of country articles, and in the cost of country articles received from other Provinces. There were slightly larger local purchases of articles of European manufacture, especially of type-writing machines. The value of country articles purchased was Rs. 3,41,936; and the estimated loss Rs. 8,147, against Rs. 6,234 in 1898–99. The total receipts and charges for the year were Rs. 48,423 and Rs. 4,47,402; against Rs. 57,354 and Rs. 5,15,497 respectively, in 1898–99.

Government Press and its Branch at the Penitentiary.

The cash receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 32,624, or Rs. 3,072 less than in the preceding year; and the expenditure Rs. 2,74,849, against Rs. 2,70,321 in 1898–99. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 10,228 were issued to officers and sold to the public. The cost of work printed was Rs. 2,40,299, against Rs. 2,32,431 in 1898–99. There were 2,14,271 pages of original matter; and of re-made up matter 21,897 pages with 30,946,798 impressions. The cost per page was As. 14–8; and that per 1,000 impressions Rs. 1–4–5. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 26,589 was done. The quantity of type cast was 66,481 lb., valued at Rs. 20,780. Work valued at Rs. 29,194 was done at the Penitentiary Branch Press. This included 8,879 pages of original matter with 28,877,930 impressions. The cost per page was As. 14–1; and that per 1,000 impressions As. 11. Binding work to the value of Rs. 9,953 was done. 516 bills amounting to Rs. 1,16,757 were checked and passed during the year, against 508 bills amounting to Rs. 1,46,328 in the preceding year. The saving to Government was Rs. 799.

Lawrence Asylum Press.

The receipts and disbursements of this institution during the year 1899 were Rs. 1,66,625 and Rs. 1,53,976; against Rs. 1,56,203 and Rs. 1,54,271, respectively, in 1898.

District Presses.

The work turned out by the District Presses was valued at Rs. 1,00,564, or Rs. 14,529 more than in the previous year. The cash receipts were Rs. 15,005, against Rs. 17,627 in 1898–99; while the total charges were Rs. 59,207, or Rs. 194 more than in the previous year.

Chemical Examiner's department.

1,066 cases were examined by the Chemical Examiner in 1899, against 1,202 in 1898. The decrease was due to the transfer of salt analyses to the Revenue Board's laboratory. There were 130 cases of suspected human poisoning, 64 of blood

stains, &c., and 5 of seminal stains; 95 related to suspected cattle-poisoning, and 772 were miscellaneous analyses for Government departments, municipalities, private parties and firms. Poison was detected in 55·38 per cent. of the cases of suspected human-poisoning, and in 86·31 per cent. of the cases of suspected cattle-poisoning. Blood was detected in 42 of the 64 cases of suspected blood stains, &c., and semen in two of the five cases of seminal stains. The principal inorganic poisons employed were compounds of arsenic and mercury; and the organic poisons included aconite, atropine, calotropis gigantea, dhatura, gloriosa superba, morphine, oleandar and strychnine. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were salt, lakhiums, nitrous earth, &c., for the Board of Revenue; flour, sugar, kerosine-oil, &c., for the Commissariat department; explosives, petroleums, oils, paints, medicines, manures, sugar, &c., for the Customs department; and caoutchoucine, opium, explosives, cinchona bark, water, inks, &c., for other departments.

Employment of Muhammadans in Government service.

There were 6,244 Muhammadans in superior service on 1st April 1900, against 6,214 on that date in 1899. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·3, while the number employed was 15·43 per cent. of the total number of employés. 5,239 Muhammadans held appointments in the Police department, and one held a post in the Statutory Civil Service.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1898 TO 15TH AUGUST 1899—M.E. 1073.)

General and political.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., was Resident up to 22nd August 1898, when he was succeeded by the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, who in turn was succeeded on 11th July 1899 by Mr. G. T. Mackenzie who held the office for the rest of the year. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnasami Rau Avargal was Diwan throughout the year. On New Year's Day 1899 Her Majesty the Queen-Empress granted an addition of two to His Highness the Maharaja's salute of 19 guns. This was announced by the Resident at a Durbar held on 28th January, at which he also presented a farewell letter from the outgoing Viceroy Lord Elgin.

Anti-Shánár riots.

The riots, which in June 1899 broke out in Tinnevelly, spread to neighbouring villages in the Shencotta taluk. A party of the 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry, marched to Shencotta, a portion of the Resident's escort was sent to Nagercoil, and detachments of the Nayar Brigade were posted on the frontier.

Season and rainfall.

The season was more favourable than in 1073, though the total amount of rainfall recorded (at 39 stations) decreased from 3,285 inches to 3,033·93 inches. Want of rain was somewhat felt in the south, but on the whole the rainfall was normal.

Land revenue.

The total demand rose from Rs. 23,18,793 in 1073 to Rs. 23,43,649. Deducting remissions (Rs. 1,23,303) the net demand was Rs. 22,20,346, against Rs. 21,99,991 in the previous year; an increase of Rs. 20,355. This was chiefly due to the introduction of the new settlement in Quilon, and to the disposal of "Puthuval" and other Revenue cases. Rs. 21,52,664, or 96·95 of the net demand, were collected; against 96·50 per cent. in 1073. Season remissions increased from Rs. 62,053 to Rs. 67,866. The demand under arrears, after writing off a sum of Rs. 17,297, was Rs. 3,42,420; of which Rs. 62,226 were collected, against Rs. 67,646 in 1073. This reduced the previous arrear balance (Rs. 2,89,195) by Rs. 9,001. The total receipts under Land Revenue (Rs. 22,14,890) were Rs. 17,775 more than in 1073, the charges under this head fell from Rs. 3,54,688 to Rs. 3,36,560, and the net receipts rose from Rs. 18,42,427 to Rs. 18,78,330.

Survey and settlement.

The outdoor survey work done during the year included special, ordinary and miscellaneous cadastral survey, and topographical verification for the preparation of taluk maps. The outtur of boundary survey and demarcation rose from 311·25 square miles to 330·79 square miles, and that of fair areas for settlement from 360·78 square miles to 366·46 square miles. Topographical maps representing 626·75 square miles, village maps representing 206·89 square miles, and various other maps were lithographed. The work of the Settlement department improved. Settlement rates were introduced into 1 taluk (making a total of 8); and in 16 others work was proceeding, leaving 7 untouched. An enormous number of taxable trees was counted, and the Viruthi (service inam) settlement was in progress.

Legislation.

Five meetings of the council were held. The Penal Code, and Regulations amending the Criminal Procedure Code, and relating to abkári, acquisition of land for Railway Companies and wills, were passed. Measures relating to civil procedure, vakils, conservancy in towns, and guardians and wards, were under consideration.

Police.

The strength of the force was 1,633—27 below the sanctioned strength, and 13 less than on the last day of 1073. The percentage of illiterates fell to 1·3 from 2·4. The ratios of police, to population and area, were 1 to 1,937 persons and 1 to 5·09 square miles, respectively. The department cost Rs. 2,09,939. The number of departmental punishments decreased by 13·9 per cent. to 1,300, and that of prosecutions of police officers fell from 79 to 73. The percentage of convictions in such cases fell from 32·4 to 23. The number of cases dealt with by the police was 5,385, or 5 less than in 1073. The percentages of cases detected, of accused

persons convicted, and of lost property recovered, were 84·03, 71·9 and 35·6; against 82·0, 67·6 and 65·2. The marked decrease, under the last head, is ascribed to the difficulty of recovering property lost in the anti-Shánár riots, and possible exaggeration of its value. The number of processes served rose from 89,673 to 96,187, the increase being common to grave and petty cases.

Factories. As in 1073 there were 6 factories, employing 2,391 hands including 673 females. The average wage was 3 to 20 chukrams per diem, against 5¼ to 9 chukrams in that year.

Criminal Courts. A Sessions Judge, a first-class and a third-class Magistrate were appointed to try the Shencotta rioters; raising the number of courts (including 4 for the trial of European British subjects) from 66 to 69. The number of cases for disposal, including arrears and persons involved therein, was 20,994 and 52,829, respectively; against 19,691 and 48,239 in 1073. 200 cases were pending at the close of the year. 490 (16·77 per cent.) persons were committed for trial and 7,839 (16·20 per cent.) convicted, against 339 (16·73 per cent.) and 7,135 (15·60 per cent.). Of those convicted, 60·33 per cent. against 59·01 per cent. in the previous year, were punished with fine only. The average actual duration of enquiries and trials, excluding the time occupied in police investigation and in securing the attendance of accused persons, was 20 days and 9 days, respectively; against 21 days and 8 days. The number of appeals for disposal by District Magistrates including arrears increased by 133 to 889, and that of the persons affected from 1,478 to 1,762, but the average duration remained the same—19 days. The percentage of appeals which were unsuccessful fell from 58·98 to 56·27. There were 134 revision applications for disposal, of which the average pendency fell from 101 days to 19 days. In the Sessions courts, the number of original cases instituted increased from 149 to 168, involving 495 persons. The percentage of persons who were convicted fell from 45·23 to 40·60. Of 185 cases for disposal (including arrears and cases received by transfer), only 8 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration rose from 7 to 11 days. The number of appeals filed was 239, or 16 more than in 1073. The total number for disposal was 252. All but 10 were decided. The number of persons involved was 417. The percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 46·75, 21·75 and 31·25, respectively; against 54·89, 16·54 and 28·07 in 1073. The average duration increased by 2 days to 19. 9 cases against 12 were referred to the High court for confirmation of sentence, and 76 appeals preferred against 73; the percentage confirmed rose from 57·35 to 62·10. The average duration of referred cases and appeals was 32 and 33 days; against 47 and 37 days, respectively, in 1073. 455 revision cases were decided against 397. Orders were quashed in 103, and modified in 57 cases, while in 262 interference was refused.

Jails. There were, as in 1073, 1 Central and 2 District jails. The number of admissions to the Central jail fell from 672 to 646, 152 of whom had been convicted before. There were 468 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and 520 discharged in its course, leaving 594 at its close. The number of juveniles admitted decreased from 24 to 5. The average daily strength rose from 456·07 to 510·46. The percentage of this number punished fell from 46·67 to 43·49, corporal punishment being inflicted on 8·55 per cent. against 18·93 in the previous year. Admissions into hospital fell from 326 to 272, and the percentage of sick from 2·65 to 1·79. The total cost of the department was Rs. 54,906, against Rs. 58,350 in 1073. The average (gross) cost per head of the prisoners in the Central jail fell from Rs. 106 to Rs. 81. The system of finger-tip impressions was substituted for that of anthropometrical measurements.

Civil justice. The number of courts remained 23, the itinerating Munsif's court created in 1073 being retained. The number of suits instituted fell from 43,186 to 41,148 by 4·72 per cent. This was because the litigation between 'jenmi' and 'kudiyan' due to the Regulation of 1071 is on the wane. The number of suits decided rose from 39,358—or 77·46 per cent. of the number for disposal—to 44,825 or 83·57 per cent. Arrears fell from 11,456 to 8,814 suits. The suits instituted in the regular Munsifs' courts numbered 39,814 (24,280 ordinary and 15,534 small cause suits), against 41,912 in 1073; while the number decided (27,413 ordinary and 16,036 small cause suits) formed 83·93 per cent. of the number for disposal against 77·67 per cent., and is the largest on record. The District courts had 1,873 suits and 2,580 appeals for disposal, against 1,767 and 2,292, respectively; and decided

1,376 suits and 1,934 appeals, against 1,264 and 1,902 in 1073. Arrears of suits fell from 503 to 497, but those of appeals rose from 390 to 646. 490 of these appeals were instituted in the last quarter. The first and second appeals for disposal by the High court numbered 453 and 440, respectively, against 383 and 434 in 1073; and the disposals, 353 and 371 against 298 and 372. Arrears of first appeals increased by 15 to 100, and those of second appeals by 7 to 69. The percentage of District Judges' decisions which were confirmed by the High court fell to 50·87 from 56·54 in 1073 in the case of first appeals, but rose from 61·50 to 69·32 in the case of second appeals. Receipts and charges under civil justice were Rs. 6,17,285 and Rs. 2,96,023, against Rs. 5,66,979 and Rs. 2,93,118, respectively. The surplus thus rose from Rs. 2,73,861 in 1073 to Rs. 3,21,262. Under criminal justice charges were Rs. 1,72,187, and receipts Rs. 34,765. The total net surplus under Law and Justice thus rose from Rs. 1,32,135 to Rs. 1,83,840.

Registration.

There were 46 registration offices, against 45 in 1073. The total number of documents presented for registration fell from 151,656 to 147,118. The aggregate value of documents registered, however, rose from Rs. 2,91,88,853 to Rs. 3,04,00,598. The percentage registered on the day of presentation rose from 94·9 to 95·5. Registration was refused in 505 cases, against 515. The percentage of cases in which registration was delayed over a week rose from ·8 to 1·9. Of a total number of 148,336 documents for registration, 148,060 were registered; registration was refused *in toto* in 129 cases; 69 were returned unregistered at the parties' own request; and 78 were pending, against 273 at the close of 1073. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 2,33,630 and Rs. 96,502, against Rs. 2,31,787 and Rs. 99,440, respectively, in 1073; and the surplus rose from Rs. 1,32,347 to Rs. 1,37,128.

Forests.

The strength of this department, exclusive of special cardamom peons and fire watchers, increased from 502 to 521. Six tracts, with an area of 145 square miles and 170 acres, were gazetted as reserves. The total increase in the area of reserved forests and lands during the year was, however, only 19 square miles 391 acres: the area of the former rising to 1,152 square miles 513 acres, from 1,047 square miles 626 acres; and that of the latter falling from 911 square miles 620 acres to 826 square miles 484 acres. A fuel reserve of 600 acres was gazetted. Yerur reserve, 3 teak plantations (area 163·13 acres), a teak reserve (area 7½ acres) and a Shumbakam plot were surveyed. 164·5 acres were cleared and planted with teak, bringing the total area under that timber up to 1,542·21 acres. Receipts rose from Rs. 4,22,344 to Rs. 5,19,688—an increase of Rs. 97,344—and expenditure by Rs. 3,461 to Rs. 2,93,445. Receipts from cardamoms rose from Rs. 1,09,481 to Rs. 1,15,133, and those from other forest produce under the cardamom department fell from Rs. 8,783 to Rs. 8,148. The aggregate increase was thus Rs. 5,017. Expenditure diminished by Rs. 4,392, being Rs. 51,275. The net receipts thus increased by Rs. 9,409. 2,345·43 acres of fresh land were granted for cardamom cultivation.

Trade.

Excluding Government transactions, the external trade of the country increased by Rs. 40,36,002 to Rs. 2,76,50,518. Exports amounted to Rs. 1,72,10,342 or 62·2 per cent., and imports to Rs. 1,04,40,176 or 37·8 per cent.; against 61·2 and 38·8 per cent., respectively, in 1073. There was an increase in the value of all classes of goods exported except dry ginger, areca nuts, tamarind, tea, and other articles. The products of the cocoanut tree represented 51·06 per cent. of the entire export trade, and exports of these increased in value by Rs. 16,12,149. The value of coffee exported increased by 168·4 per cent., and that of pepper by 132·5 per cent. Imports of all classes of goods, except thread and tobacco, increased in value. 88·6 per cent. of the entire external trade was with British India, against 86·04 per cent. in 1073. That with Ceylon declined from 10·6 to 9·4 per cent.

Public works.

The total expenditure was Rs. 20,74,372 (Rs. 16,73,791 by the Chief Engineers and Rs. 4,00,581 by the Maramat department) against Rs. 23,68,667, and the percentage of total expenditure to Revenue 22·26 against 26·48 in 1073. The expenditure in the latter year was abnormally high, owing to relief operations and works connected with the visit of His Excellency the Governor. Work to the extent of Rs. 60,915 was done on the construction of a bridle path to the High Range, the cost of a road being prohibitive. The gas installation in Trivandrum was inaugurated on 14th April 1898. Rs. 82,145 were expended thereon. 6·37 lakhs

were spent on communications, 2·80 lakhs on buildings, 4·1 lakhs on irrigation, and ·82 lakhs on miscellaneous works, against 8·13, 3·80, 3·68 and 1·25 lakhs in 1073. 2,171 miles of cart roads, or 164 more than in the previous year, were maintained. Establishment cost Rs. 2,37,702, or 14·20 per cent. of the total expenditure, against Rs. 2,17,859 or 11·00 per cent. in 1073. Rs. 3,72,984 were expended on the Kodayar project bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 11,35,058. Negotiations for the Travancore-Tinnevelly and Shoranur-Ernaculam Branch Railways were completed, His Highness undertaking to lend 7 lakhs of rupees, free of interest, to the South Indian Railway Company in connection with the former.

Anchal. There were, at the end of 1074, 95 offices and 133 letter-boxes; against 95 offices and 127 boxes at the beginning of the year. The total number of missives carried rose from 2,560,581 to 2,670,483; that of official communications decreasing by 8,702, while that of private communications increased by 118,604. The price of post-cards was reduced from 8 to 5 cash about the middle of the year. The number of post-cards carried increased in consequence by 87,990. The total receipts, including charges on official missives, were Rs. 2,76,893; against Rs. 2,81,241 in 1073. The receipts on private missives increased from Rs. 57,117 to Rs. 60,288. Deducting the cost of the anchal and transit establishments—Rs. 71,941—the net earnings were Rs. 2,04,952; or Rs. 937 less than in 1073. The length of mail lines remained the same—850 miles.

Salt. 149,391 maunds of salt were manufactured, or 33,682 maunds more than in 1073. Of 319,602 maunds available, 210,302 maunds were sold. 523,000 maunds of Bombay salt were contracted for, and 490,845 maunds delivered. Of 669,308 maunds of foreign salt available, 434,944 maunds were sold. The gross receipts increased by Rs. 53,197 to Rs. 20,29,986. Charges were Rs. 3,98,013, net revenue Rs. 16,31,973—an increase of Rs. 10,775. The consumption of salt per head of the population was 20·2 lb. as in 1073.

Stamps. The total stamp revenue was Rs. 3,56,500, against Rs. 3,57,484 in 1073. Charges fell from Rs. 34,447 to Rs. 23,049. The net revenue was Rs. 3,36,451, against Rs. 3,23,037.

Excise and customs. The consumption of tobacco rose by 544 candies to 11,388 candies. Only 1 candy of Tinnevelly "confected" tobacco was imported as in 1073. The total revenue under abkári, opium and bhang increased by Rs. 469 to Rs. 6,73,113. The excise system was retained in the Trivandrum taluk, and has now been extended to the whole Trivandrum division. It produced in that taluk a net revenue of Rs. 62,018, or Rs. 16,552 more than in 1073. The net revenue from customs increased from Rs. 6,00,005 to Rs. 7,37,773. Customs receipts were Rs. 7,21,177 of this sum. 98 per cent. was derived from exports, and 2 per cent. from imports; against 97 and 3 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Financial. Excluding debt heads, the total revenue was Rs. 92,94,964, and the expenditure Rs. 89,68,595; against Rs. 89,20,565 and Rs. 94,80,173, respectively, in 1073. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 3,23,861, against a deficit of Rs. 5,61,243 in 1073. The closing balance was Rs. 91,40,911; Rs. 68,02,441 in Government securities, Rs. 4,08,595 in goods, Rs. 1,28,737 in fixed deposit, and Rs. 21,24,999 in cash and floating deposit.

Medical. The number of births registered was 50,883, or 20·008 per mille of the census population, and of deaths 34,683 or 13·63 per mille; against 39,069 (15·3 per mille) and 39,998 (15·7 per mille) in 1073. Registration would still seem to be incomplete. 139,465 cases were vaccinated, 5,251 being re-vaccinations. The total showed a decrease of 151,895 compared with that in 1073; this was ascribed to greater accuracy in the returns. 85·04 per cent. of the cases against 85·09 in the previous year, were successful. Excluding the Durbar Physician, the number of medical officers fell by 4 to 73. The number of hospitals was unaltered—22—that of dispensaries rose from 19 to 23. There were besides, as in 1073, the Lunatic and Leper asylums, the Central jail hospital, and two Maternity hospitals. 10 European institutions and 41 "Vydia Salas" were aided during the year. Rs. 7,250 were expended on the former, and Rs. 11,549 on the latter. 11,596 in- and 365,887 out-patients were treated; against 11,494 and 360,697, respectively, in 1073. Mortality among in-patients fell from 5·54 to 4·58 per cent. There were 28 midwives—an increase of 4. Excluding the 5 employed in the Maternity hospital at Trivandrum and the Victoria hospital, Quilon, they attended

550 cases, against 360 in 1073. The inmates of the Lunatic and Leper asylums numbered 131 and 269, respectively. The total expenditure on the department, exclusive of buildings and furniture, rose from Rs. 2,53,687 to Rs. 2,65,090.

Conservancy and sanitation.

Measures were taken with a view to the possible appearance of plague. Expenditure on general sanitation rose from Rs. 54,564 to Rs. 62,344, that by Town Committees fell from Rs. 54,132 to Rs. 49,310.

Education.

Schools increased in number from 3,371 with 165,489 pupils in 1073 to 3,521 with 176,095 pupils in 1074. The increase in the number of pupils consists almost entirely of Christians. Government institutions rose in number by 5, and their strength by 858. Private aided schools increased in number by 75, and in strength by 3,454 to 46,670. The increase was chiefly in Primary vernacular schools. Private unaided schools increased from 2,157 with 79,178 pupils to 2,229 with 85,472 pupils. There were 135,272 boys and 40,823 girls under instruction, against 127,056 boys and 38,433 girls in 1073. The total 176,095 is 6·6 per cent. of the population, while 42·1 and 13·2 per cent., respectively, of the male and female population of school-going age were under instruction. The percentages in 1073 were 6·4, 41·1 and 13·0. The strength of His Highness the Maharajah's college at Trivandrum rose from 160 to 179. There were 3 private Arts colleges, as in the previous year. English schools decreased in number from 94 to 89, but rose in strength from 11,234 to 12,239. There were 3 Government training schools, as previously. The total cost of the department increased by Rs. 30,055 to Rs. 4,28,170, and receipts by Rs. 14,570 to Rs. 95,330; and the net charges, excluding buildings, were Rs. 3,32,839 against Rs. 3,17,354 in 1073. There were 24 boys in the reformatory at the beginning, and 26 at the close, of the year. The net expenditure was Rs. 1,421, against Rs. 2,459 in 1073. There continued to be 15 apprentices in the Government industrial school. The number on the rolls of the Church Mission Society (aided) industrial school fell from 24 to 8.

COCHIN STATE.

(15TH AUGUST 1898 TO 15TH AUGUST 1899—M.E. 1074.)

General and political.

During the year His Highness the Raja visited Madras and Coonoor privately. The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., was Resident at the beginning of the year. On 22nd August 1898 he gave over charge to the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, who was in turn succeeded on 11th July 1899 by Mr. G. T. Mackenzie. M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopalachariar Avargal was Diwan throughout the year.

Season and rainfall.

Though the total rainfall registered during the year (at three stations) was only 275·73 inches, against 358·65 inches in 1073, and was less than in any of the previous 3 years, the year was, on the whole, favourable to agriculture—more so than 1073. The south-west monsoon was early, but somewhat inadequate. The public health was good, and cholera practically non-existent. Fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa claimed a large, though diminished, number of victims.

Land revenue.

Including devasoms the current demand was Rs. 7,62,841; of which Rs. 7,59,179, or 99·5 per cent., was collected. The arrear demand was Rs. 56,789; of which Rs. 30,176 were collected, and Rs. 455 written off. Expenditure rose by Rs. 23,591 to Rs. 1,17,610. The revenue survey was continued, fields were demarcated over 30¼ square miles, 111 square miles surveyed with theodolite, and 3 taluks "eye-surveyed."

Legislation.

Six regulations were passed, dealing with survey, land acquisition, stamps, coffee stealing, destruction of records, and criminal procedure. Others were under consideration.

Police.

The police force was reorganized. It had its full sanctioned strength—1 Superintendent, 8 Inspectors and 475 men. Trichur was made the head-quarters. The total charges fell by Rs. 1,813 to Rs. 63,876, while casualties decreased under every head, and in all from 35 to 22. There were 46 criminal prosecutions of police officers, of which 2 were departmental. All were unsuccessful. Departmental punishments fell from 204 to 102. 202 offences were pending investigation or trial at the beginning of the year, and 1,544 reported during its course; 640 were referred as false, and 203 remained pending at its close. Of the cases charged

and decided, 77·29 per cent. ended in conviction; of the persons charged, 63·47 per cent. were convicted; and of the property lost, 61 per cent. was recovered. The corresponding percentages for 1073 were 77·85, 68·40 and 78·68. Those striking results have thus not been maintained. The average duration of investigation, however, fell from 22 to 15 days. 534 known depredators were registered.

Criminal justice.

The number of cases received by the magistracy was 4,488, affecting 9,644 persons; against 4,616, affecting 9,629 persons in 1073. Of the total number of cases for disposal, 88 per cent. fell under the Penal Code. There were 14 cases pending at the close of the year, against 28 at its commencement. 54 per cent. of the sentences of the Subordinate magistracy and 86 per cent. of those of the District Magistrates were confirmed on appeal; against 58 and 86 per cent., respectively, in 1073. 240 appeals were filed in District Magistrates' courts, against 264 in the previous year. One was pending at the close of the year. Original cases before the Sessions courts decreased from 44 to 42 affecting 118 persons. The percentage of conviction rose from 51 to 63 per cent. There were no arrears at the end of the year. The average duration of trials rose from 4 to 6 days in the Anjikaimal, and from 7 to 8 days in the Trichur sessions court. The work of the Sessions Judges improved; the percentage of their sentences confirmed rising from 57 to 82, while the proportion of reversals fell from 15 to 5 per cent. The Appeal court had 31 appeals and 4 references for disposal. All but 3 appeals were decided. It had also 91 revision cases for disposal, and decided 82. The percentage of confirmations in revision cases rose from 51 to 56 per cent. Receipts on account of criminal justice rose from Rs. 7,213 to Rs. 9,017; and charges from Rs. 36,180 to Rs. 38,348.

Jails.

There were, as in the previous year, 1 Central, and 7 Subsidiary, jails. The average daily population fell from 212 to 209. Jail punishments numbered 14, or 1 more than in 1073. 4 prisoners were also convicted magisterially of escape from lawful custody and 1 of theft. The number of sick remained stationary (349 against 341). The average daily number of convicts employed on extramural labour fell from 105 to 72. The number of punishments inflicted on warders was 68, against 115 in 1073. Rs. 13,822 were spent on the Central, and Rs. 2,640 on the Subsidiary, jails.

Civil justice.

Including those pending at the beginning of the year, there were 11,957 original suits for disposal; of which 11,551 were decided, leaving a balance of 406, against 322 at the close of 1073. There was a decrease in institutions (—195) and disposals (—297) alike. The Munsifs' courts had for disposal 7,327 ordinary and 3,949 small cause suits; against 7,613 and 3,971, respectively, in 1073. Of the former 194 and of the latter 13 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals preferred to appealable decrees remained stationary (33), while that of decisions affirmed rose from 52 to 54. The average duration of ordinary suits fell from 2 months and 4 days to 1 month and 24 days; that of small cause suits remained stationary. The Zillah courts had 681 original suits for disposal, against 586 in the previous year. Of these 482 were decided, leaving a balance of 199 at the close—or 69 more than at the beginning—of the year. The ratio of appeals to appealable decisions fell from 49 to 48 per cent., whilst the percentage of decisions affirmed rose from 53 to 54. The average duration of contested suits rose from 5 months 19 days to 6 months 28 days. There were 597 appeals for disposal, against 609 in 1073. 483 were decided. Arrears rose from 29 to 114. The ratio of special appeals to decrees in which such lay rose from 35 to 37 per cent., but the percentage of appeals confirmed fell from 77 to 65. The Appeal court had in all 272 regular and special appeals for disposal, against 308 in 1073. 227 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 45. The average duration of both classes of appeals fell from 3 months and 21 days to 1 month and 27 days. His Highness the Raja's court had 32 appeals for disposal, including 21 pending at the beginning of the year. Only 4 were decided; arrears thus increased to 28. The receipts on account of civil justice fell from Rs. 1,29,498 to Rs. 1,14,961. Expenditure was practically stationary (Rs. 66,058 against Rs. 66,090 in 1073). The net surplus under "Law and Justice" (civil and criminal) thus fell from Rs. 34,440 in the latter year to Rs. 19,572.

Registration.

There were 15 offices as in 1073. The number of registrations rose from 30,067 to 32,203—an increase of 7 per cent. Optional registrations increased in number by 1,364. The aggregate value of documents of all classes registered

during the year was Rs. 1,00,04,787, against Rs. 1,09,96,694 in 1073; a decrease of 9 per cent. 99·5 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, and the remaining ·5 per cent. within a week. In the previous year ·03 per cent. were registered after the expiry of a week. Receipts rose from Rs. 43,657 to Rs. 46,084, and charges from Rs. 23,669, to Rs. 24,876. The net revenue of the department thus increased by over Rs. 1,200.

Forests. The forest department was reorganised. 3 divisions, each under a divisional forest officer, were constituted. The Forest Code came into force in the last month of the year. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 33,740, against Rs. 8,727 in 1073; the expenditure increased by Rs. 15,251 to Rs. 57,681. 7 elephants were sold, and realised Rs. 9,192.

Trade. Owing to the permission granted to vessels to land goods directly in British Cochin, imports at Malipuram fell by 82 per cent. between 1072 and 1073. In 1074 they again diminished by over 99 per cent., falling from Rs. 2,21,184 to Rs. 2,100. Exports, which showed some increase in 1073, fell in 1074 from Rs. 14,95,656 to Rs. 11,69,940. Sulphur was the only import. Cocoanut oil was far the most important export, and next to it coir, tea, pepper, poonac, prawns, turmeric and copra.

Public works. This establishment was entirely reorganised, and an annual saving of Rs. 2,172 effected thereby. The accounts had not been reduced to order until after the close of the year, and criticism of the statistics as they stand is thus profitless. Treasury drawings amounted to Rs. 6,86,695, against Rs. 6,23,613 in 1073. A Public Works Code was introduced.

Railway. The construction of a line from Shoranur to Ernakulam, by the Madras Railway Company at the expense of the State, was in progress during the year.

Postal department. The number of missives carried increased from 459,773 to 514,130. Official and private communications, and those received from British India, showed a decrease of ·4, an increase of 29 and a decrease of 53 per cent. respectively. Post cards were introduced only at the close of 1073. The number sent increased by 1,091 per cent., which helps to account for the decrease of 7 per cent. under private letters. Revenue increased by Rs. 928 to Rs. 8,995, and charges by Rs. 782 to Rs. 12,805.

Salt. The total quantity of salt sold increased from 168,575 to 169,185 maunds. Expenditure increased from Rs. 97,461 to Rs. 1,00,481; and revenue, gross and net, declined from Rs. 5,10,145 and Rs. 4,12,684, to Rs. 5,03,822 and Rs. 4,03,341, respectively. The average consumption of salt per head of the population rose by ·7 lb. to 19·25 lb.

Stamps, excise and customs. The net revenue from stamps declined by Rs. 13,254 to Rs. 96,305; that from abkári decreased by Rs. 10,906 to Rs. 1,31,280. Opium revenue rose by Rs. 4,503 to Rs. 52,975. No customs were collected. Rs. 1,10,421 were received, under the Interportal Trade Convention, from the British Government. Rs. 14,971 were derived from tobacco licenses, against Rs. 11,491 in 1073.

Financial. The total receipts of the year, including debt heads were Rs. 37,09,006, against Rs. 34,13,835 in 1073; and the total gross expenditure Rs. 34,42,644 against Rs. 33,56,112. Leaving debt heads out of consideration, the year's transactions resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,25,639. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 8,56,900 and Rs. 11,23,263, respectively. Including the amounts held in Government of India promissory notes, the opening and closing balances were Rs. 46,19,000 and Rs. 48,85,363, respectively. The thorough reorganisation of the system of accounts in the State was completed by the special account officer, whose appointment terminated on 14th April 1900.

Conservancy and sanitation. Conservancy obtained, as previously, in 9 towns. The total expenditure on conservancy and sanitation, including plague, was Rs. 24,503; against Rs. 19,878 in 1073.

Medical. The number of hospitals (7) remained unchanged, that of dispensaries increased from 5 to 6. The number of in- and out- patients rose by 97 and 21,307, respectively, to 2,956 and 160,067. The rate of mortality among the former fell from 11 to 8 per cent. The lady doctor treated 9,690 women and 6,381 children. Expenditure fell from Rs. 64,527 in 1073 to Rs. 63,414. The number of cases vaccinated fell, probably owing to the plague scare, from 23,649 to 20,103. The

percentage of success also fell from 93 to 90. Expenditure on vaccination rose from Rs. 4,195 to Rs. 4,258.

Education. The number of institutions and pupils rose from 1,042 and 34,316, to 1,190 and 36,057, respectively. Government schools decreased in number by 8 to 60, while the number of pupils attending them rose by 264 to 6,729. Similarly the number of aided schools fell by 4 to 108, but that of their pupils rose by 442 to 8,607. On the whole, there was an increase of 14 per cent. in the number of institutions, and of 5 per cent. in that of pupils. Of the latter, 25,928 were boys and 10,129 girls. The proportion of pupils to population was as 1 to 20. In 1073 it was as 1 to 21. The ratio of pupils to the population of school-going age was 48 per cent. in the case of boys, and 19 per cent. in that of girls; while the percentages in 1073 were 46 and 18, respectively. Expenditure on education increased by Rs. 4,629 to Rs. 1,15,051. Girls' schools absorbed Rs. 4,276 of the increased expenditure.

GÓDÁVARI AGENCY. (1899–1900.)

Season and health. There was a partial failure of the south-west, and a complete failure of the north-west, monsoons. This serious deficiency in the rainfall led to the almost total loss of the wet, and the partial loss of the dry, crops. It was not, however, found necessary to open relief works; but employment was found for the Koyas in Bhadráchalam taluk, in line clearing and other useful works for the Forest department. The tamarind crop largely failed, but there was a good crop of mangoes. There were increases in the birth and death rates alike, which were attributed to greater accuracy in the figures.

Boundary disputes. The Yellavaram Deputy Tahsildar disposed of 2 boundary disputes during the year. That between the Birampalli and Musurumilli mittahdars was under settlement by the Chodavaram Deputy Tahsildar.

Disturbances. There were no disturbances during the year.

Police. 4 complaints against the Police were filed in the agency Deputy magistrate's court. 8 members of the force were involved. 3 of the cases resulted in conviction, and 1 in acquittal. 1 of the former three was quashed on appeal. There were also a few cases against the Police in the Subordinate courts. On the whole the number of such cases decreased. Two convicts escaped, with a rifle and 85 ball cartridges, from Addatigala lock up, and shot 2 men before they were caught.

Criminal justice. There were altogether 477 criminal cases, involving 1,129 persons; against 553 cases, involving 1,222 persons, in 1898–99. 452 cases were decided, 383 persons being convicted. There were 30 appeals, of which 26 were decided.

Civil justice. 360 original and 26 appellate suits were instituted during the year, against 374 and 12, respectively, in 1898–99. The number pending at the close of the year was 36, against 38 at its beginning. Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act was extended to the whole of the agency. The time within which civil appeals must be presented was limited to 6 weeks.

Public works. Rs. 16,896 were spent out of a total grant of Rs. 19,100; the bulk of the expenditure being on communications.

Abkári. The current demand under Abkári fell from Rs. 29,433 in 1898–99 to Rs. 29,016. Rs. 28,443 were collected. The revenue from opium increased from Rs. 3,383 to Rs. 18,356, owing to keen competition.

Medical. The number of out-patients treated, at the 3 dispensaries, increased from 13,776 to 15,267. The numbers of in- and out- patients, treated at the Bhadráchalam and Polavaram dispensaries, fell from 4,083 and 6,378 to 3,830 and 5,366, respectively; while in the number treated at Chodavaram there was a marked increase—from 3,390 to 5,499. The quantity and quality of vaccination work alike improved, with the appointment of 2 extra vaccinators, and the introduction of more stringent rules; the number of cases having risen from 6,371 to 6,617, and the percentage successful from 56·55 to 73·10. The cost per successful case was As. 10–1, against As. 12–10 in 1898–99. Government sanctioned the opening of a dispensary at Addatigala.

The numbers of boys and girls on the rolls on 31st March 1900 were 1,738 and 477; against 1,565 and 477, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1899. The number of boy pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes rose from 173 to 215, while that of girl pupils remained the same (27). 674 pupils were found to be qualified for results-grants, against 689 in 1898–99. Fees brought in Rs. 787, and results-grants Rs. 2,775. Education.

Considerable activity was shown during the year, by persons anxious to obtain prospecting and exploring licenses. The Perrakonda graphite mine employed a large number of coolies. Mining.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1899–1900.)

The year was peaceful. The trouble caused by the predatory habits of the Dombs did not, however, decrease. An attack on the Dombs was promoted by the Naicks of Ramagiri tanna. However the jack tree branch—a sort of fiery cross—fell into the hands of the police, and the movement was nipped in the bud, and the movers convicted and bound over to keep the peace. The suit filed by the Nowrangapur ladies against the Maharaja of Jeypore was pending in the Agent's court. The Madgole agency gave no special trouble during the year under report, though it is full of disputes. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division, dacoities continued to be committed in the Rayaghada taluk, by Dombs from over the Kasipur border. A police outpost has therefore been opened, as an experimental measure, at Kumbhikota, which was selected as a suitable spot. Mr. Buckley, a Eurasian Forest Ranger, in the service of the Maharaja of Jeypore at Alamanda of the Narayanapatnam agency, ran amuck and set fire to the village, shooting one man dead and wounding 5. He was tried at the Agency sessions where he was found to have committed murder, grievous hurt and arson, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The Gudem hills were quiet during the year under report. The Bissemkatak estate continues under management. The minor spent the year at Vizagapatam. The balance to the credit of this estate on 1st April 1900 was Rs. 5,962 cash, and Government promissory notes worth Rs. 19,700. The appeal in the suit brought for the resumption of the Kutragada mutta of this estate was pending in the High court. The Payakapad ward attained his majority on the 25th March last, Government has sanctioned the continuance of management for one year only. The balance to the credit of this estate on 1st April 1900 was Rs. 3,053 cash, and Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 25,800. General.

The rainfall of the year was below the average in all the taluks except Gunupur, and there was a considerable failure of crops throughout the agency. Large remissions were granted in the Palkonda and Golgonda agencies, which alone pay land revenue to Government. In some of the taluks there was scarcity of water even for drinking. The condition of the people was, however, good on the whole. Small-pox appeared in the Senior, Special and Head Assistant Agents' divisions, but not in an epidemic form. Cholera broke out in the Nowrangapur taluk on a small scale at the close of the year. It has since become virulent and extended to the neighbouring taluks. Season and public health.

The Central Provinces Government having expressed its inability to spare an officer for the settlement and demarcation of the boundary between Jeypore and Bastar, no work was done during 1899–1900. In the matter of the dispute between Tada and Boddidi, Government approved the proposals of the Ganjám Agent, that the Principal Assistant Agent of Ganjám and the Senior Assistant Agent of Vizagapatam should permanently demarcate the boundary between the Jeypore and Parlákimedi estates, as laid down by Messrs. Graham and McCartie and revised by Messrs. Graham and Willock in 1876 and 1878, respectively. Another dispute between the Patro of Jagdalpur mutta in the Bissemkatak estate and the Belghar Patro of Ganjám, regarding a piece of land connected with the decision given by Messrs. Willock and McCartie in 1879, was decided in March 1900 by the Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám. There is a similar dispute between the villagers of Jolyaguda in Vizagapatam and Bhuriti in Kalahandi, regarding a piece of land lying on the boundary between the two villages. With the consent of the Madras and the Central Provinces Governments, the Senior Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, and the Superintendent of Kalahandi have been authorized to settle it. Boundary disputes.

Criminal justice. The total number of cases for disposal during the year showed a decrease of 14, as compared with the figure for 1898–99. The number of cases pending at the end of the year increased by 15, compared with the figure at the end of 1898–99. The highest pendency (16) was in the Taluk magistrate's court, Palkonda. Most of these cases were instituted during the last quarter of the year. There was a decrease of 24 in the number of appeals for disposal during the year, compared with that of 1898–99; the decrease being greatest in the Agent's court. Only one appeal was pending at the end of the year.

Civil justice. The number of suits instituted during the year increased by 40, the increase being chiefly noticeable in the courts of the Senior and Special Assistant Agents and the agency Munsif, Jeypore. The increased litigation of the Jeypore estate accounts for this to some extent. There was a fall in the number of suits pending at the close of the year, although the number instituted increased. The total number of appeals for disposal—including 9 pending at the beginning of the year—was 46, against 49 in the previous year. Of these, 44 were decided; leaving 2 pending at the close of the year, against 9 in the previous year.

Police. The relations of the police with the magistracy were quite satisfactory. There were some complaints of extortion against the police, but they were not so numerous as in 1898–99. There was a noticeable improvement in the administration of the Jeypore police during the year under report.

Wild animals. 83 persons were killed by wild beasts during the year under report, against 60 in the previous year. The amount paid as rewards was Rs. 5,697, against Rs. 4,884 in the previous year.

Forests. The Jeypore forest rules were cancelled, and all operations stopped, in August 1899. Revised rules were sanctioned by Government at the close of the year, the Maharaja having satisfactorily reorganized his forest staff.

Public works. The grant for the year, including contributions from the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Zamindar of Kurapam, was Rs. 63,000. Of this, Rs. 62,944 were actually spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 56 at the end of the year. Rs. 14,435 were expended on new works; the chief items being Rs. 4,000 on the Jeypore-Borigumma road, and Rs. 2,000 on the Pettaghat. The Deputy tahsildar's office at Rayaghada was extended, and the rest-house at Nowrangapur was rebuilt; the old one having been burnt during the year. Rs. 30,909 were spent on the maintenance of existing roads.

Abkári. During the year under report the Gunupur farm was leased out, on a rental of Rs. 60,000. Of the total demand of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 59,175 were collected within the year, and the balance subsequently. An arrear of Rs. 2,600, outstanding for collection at the beginning of the year, was also collected during the year. The so-called Amani system was in force in the other taluks. The demand of the Amani taluks was Rs. 85,838, against Rs. 74,497 in the previous year. The whole of the demand was collected within the year. A sum of Rs. 54, outstanding at the beginning of the year, was also collected.

Opium. The exclusive privilege of supplying opium to the agency tracts was let out on tender for Rs. 28,125, against Rs. 20,125 in the preceding year. Shops were sold by auction in places where the consumption exceeded 3,000 tolas per annum, and where it ranged between 1,000 and 3,000 tolas licenses were issued on fixed fees. Free licenses were also issued for shops in which the consumption was below 1,000 tolas per annum. The number of licenses issued and sanctioned was 98, against 93 in the preceding year; the maximum and minimum sanctioned being 129 and 89, respectively. Compared with 1898–99, there was an increase of 5 in the number of shops licensed. The demand of the shops sold and assigned on fixed fees was Rs. 21,054, against Rs. 21,495 in 1898–99. The fall was due to want of competition, on account of losses sustained by the licensees in the preceding year. The total demand of the year, on account of both the supply monopoly and license fees, was Rs. 49,179; against Rs. 41,620 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 47,625 were collected within the close of the year, and Rs. 1,553 subsequently, leaving a balance of Re. 1. Of the arrears of Rs. 791, outstanding for collection at the beginning of the year, Rs. 700 were collected and the balance written off the accounts. The total quantity consumed during the year was 8,214 lb., against 7,762 lb. in the previous year. The consumption increased largely in the taluks of Golgonda and Viravilli.

Rs. 1,000, contributed for sanitary purposes by the Maharaja of Jeypore and the townspeople of Gunupur, were spent in the improvement of the Gunupur and Jeypore towns. Sanitation.

The number of hospitals increased by one. The numbers of in- and out- patients were 452 and 42,117, respectively, against 395 and 38,745 in the previous year excluding the Palkonda agency. 21,680 cases were vaccinated, of which 16,306 were successful; the corresponding figures for 1898–99 being 24,947 and 21,623. The percentage of successful cases was 75·2, against 86·6 in the previous year. The fall in the percentage of successful cases was due to vaccinators not using the lymph as soon as supplied. Medical.

The number of schools at the close of the year was 185, against 178 in the previous year; and that of salary-result schools the same as in 1898–99. The number of pupils on the rolls rose from 3,626 to 3,740. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes fell from 862 in the previous year to 826. The decrease was noticeable in Pydimalas, Jatapus, Sowrahs, Khonds and Paiks. The agency officers visited 41 schools, against 45 in the previous year; and educational officers of all grades inspected 151 schools, against 150 in 1898–99. Of the 1,565 pupils presented for grant inspection, 1,301 were qualified for grants; against 1,782 and 1,285, respectively, in the previous year. The amount paid in the shape of results grants was Rs. 4,192, against Rs. 8,986 in 1898–99. Education.

GANJÁM AGENCY. (1899–1900.)

The rainfall of the year was short, but in the southern portion of the agency, in the Parlákimedi, Mandasa, Jalantra and Budarasingi maliahs, and in portions of the Ramagiri taluk, the crops were up to the average. In the parts adjoining the Goomsur taluk and Bodagodo zamindari, however, there was a considerable failure and scarcity, aggravated by reckless export into the Central Provinces. There were no epidemics. Season, public health and crops.

The settlement of the boundary lines between agency and ordinary tracts, and between Pedda Kimedi maliahs and Chinna Kimedi mutta, was confirmed by Government, and the permanent demarcation of the lines was undertaken. Three boundary disputes, all of which were revivals of old disputes previously settled, arose between the Ganjám district and adjoining districts and States. Several petty disputes within the district were disposed of by the Special Assistant Agent, also the long-standing dispute between the muttas of Thamba and Budarasingi. The decision in the latter case was confirmed by Government. Boundary disputes.

There were no disturbances of the public peace. The hill mutta of Jalantra continued under attachment. The two villages of Tittigam and Sirdapur, the Bissoye's interests in which had remained under Separate Revenue attachment for payment of the Bissoye's dues, were released from attachment, the entire arrear balance having been realized. The hill mutta of Pedda Kimedi, which was under attachment at the commencement of the year, was restored to the Zamindar, who agreed to forego his claim to the accumulated arrears due from the Ramagiri Patro. The appointment of Lakshmana Podhano as Patro of Nuagodo, in place of his father the late Govindo Patro, was sanctioned by Government. Disturbance and hill chiefs.

338 cases, affecting 768 persons, were dealt with during the year; against 300 cases with 758 persons in the previous year. Of these 334 cases, involving 752 persons, were decided; against 288 cases with 743 persons in 1898–99. No capital sentence was passed during the year. There were 15 appeals, including 3 revision cases for disposal during the year; against 4 in 1898–99. Of these, 14 were decided. Criminal justice.

81 suits came up for disposal during the year, against 117 in 1893–99. Of these, 74 were decided, and 7 remained pending at the end of the year; against 96 and 21, respectively, in 1898–99. Two appeals were filed during the year, against 5 in 1898–99, and all were decided. Civil justice.

The conduct of the police was, on the whole, satisfactory. Police.

The number of wild animals killed, and the amount of rewards paid, were 94 and Rs. 1,611, respectively; against 80 and Rs. 1,249 in 1898–99. The number of persons killed was 53, against 52 in 1898–99. Wild animals.

Forests. Pending the disposal of the appeal *re* the Parlákimedi maliah suit in the High court, the preventive establishment has been maintained for the Parlákimedi maliah forest, but no permits have been issued or revenue derived therefrom. Ten forest cases were charged, against 47 in 1898-99; of these 9 ended in conviction.

Public works. The allotment sanctioned for civil works in the agency during the year was Rs. 25,000. In addition, Rs. 250 were sanctioned for the dispensary at Balliguda. With the exception of Rs. 155 in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, the whole allotment was expended—Rs. 7,634 on new works, Rs. 3,514 on repairs to buildings and Rs. 10,627 on repairs to communications. A road from Mohana *viâ* Hill Govindapur to Bodagodo was constructed, at a cost of Rs. 1,162.

Abkári. 92 shops were put up to auction and realized Rs. 12,274, against 85 shops with a rental of Rs. 10,310 in the previous year. The sale of 5 ippa-spirit shops, in the low-country villages of the Parlákimedi agency, realized Rs. 325. 26 offences against Act III of 1864 were brought to trial.

Opium. The 2 shops at Udayagiri and Tikkabilli market, in the Special Assistant Agent's division, were sold for Rs. 1,980; against Rs. 2,490 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the equalisation of the selling rates of opium with that in the plains of Goomsur.

Sanitation. A sum of Rs. 355 was expended in improving water-supply, and providing new wells.

Medical. 110 in-patients and 2,320 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Baliguda, against 98 and 1,580, respectively, in 1898-99; at Goomsur 81 in- and 4,743 out- patients, against 47 and 3,877 in 1898-99; and at Ramagiri 105 in- and 4,622 out- patients, against 117 and 4,968 in the previous year. The hospitals at Baliguda and Udayagiri were inspected by the District medical officer in December 1899. Out of 16,189 cases vaccinated 15,326 were successful; the figures for 1898-99 being 20,029 and 18,115, respectively. The average cost per successful case was As. 2-8. This compares very favourably with the cost in the plains of the district.

Education. The total number on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 4,035 boys and 191 girls, against 3,076 and 144 in 1898-99. Of these, 1,777 boys and 10 girls belong to the aboriginal races; 499 boys being Savaras, 991 Khonds and 287 Panos; while 8 of the girls were Savaras, 1 a Khond, and 1 a Pano.

Demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue. Of a total demand under all sources of Rs. 18,303, Rs. 17,761 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 542; of which Rs. 495 related to opium and the balance to the loss on resale of Mohana arrack shop.

State prisoners. Polavu Bodamundi and Dhanu Janni, the two Ramagiri Molikos, who remained in custody at Berhampur at the close of last year, were released on 20th June. Raghunadho Patro of Budaguda still remains under police surveillance at Russellkonda.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1309—JULY 1ST, 1899 TO JUNE 30TH, 1900.)

General and political. His Highness the Rája attended the marriages of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and his sister, at Mysore, in June 1900. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Venkata Rama Das Nayudu Avargal was Diwan throughout the year. He went on privilege leave on June 3rd; from which date to the close of the fasli, M.R.Ry. Vijia Raghunada Durai Rája Avargal, B.A., who was confirmed as Councillor during the year, acted for him.

Season and public health. The season was most unfavourable. The mean rainfall for the year was only 28·22 inches, against 45·59 in fasli 1308. Relief works were started, but good showers in April and May averted famine. As usual fever, cholera and small-pox were rife throughout the State. Deaths from the latter cause were fewer than in fasli 1308; especially in the town, where vaccination was made compulsory.

Land revenue. The total demand under land revenue fell from Rs. 7,18,249 to Rs. 7,07,645, and the percentage collected from 93·26 to 88·19. Old arrears of land revenue and quit-rent were reduced from Rs. 1,78,368 (revised figure) to Rs. 1,62,032.

200 square miles were surveyed, against 150 in fasli 1308. Charges rose from Rs. 28,330 to Rs. 31,112; excluding Rs. 20,703 advanced for the purchase of survey stones, which will be recovered from the ryots. Revenue settlement operations were still indefinitely postponed. Revenue survey and settlement.

Two regulations were passed during the year: III of 1899, to provide for the arrest and surrender of persons accused of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871); and IV of 1899, to empower certain officers to compel persons to record their finger-prints. Legislation.

1,577 cases of all kinds were reported, against 1,263 in 1308. The percentage of detection rose from 91 to 94, and that of persons convicted from 53 to 56. Police.

There were in all 2,974 cases, involving 5,246 persons, for trial; against 2,787 cases, involving 4,762 persons, in 1308. 2,916 were decided. There were 76 appeals —against 86 in 1308—to the Chief Magistrate. 75 were decided. There were 6 appeals before the Sessions court, and 5 were decided. The Chief court disposed of its whole appellate file of 12 appeals. 42 revision petitions were presented to the Chief Magistrate, and the Chief court had 76 on its file. None of the former, and 8 only of the latter, were pending when the fasli closed. Criminal justice.

The number of jails remained unchanged. The daily average number of sick in the Central jail fell from 3·2 in 1308 to 2·2. The total number of admissions and discharges in all the jails were 712 and 686, respectively; against 763 and 769 in 1308. Jails.

There were in all 1,634 regular and 1,423 small cause suits for decision, against 1,416 and 1,074, respectively, in 1308. 1,513 of the former and 1,368 of the latter were decided; or in all 597 suits more than in 1308. There were 113 appeals for decision, against 140 in 1308. Arrears fell from 36 at the close of that year to 15 at the close of the fasli under report. Civil justice.

The number of documents registered rose by 4·7 per cent. from 22,417 to 23,487; and their total value from Rs. 26,52,433 to Rs. 30,51,338. The taking of thumb-prints was made compulsory. The system worked well. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 27,710 and Rs. 18,775, respectively; against Rs. 26,130, and Rs. 27,043 in 1308. Registration.

Rs. 1,14,239 were expended, against Rs. 1,12,869 in 1308. The chief variations were a decrease of nearly Rs. 13,000 under buildings, and an increase of over Rs. 4,000 under establishment. Public works.

Including the opening balance of Rs. 6,89,377, the total receipts were Rs. 18,88,648. Expenditure was Rs. 10,84,063, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,04,585. Rs. 4,10,000 of the opening, and Rs. 5,10,000 of the closing, balances were in Government securities. Financial.

The demand fell from Rs. 61,892 to Rs. 57,021, and collections from Rs. 57,592 to Rs. 56,271. Old arrears were reduced from Rs. 7,114 (revised figure) to Rs. 4,070. Abkári.

In all, 73,911 patients were treated, against 64,346 in 1308. The cost of the establishment fell from Rs. 20,462 to Rs. 19,515. The number of cases vaccinated rose by 2,241 to 7,772, of which 7,205 were successful. Medical.

The number of schools increased from 296 to 310, and that of pupils from 8,931 to 9,131. The results in the University and Lower Secondary examinations were satisfactory. Education.

BANGANAPALLE. (1899–1900.)

The rainfall was insufficient and the harvest poor. Prices rose steadily. The public health was good. The birth-rate rose by 7, and the death-rate fell by 29, per cent. Season and public health.

Of the arrear balance of Rs. 1,18,179 relating to the Nawab's villages, only Rs. 47,941, or 40·56 per cent., were collected. The collections in the case of arrears due to sub-jághirdárs were Rs. 18,206, or 20 per cent., against a total outstanding balance of Rs. 90,802. Land revenue—arrears.

The settled demand relating to the Nawab's villages was Rs. 87,411 under land revenue, and Rs. 47,062 under other heads, or in all Rs. 1,34,473; an increase Land revenue—current.

of Rs. 2,679, as compared with the previous year. Only Rs. 48,625, or 56 per cent., of the land revenue demand, were collected during the year; and Rs. 33,136, or 70 per cent. of the demand, under other sources. The total balance under all items was Rs. 52,712. As regards the sub-jághirs, the demand was Rs. 86,942 under land revenue, and Rs. 4,321 under other heads. The collections were much better than in the Nawab's villages; being Rs. 57,600, or 66 per cent., under land revenue, and Rs. 4,140, or 95 per cent., under other sources.

Survey. An estimate for the survey of the State at a cost of Rs. 56,000 has been framed. No work was done beyond arranging for the supply of stones.

Police. The police force was increased by 4 constables, making the total strength of the force 56. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 279, and to area 1 to every 2 square miles. 1 head constable, 3 constables and 1 bugler were dismissed; 3 constables resigned and 2 died. The school opened for the education of the force worked well. There was an improvement in the detection of crimes. The number of references sent to the police by the Magistrate was 5. The number on the K.D. register at the end of the year was 29, against 25 in the previous year.

Jails. There was only one jail. The total number of prisoners was 72, including those remaining at the beginning of the year. Admissions during the year numbered 46, against 53 in 1898–99. 46 prisoners were released, leaving a balance of 26 at the close of the year.

Criminal justice. In the *Sadar court* 12 cases were brought to trial, including 1 pending at the beginning of the year. 11 were decided. In the *Magistrate's court* 282 cases were brought to trial, including 9 pending at the beginning of the year. 271 were decided.

Civil justice. In the *Sadar court* 38 original suits and 8 appeals were filed, and 46 suits were decided. The value of property involved was Rs. 9,293, against Rs. 19,348 in 1898–99. In the *Adalat court* there were 148 suits for disposal, of which 18 were appeals. The value of property involved was Rs. 20,917, against Rs. 9,703 in 1898–99. 140 suits were decided. The *Amin's court* had for disposal 229 suits, involving property worth Rs. 2,540, and decided 208. The *Revenue Sadar court* and *Tahsildar's court* had for disposal, 2 and 29 cases respectively, against 12 and 42 in 1898–99. All the cases were decided. The average duration fell in all the courts, civil and criminal.

Registration. 214 instruments, of the total value of Rs. 38,193, were registered; against 132, valued at Rs. 17,738, during the previous year. Receipts from registration fees were Rs. 266, against Rs. 146 in 1898–99. There were no documents pending at the close of the year.

Cultivation. The total areas of sirkar and inám lands, under cultivation or cultivable, were 44,030 and 29,421 acres; against 44,040 and 29,560 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. These figures include 21,324 acres of jághir, against 21,560 acres in the previous year. The principal crops were cholam, cotton, korra and pulses. The total extent cultivated, under sirkar and inám together, was 71,808 acres; or 498 acres less than in the previous year.

Public works. Rs. 6,500 were spent on public works, out of a total budget grant of Rs. 26,000. Of this amount, Rs. 2,671 were spent on roads, Rs. 1,080 on irrigation, Rs. 617 on water-supply, and Rs. 2,132 on buildings.

Post office. The Banganapalle post office was amalgamated with the Imperial post on the 1st January 1900.

Finance. The opening balance of the Nawab's treasury was Rs. 635; and the arrear and current collections were Rs. 1,29,702, or Rs. 19,760 less than was estimated. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,23,246, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 7,091. Of the expenditure, Rs. 26,091 were the cost of establishment, Rs. 14,500 that of Public Works, and Rs. 82,655 that of the Nawab's household. The considerable increase under the last item was reported to be due to the rise in the prices of food-grains, &c., and to the expenses of the funeral ceremonies of the late Nawab's widow.

Abkári. The demand under this head rose to Rs. 15,935 from Rs. 15,094 in the previous year, owing to competition at the sales.

Loans. Rs. 8,000 were advanced to ryots, for the construction and deepening of wells, and the purchase of seed-grains, &c.

Including 102 remaining at the beginning of the year, the total number of patients treated was 11,173, against 12,957 in 1898–99. The average number of sick was 74·96 daily, against 90·25 in the previous year. The commonest disease was malarial fever. 51 operations were performed, and all of them were successful. The midwife attended 84 labour cases, against 80 in the previous year. Of the 694 cases vaccinated, 489 were successful; against 703 and 513, respectively, in 1898–99. Medical.

The number of Telugu schools decreased by 1 to 21, and that of pupils from 780 to 761. A graduate was appointed as Inspector of Schools, and to supervise the education of the Nawab's two younger sons. Education.

SANDURU. (1899–1900.)

The State was, as usual, administered by an Administrator and a Diwan. General and political.

The rainfall was somewhat scanty: 21·16 inches, or 9·35 inches less than in 1898–99. It was also untimely, and unevenly distributed. The harvest was consequently poor, the estimated outturn being 4 to 8 annas only. Food-grains were cheap at the beginning of the year, but subsequently became much dearer, as did other food-stuffs. The area of holdings and that under crops both diminished, the former from 8,989 acres to 8,975 and the latter, in consequence of the poor season, from 8,185 acres to 8,097. The water-supply was deficient—extremely so in some places—and the Narihalla dry almost throughout the year. Season, rainfall and crops.

The police force consisted of 1 inspector, 4 head constables, and 25 constables, and cost Rs. 2,851. Of the 23 cases reported, against 26 in the previous year, 4 were referred as false. 13 cases were tried, of which 9 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal or discharge. There were 2 cases of robbery, and 1 case of dacoity; the culprits in these were not discovered. Police.

The solitary criminal court—that of the Diwan—had 211 cases for disposal, 2 of which were arrears of the previous year; 68 were compounded and 141 were decided, leaving 2 cases pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases fell from 9·88 days to 4·77, and that of trials was 1·22, or longer by ·2 days than in 1898–99. Criminal justice.

The Civil court presided over by the Diwan had 51 regular and 36 miscellaneous suits for disposal. At the close of the year 2 of the former and 17 of the latter were undecided. Trials lasted on an average 1·32 days, against 1·58 in 1898–99; and the average period from institution of a suit to its disposal fell from 116·7 to 63 days. Civil justice.

The number of convicts on 1st April 1899 was 9. This added to the admissions during the year made a total of 17; 12 were released, leaving a balance of 5 on 31st March 1900. The convicts were employed on road repairs and in digging gravel for roads. Prisons.

55 documents were registered, against 46 in the preceding year. The preparation of indexes was, for the first time, taken in hand and fair progress was made. Record-sorting was also set on foot. Registration.

40,000 acres of forests were leased to the British Government, on an annual rental of Rs. 10,000, as previously. Fires damaged 39 square miles of forest, against 20 in the previous year. The receipts and charges were Rs. 2,011 and Rs. 1,295, against Rs. 2,519 and Rs. 1,355, respectively, in 1898–99. Forests.

Exclusive of the opening balance (Rs. 13,595) and the items under "debt heads" (Rs. 4,529), the total actual receipts were Rs. 48,138, or Rs. 1,387 less than the budget estimate and Rs. 2,569 less than the actuals of 1898–99. The deficiency in the former case was mainly due to short collections under Land Revenue and Motarpha, and to a fall in the revenue from the Amani forest. The actual expenditure was greater than the budget estimate by Rs. 496, which was the net result of excess expenditure in the Civil List, and under Public Works, and of savings under other heads. It was Rs. 2,095 more than the actuals of 1898–99, in which year the expenditure under the Civil List and Public Works was normal. Financial.

The actual closing balance was shorter by Rs. 1,706, than that of the previous year, owing to larger expenditure than was provided for in the budget.

Loans. The debts of the late Rája were finally discharged during the year.

Vital statistics. 394 births were registered, or 65 more than 1898–99; and 297 deaths, or 6 less than in that year.

Public health. The year was free from epidemics. Fever was prevalent, and accounted for more than 50 per cent. of the deaths. The public health was, on the whole, good.

Medical. 8,935 patients—2,409 more than in 1898–99—were admitted to Sanduru dispensary; the average daily attendance rising from 39·49 to 65·31. The number of surgical operations performed rose by 33 to 182. All were successful. The midwife conducted 165 cases of natural labour, against 149 in 1898–99. 546 cases were vaccinated, of which 525 were successful; against 469 and 434 cases, respectively, in 1898–99. Each successful case cost As. 4–9, against As. 4–7 in the preceding year.

Education. The number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year was 102, or 7 more than the number on the last day of the preceding year. The fee collections were Rs. 463 and the cost of establishment and contingencies Rs. 1,577; against Rs. 459 and Rs. 1,555, respectively, in the previous year. The net cost of each pupil was Rs. 10–15–0. Of the 7 pupils sent up for the Lower Secondary examination 3 failed entirely, and none secured a complete certificate. No one appeared for the Primary examination. In the girls' school there were 59 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900. The minor Rája was under private tuition in English, Madrathi and Telugu.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1899–1900.)

Carnatic stipends. The amount paid through the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, to Carnatic, Jágirdár and Yeomiahdár stipendiaries, inclusive of special allowances for house-rent and guards of honour, was Rs. 2,34,849, against Rs. 2,39,170; and the arrears paid to the heirs of deceased stipendiaries Rs. 356, against Rs. 474 in the previous year. The number of stipendiaries, including those paid at out-stations on the 1st April 1900 was 581, against 580 on the same date in 1898. 29 stipendiaries died during the year, against 24 in 1898–99. They were in receipt of stipends to the amount of Rs. 902; of which Rs. 188 were continued, and the remainder lapsed to Government. Nine stipendiaries drawing Rs. 47 per mensem commuted their stipends, and received bonuses to the amount of Rs. 6,704.

COVENANTED CIVILIANS. (1899–1900.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1899 was 157, and the number of Statutory Civilians 5. There were 10 new appointments, 1 retirement and 1 death; so that, on the 1st April 1900, the strength of the service, including 5 Statutory Civilians, was 170. The following statement shows details as to employment of these officers :—

	On 1st April	
	1899.	1900.
Officers serving at the Presidency	21	20
District officers { Judicial	21	24
District officers { Revenue	78	79
Officers holding special appointments	4	9
Officers absent on leave or otherwise	21	24
Officers serving in other Presidencies	17	14
Total ...	162	170

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

(FASLI 1308—JULY 1898 TO JUNE 1899.)

Land revenue.

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from (*a*) peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (*b*) shrotriem jódi or quit-rent, levied on inám villages held on favourable tenure; (*c*) assessment and water-rate, levied on lands held under the ryotwári system; and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

Peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates.

The total amount of peishcush payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,94,999, against Rs. 49,80,223 in the preceding year.

Shrotriem jódi.

The quit-rents payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,45,435, against Rs. 7,35,765 in the preceding year.

Number of ryotwári villages and holdings.

The total number of ryotwári villages remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 22,908. The subjoined statement shows the total extent and assessment of holdings, as compared with the previous year :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	* 18,280,685	* 1,86,74,026	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,763	4,22,77,791
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	13,91,914
Total ...	18,280,685	1,86,74,026	4,265,078	2,35,98,289	22,545,763	4,36,69,705
Deduct—						
(1) Lands resigned	370,833	2,11,085	18,038	68,303	388,871	2,79,388
(2) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government	17,996	13,502	1,625	6,640	19,621	20,142
(3) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and purchased by private individuals ...	16,450	14,485	3,522	15,830	19,972	30,315
(4) Lands transferred by private sale	263,956	2,71,647	78,201	4,50,701	342,157	7,22,348
(5) Transferred from wet to dry and *vice versâ*	33,759	63,406	10,500	60,387	44,259	1,23,793
(6) Other items	22,312	30,813	5,296	33,905	27,608	64,718
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	1,064
Total ...	725,306	6,04,938	117,182	6,35,766	842,488	12,41,768
Remainder ...	17,555,379	1,80,69,088	4,147,896	2,29,62,523	21,703,275	4,24,27,937

* Since corrected.

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
Add—	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
(1) Lands newly taken up on darkhast	346,702	2,55,132	21,984	87,260	368,686	3,42,392
(2) Lands purchased by private individuals at revenue sales	16,450	14,485	3,522	15,830	19,972	30,315
(3) Excess by survey and settlement	5,435	4,203	82	1,068	5,517	5,271
(4) Lands transferred by private sales	263,956	2,71,647	78,201	4,50,701	342,157	7,22,348
(5) Lands transferred from dry to wet and *vice versâ* ...	10,500	15,827	33,759	2,28,390	44,259	2,44,217
(6) Other transfers	30,096	34,034	8,064	57,907	38,160	91,941
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
Total ...	673,139	5,95,328	145,612	8,41,156	818,751	14,39,284
Total holdings ...	18,228,518	1,86,64,416	4,293,508	2,38,03,679	22,522,026	4,38,67,221
Variations as compared with fasli 1307 (1897-98)	− 52,167	− 9,610	+ 28,430	+ 2,05,390	− 23,737	+ 1,97,516
Percentage ...	0·29	0·05	0·67	0·87	0·11	0·45

Omitting land occupied without 'Pattás' and shown in the accounts under 'Miscellaneous,' and also the occupied area in South Canara, for which statistics are not yet available, the total extent under occupation, which steadily increased up to fasli 1307, declined by 24,000 acres during the year under report. There were decreases, aggregating 97,000 acres, in 9 districts; and increases, to the extent of 73,000 acres, in 11 others. Nearly three-fourths of the decrease occurred in Anantapur alone, and was attributed to heavy relinquishments, owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The decrease in the other districts was due mainly to deficient rainfall at the commencement of the south-west monsoon. In Cuddapah it was also ascribed to relinquishments of inferior lands, which cannot bear continuous cultivation; and in Trichinopoly to a large extent of inferior dry lands, sold for arrears of revenue, having been purchased by Government, for want of bidders. The increase in the 11 districts, mentioned above, was generally attributed to extension of cultivation, due to favourable rains; and partly to grant of pattá for lands previously shown under 'Miscellaneous.' In Madura it was also due to the inclusion, as holdings, of certain lands commanded by the Periyár project, the assignment of which was ordered in faslis 1306 and 1307, but had not been carried out, owing mainly to delay in the sub-division of fields. In Coimbatore and Salem there were increases of 2,100 and 3,400 acres, respectively, due to the introduction of survey areas in Satyamangalam, Uttangarai and Salem taluks; but in the latter district, notwithstanding this increase, there was a small net decrease in the holdings, owing to more lands having been relinquished than taken up, on account of the deficient south-west monsoon. The total assessment of the holdings was Rs. 438·67 lakhs, *i.e.*, nearly 2 lakhs or ·45 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and Malabar. Nearly three-fourths of the increase occurred in Gódávari and Kistna; and was chiefly due to the re-transfer to 'wet' of lands transferred to 'dry' in fasli 1305, when the water-rate was enhanced. The increase in Madura, and part of that in Coimbatore and Salem, were due to the increase in the area of holdings in those districts. Elsewhere, increases were mainly due to extension of cultivation, and decreases to relinquishments consequent on the unfavourable season. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine of 1876–78, the area under holdings during fasli 1308 was about 2·50 million acres, or 12·49 per cent. in excess. The increase has occurred in all the districts in the Presidency. If the area of cultivation shown under 'Miscellaneous' be included, the increase rises to 2·98 million acres, or 14 6 per cent. Of this increase, however, about 39 per cent. (1·16 million acres) was due to the introduction of correct survey areas, and to the resumption of village service ináms. Excluding these items, the net increase,

mainly due to extension of cultivation, was 1·82 million acres, and was spread over all districts except Kurnool. In the last-named district, the net area occupied showed a decrease of 64,090 acres in the previous year, as compared with the year before the famine of 1876–78; in the year under report this deficiency was reduced to 55,616 acres.

Ryotwári cultivation.

The total area under crops during the year, exclusive of miscellaneous cultivation, was 18·65 million acres, or 82·84 per cent. of the total holdings; against 81·99 per cent. in the previous year, and 80·83 per cent. in the year before that. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Cuddapah, South Arcot, Anantapur, and Malabar; and was large in Nellore, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. The decrease was large in Cuddapah and Anantapur, and was due to the season. Including the area under miscellaneous cultivation, the total area under crops during the year was 19·46 million acres; against 19·32 million acres in fasli 1307, and 18·90 million acres in fasli 1306.

Water-rate and second-crop charge.

The revenue from water-rate and that from second-crop charge were Rs. 11·78 and Rs. 13·47 lakhs, respectively; making a total of Rs. 25·25 lakhs, or about Rs. 3·15 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this increase, nearly Rs. 1·64 lakhs occurred under water-rate, and was attributed to the favourable season. There were decreases in Vizagapatam and in the Deccan districts; that in Anantapur amounting to Rs. 15,900. This was attributed to deficient rainfall. Under the head of second-crop charge, there was an increase in 9 districts, and a decrease in 7. The increase was generally attributed to the favourable season. The decrease was large in Anantapur and Tinnevelly, owing to deficient rainfall. The decrease in Gódávari was about Rs. 48,000. There and in Kistna it was attributed to a decrease in the area cultivated with second-crop paddy, owing to a fall in prices.

Season remission—Remissions for waste.

The assessment remitted on lands left waste, or on which the crops were lost was Rs. 4·81 lakhs; or Rs. 5·68 lakhs less than in the previous year, and Rs. 27·26 lakhs less than in fasli 1306. The decrease was generally attributed to the favourable season. The total amount remitted on account of waste was Rs. 2,10,343, against Rs. 3,50,358 in the previous year. Remissions were granted on 48,047 acres of wet waste, against 79,296 acres in the previous year. The amount remitted was Rs. 2,02,716, or about 0·9 per cent. of the assessment on the total wet area in occupation. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 1·23 lakhs in the remission on account of wet waste. The decrease was large in Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly, where in the preceding year large remissions had to be granted, owing to the unfavourable north-east monsoon. There was increase in the Circars, the Deccan districts and Tanjore. The increase, which was very large in Anantapur (Rs. 46,700), was generally attributed to scanty rainfall. In Tanjore a large extent of wet land was left uncultivated in Tirutturaippúndi taluk, owing to heavy rains and floods. Remissions on dry waste were granted in portions of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Bellary.

Shavi or short crop.

Remission on account of loss of crop or short crop was granted on 59,000 acres; against 215,000 acres in the previous year. About Rs. 80,700 were remitted, against Rs. 4·95 lakhs in the previous year. About 89 per cent. of the amount was remitted in the Circars and Deccan districts. The remission under this head was also large in Anantapur.

Tirvakammi—Difference between wet and dry assessment.

The remission under this head was about 1 lakh of rupees, against Rs. 1·4 lakhs in the previous year. About 66 per cent. of the amount was remitted in Nellore and Deccan districts. The total remission, granted on dry lands, during the year amounted to Rs. 35,734. Besides the above remissions, there were, as usual, the fixed remissions or abatements of the demand, recurring from year to year, and deductions from village collections, in favour of religious institutions, &c. These were Rs. 2,09,094 and Rs. 9,21,231, respectively; against Rs. 2,58,029 and Rs. 9,59,084 in fasli 1307.

Miscellaneous revenue.

The revenue under this head was Rs. 70·89 lakhs, or Rs. 1·16 lakhs less than in the previous year. Full details are given below :—

Items.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Jódi or quit-rent on minor ináms including water-rate ...	36,83,359	36,93,534	10,175	...
2. Land cultivated but not included in the jamabandi ...	53,798	42,512	...	11,286
3. Land cultivated without darkhast for which no pattás have been granted	* 5,20,466	5,25,588	5,076	...
4. Concealed cultivation	6,242	5,083	...	1,159
5. Cultivation of poramboke land	3,29,472	3,21,055	...	8,417
6. Tree revenue	3,39,011	3,24,653	...	14,358
7. Commission on private estates under Court of Wards' management	78,448	79,328	880	...
8. Charge for water on zamindari and inám villages, including tirvajasti and fasaljasti	9,93,559	10,75,356	81,797	...
9. Double charge for water on lands irrigated without permission	1,51,226	1,23,214	...	28,012
10. Revenue process-service fees	28,407	32,598	4,191	...
11. Other items	* 10,20,997	8,66,397	...	1,54,600
Total ...	72,05,031	70,89,318	1,02,119	2,17,832
Net ...	...	...	...	1,15,713

* Since altered.

Net ryotwári demand.

The net ryotwári demand, excluding remissions and deductions, but including water-rate and second-crop charge, was Rs. 518·71 lakhs; against Rs. 508·19 lakhs in the preceding year.

Total land revenue demand—Current.

The total land revenue demand under all the heads was Rs. 5,76,11,686, against Rs. 5,65,35,514 in fasli 1307, as detailed below :—

Heads.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	Rs.	Rs.
Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	49,80,223	49,94,999
Shrotriem jódi	7,35,765	7,45,435
Ryotwári and miscellaneous	5,08,19,526	5,18,71,252
Total ...	5,65,35,514	5,76,11,686

Cesses.

The total current demand under cesses was Rs. 71,88,335, against Rupees 70,85,892 in fasli 1307.

Total demand under land revenue and cesses—Current.

The total current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 6,48,00,021, of which Rs. 6,34,44,690 were collected within the fasli, and Rs. 732 written off the accounts; leaving a balance of Rs. 13,54,599, or 2·1 per cent. at the close, against Rs. 16,32,015, or 2·6 per cent. at the beginning, of the year.

Arrears.

The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20,75,844, of which Rs. 17,82,076 were collected within the fasli, and Rs. 52,774 written off the accounts; leaving a balance of Rs. 2,40,994, or 11·6 per cent. at the end of the year, against 11·7 in fasli 1307.

Total current and arrears.

The total balance outstanding at the end of fasli 1308, both arrears and current, was Rs. 15,95,593. If to this be added the balance relating to Local and Special funds, other than land and village cesses, the total arrear demand on 1st July 1899 was Rs. 16,56,191; of which Rs. 12,36,891, or 74·7 per cent., had been collected up to the end of December 1899, Rs. 22,813 had been written off the accounts and Rs. 68 were irrecoverable; the net recoverable balance on 1st January 1900 was thus Rs. 3,96,419. The work of distributing the collections of land revenue and cesses, between the three heads, has been transferred from the taluk to the Collector's office, with effect from the commencement of the current fasli.

Charges.

The charges debited during the year to Land Revenue (Charges of District Administration), excluding those of village establishments, were Rs. 42,69,172; or 6·5 per cent. on the total amount of land revenue and cesses realized during the year. This represented a decrease of Rs. 3,10,654, as compared with the figure for the previous fasli; which is accounted for by the decrease under search fees and other indirect charges, due to the scarcity prevailing in the early part of fasli 1307.

Coercive processes.

The subjoined abstract compares the number of processes of each kind issued during the year with the figures for the five preceding faslis :—

—	Fasli 1303.	Fasli 1304.	Fasli 1305.	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
Number of demand notices ...	5,374,303	5,690,788	5,888,994	5,816,226	6,386,639	6,423,859
Number of attachment notices ...	290,654	236,151	231,308	230,487	328,222	437,416
Number of sale notices	209,517	191,828	178,347	175,575	* 226,646	275,666

* Revised figure.

The number of demand notices increased by ·58 per cent. as compared with that in the previous year. The increase was marked in Gódávari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem. That in Gódávari and Nellore was attributed to the unwillingness of the ryots to sell the produce and pay the kists punctually, prices being low. That in Chingleput was ascribed to the large postponed arrears which had to be collected. That in South Arcot was referred to both these causes, that in Chingleput to unnecessary issue of process and dilatoriness in prosecuting it, and that in Salem to deficiency in the south-west monsoon. Property, moveable and immoveable, was attached in 437,416 cases, or in 6·81 per cent. of the number of cases in which demand notices had been issued; against 5·4, 4·1, 3·93 and 5·14 per cent. in faslis 1303, 1304, 1305 and 1307, respectively. The proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was attached, to the total number of pattadars (3,205,716), also rose from 9·5, 7·5, 7·32 and 10·24 per cent., in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1307, to 13·6 per cent. in the year under report. These large increases were mainly due to those causes to which the increase in the number of demand notices has already been referred. Out of the 437,416 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the issue of notices of sale in 161,750 cases, or 37·0 per cent. of the total number of attachments; the corresponding figures for faslis 1303 and 1307 having been 81,137 cases and 27·9 per cent. and 101,576 cases and 30·9 per cent., respectively. The percentage of the total number of pattadars, whose property was sold for arrears, was 0·57; against 0·46, 0·34, 0·28 and 0·31 in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1307. The large increase in the number of sales related chiefly to real property. Personal property was brought to sale in 6,538 cases, out of 371,342 in which it was distrained; which gives a proportion of 1·8 per cent., against 1·7 per cent. in faslis 1303 to 1305 and 1·5 per cent. in fasli 1307: while real property was sold in 11,749 cases, out of 66,074 in which it had been attached; or in 17·8 per cent. of such cases, against a percentage of 15·6 in fasli 1306 and 11·7 in fasli 1307. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 3,08,891 was sold, for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,47,667. Rs. 1,77,737, or 2·4 times the assessment of the land sold (Rs. 73,246), were realized. Land sold to private purchasers realized, on an average, 4·1 times the assessment in the case of wet lands, and 3·5 times the assessment in the case of dry lands; against 5 and 3·2 times the assessment realized in fasli 1303, and 5·4 and 4·5 times the assessment

realized in faslis 1306 and 1307. The total extent of land sold for arrears of revenue rose from 54,484, 27,899, 27,728, and 25,421 acres in faslis 1303, 1304, 1305 and 1307, respectively, to 60,806 acres. The increase was largely made up by sales of dry lands. It was partly due to the sale of lands attached in the previous year, and partly to the arrears of the two previous faslis, which had to be collected. The percentage of the total extent of land bought in by Government at sales (47·8) greatly exceeded the percentage in faslis 1304, 1305 and 1307 (38·9, 37·9 and 37·4 per cent., respectively); and was slightly in excess of that in fasli 1303 (47·0 per cent.). The proportion of the processes served by the special agency rose slightly, from 3·05 per cent. in fasli 1307 to 3·11 per cent. The corresponding percentages for faslis 1304, 1305 and 1306 were 3·2, 2·8 and 4·0 per cent., respectively. No special establishments were entertained in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris or South Canara. The receipts from process service fees and the cost of the process service establishment rose from Rs. 27,032 and Rs. 17,552 in fasli 1307, to Rs. 31,445 and Rs. 19,417, respectively. This was due to the extended employment of special agency in some districts.

Costs in civil suits.

Rs. 9,905 were awarded to Government, as costs in suits to which it was a party. If to this be added the opening balance of the year, viz., Rs. 3,951, the total demand was Rs. 13,856; of which Rs. 5,719 were collected, and Rs. 514 written off the accounts. Orders have issued to write off part of the balance (Rs. 290), and the rest is now considered to be irrecoverable.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 93,880; of which Rs. 26,249 were collected, and Rs. 3,527 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,104.

Transfer of registry of holdings.

The subjoined statement compares the number of applications received and disposed of under the two usual heads, viz., those presented through Registration officers and those submitted direct to Revenue officers :—

Received.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of pending cases to the total.
Through Registration officers ...	6,193	52,626	58,819	52,109	6,710	11·41
Direct by Revenue officers ...	4,820	46,594	51,414	46,245	5,169	10·05

Under the former class the number of applications received showed a decrease of 6,538, or 11·0 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The percentage of disposals by Registration officers fell from 90·43 per cent. in fasli 1307 to 88·59 per cent. Under the second class also, the number of applications received decreased by 7,205, or 13·4 per cent., as compared with fasli 1307. The total number for disposal was 51,414, of which 46,245, or 89·95 per cent., were disposed of; against 53,257 (revised figures), or 91·68 (revised figures) per cent. in fasli 1307.

Inspection of boundary and field marks.

Of 1,424,416 boundary marks found missing, 528,298 were replaced; and of 844,621 found out of repair, 360,243 were repaired.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

The total advances in the year under report are compared below with the figures for the two previous faslis :—

——	Fasli 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Improvement Loans Act	8,49,974	3,94,794	2,50,165
Agriculturists' Loans Act	2,37,321	8,30,994	56,310
Total ...	10,87,295	12,25,788	3,06,475

The decrease in the demand for State loans, as compared with the two preceding years, was due to the more favourable season. Of the total amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2,04,584, or 82 per cent., was disbursed under the revised rules which came into force in January 1898. Of this sum, Rs. 1,14,592, or 56 per cent., was for land reclamation, Rs. 1,00,575 being advanced in Madura alone; Rs. 58,219, or 28 per cent., was for sinking new wells; and Rs. 26,767, or 13 per cent., for repairing old wells. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 42,852, or 76 per cent. of the total amount, was advanced for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 21,215 being so advanced in tracts under the Periyár in Madura; Rs. 6,425 were advanced in Nellore, for the purchase of fodder; and Rs. 2,500 for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire in Tinnevelly. Rs. 1,860 were advanced for purchase of sugar-cane mills, and Rs. 1,475 for that of manure. The following abstract shows the total advances, including the outstandings at the beginning of the year; and the recoveries made during the year :—

Items.	Total advances including outstandings.	Amount repayable including arrears.	Recoveries.			Repayable balance.	Percentage of balance to the demand.
			Amounts due.	Voluntary payments.	Amounts written off.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Improvement Loans Act.	39,08,001	3,84,706	2,97,580	10,623	1,652	85,474	22
Agriculturists' Loans Act.	10,56,594	5,92,485	5,08,471	7,661	326	83,688	14

78 per cent. of the repayable loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 86 per cent. of those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were recovered during the year; against 82 and 51 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In addition, Rs. 10,623 under the former Act and Rs. 7,661 under the latter, which had not fallen due during the year, were repaid. The following abstract shows the improvements effected, with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, during the year :—

Purpose.	No.	Amount.	Extent benefited.
		Rs.	Acs.
Construction of new wells	525	89,874	2,460·92
Repair of old wells	747	95,527	2,930·70
Reclamation of land	...	1,97,874	12,589·42
Other works, such as repairs to tanks, raising embankments, &c.	...	7,380	903·07

Anantapur shows the largest number of wells newly constructed and repaired (152 and 410). North Arcot follows with 137 and 96. Most of the advances for reclamation of land were made in Madura, Bellary and Anantapur. Rs. 1,19,502 were advanced during the year for survey operations, chiefly in Malabar, Tanjore and Kistna. The total amount which became repayable in the year, including the outstandings, was Rs. 2,52,427; of which Rs. 1,13,020 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,39,407.

SURVEYS. (1899-1900.)

Outturn of work.

During 1899-1900, the work of the department consisted of (1) cadastral survey, (2) cadastral re-survey, (3) special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits, and (4) maintenance of survey records and boundary marks. The outturn during the year in each survey division is shown in the following statement:—

Survey Division.	District.	Cadastral survey.		Cadastral re-survey.	Special cadastral survey.	Total.
		Government villages.	Proprietary estates.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I North.	Ganjám	...	3	...	...	3
	Vizagapatam	...	143	...	...	143
I South.	Gódávari	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	7	644 139 (*Revision*).	...	651 139 (*Revision*).
II	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	501	...	501
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	307	...	...	307
III	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	17	...	...	17
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	67	8	...	4	79
	Coimbatore	7	...	...	3	10
IV	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	3	3
	Madura	...	23	...	...	23
	Tinnevelly	...	100	...	...	100
V	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	15	...	...	11	26
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...
	Total outturn, 1899-1900 ...	89	608	1,145 139 (*Revision*).	21	1,863 139 (*Revision*).
	Outturn of previous year ...	141	284	404	13	842

Expenditure.

The original budget grant was Rs. 3,99,200, to which Rs. 4,392 were added, raising the total grant to Rs. 4,03,592. Of this amount, Rs. 30,000 were surrendered, leaving a revised grant of Rs. 3,73,592. Rs. 1,98,380 were recovered from the estates and the janmis concerned, on account of expenditure on estate surveys made under section 17 of Act IV of 1897, and on the Malabar janmam registration survey under Act III of 1896, against an actual cost of Rs. 1,79,776. The total expenditure, inclusive of the cost of estate and janmam registration surveys, was Rs. 5,62,524. Of this amount, Rs. 89,196 were expended on the maintenance of survey records and boundary marks; and Rs. 1,25,553 were expenditure not chargeable to outturn, the principal items under this head being Rs. 85,292 and Rs. 15,456 for Malabar and South Canara supplemental sub-divisions, respectively; and Rs. 18,925 for the Central office.

Outturn of each division.

No. I Survey Division, North.—At the beginning of the year, No. I Survey Division comprised the four districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Kistna. As the division was too large to be satisfactorily supervised by one officer, it was broken up into two from 15th May 1899; the northern portion consisting of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, and the southern of Gódávari and Kistna. In Ganjám the survey of the Serugada estate was inspected by the Superintendent at the beginning of the year. He found it bad and ordered it to be revised. All the available surveyors were then employed on the survey of the Kasimkota estate, Vizagapatam district. The revision was therefore not taken up until the end of February 1900. 12 square miles were completed during the year, leaving a balance of 14 square miles at its close. The block survey (in order to determine the village-cess) of 8 whole inám villages of the Serugada estate, 3·36 square miles in area, was completed and the records supplied to the Settlement Department. The demarcation of the boundary between the proprietary villages of the Vizagapatam

district and the bank of the Langulia river was completed. In Vizagapatam the cadastral survey of the Kasimkota estate (area 48 square miles) was begun and finished. The average size of survey fields, in both wet and dry land, was only 3 acres. The standard size is 4 acres in wet and 8 acres in dry. More stones had thus to be planted, and a larger number of measurements made, than usual, and the cost of survey was nearly double that estimated. The cadastral survey of the Vizianagram zamindari did not progress satisfactorily. There was difficulty in securing surveyors for this work. The measurement of sub-divisions was therefore discontinued, at the request of the Collector and guardian of the zamindari. Work was also delayed by disputes, and by the difficulties in identifying encroachments on the zamindari waste lands. The area cadastrally surveyed was 95 square miles. 326 square miles of Theodolite survey, and 20 square miles of Topographical survey, were also completed during the year.

No. I Survey Division, South.—In Gódávari the total area requiring revision was 8 square miles, of which four square miles were completed during the year. In Kistna the re-survey of 139 square miles—80 in Sattenapalle, 53 in Guntúr and 6 in Nandigáma—was revised. The cadastral re-survey was completed of 192 square miles of the Sattenapalle taluk, 448 square miles of the Narasaraopet taluk, and 4 square miles of the Palnad taluk—in all 644 square miles. To this total, 90 square miles were contributed by the karnams of the Narasaraopet taluk. The measurement, for the Court of Wards, of sub-divisions in 7 square miles of the Teleprole estate, which remained unfinished at the end of last year, was completed. The line-clearing of the boundary, between the Kistna district and the Nizam's Dominions, was completed at the end of April 1899.

No. II Survey Division.—In Kurnool the cadastral re-survey of 421 square miles in Ramallakot taluk, and 80 square miles in Nandikotkur taluk, was completed. A new feature, in the re-survey of Kurnool this year, was the employment of 36 karnams of Ramallakot taluk, and 14 karnams of Nandikotkur taluk, as paid field surveyors, substitutes performing their revenue duties. In Nellore Government ordered the survey of lands irrigated by one of the channels of the Kistna delta, in the village of Timmasamudram (belonging to the Venkatagiri zamindari), Ongole taluk. This survey (area 3 square miles) was completed. The block survey of whole inam villages, to determine the village-cess, was in progress. The outturn was 304 square miles. Arrangements were made for the re-survey of the Nellore district.

No. III Survey Division.—In Chingleput 17 square miles were surveyed cadastrally, and in Salem the cadastral survey of Nattam mitta (area 8 square miles) was completed. The cadastral survey of 67 square miles of cultivation scattered over hill villages in the Tiruppattúr, Dharmapuri, Salem and Námakkal taluks was completed; the work on the hill villages having been stopped during the unhealthy season—April to June. Only 2 men died of malarial fever, against 8 last year. In Coimbatore the cadastral survey of 7 square miles similarly situated, in the Kollegal taluk, was completed.

No. IV Survey Division.—In Tanjore the special cadastral survey of 3 square miles within the Kumbakónam Municipality was completed. In Madura, the cadastral survey of 23 square miles of the Tevaram, Mambarai, and Velliyakundam zamindaries, and the Rámeswaram Devastanam lands was completed. The demarcation and measurement of sub-divisions, formed by new roads, channels, dharkast assignments and sales, in the area commanded by the Periyár project in twelve villages of the Madura taluk, were completed. There remained 30,960 sub-divisions to be demarcated and measured, in the Madura and Mélúr taluks. As the measurement of 4,903 sub-divisions in the Madura taluk was urgently called for, arrangements were made to carry out the work, which is now in progress. The cadastral survey of 100 square miles of the Ettiyapuram and Sivagiri estates, in the Tinnevelly district, was completed.

No. V Survey Division.—In Malabar 237,877 sub-divisions, in 33,748 survey fields, were measured to define janmam boundaries. Work was in progress in the taluks of Palghat, Walavanad, Ponnani and Kurumbranad. An area of 15 square miles was also surveyed in the Kóttayam taluk. In South Canara 84,910 sub-divisions were measured in the Udipi taluk, for the Settlement Department.

18 square miles were surveyed within the Palghat, Erode, Karúr and Salem Municipalities.

Central Office.

The area of village maps received for publication was 1,258 square miles. All the maps were printed. There were no arrears at the end of the year. One district map,—that of Tanjore—and seven taluk maps, are ready for publication.

Area remaining for survey.

The balance of work remaining to be done, at the close of the year, consisted of 700 linear and 277 square miles of hill and jungle surveys in Gódávari, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore; 8,776 square miles of re-surveys in Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore; 2,479 square miles of ordinary cadastral surveys in other districts; and 148 square miles of town survey.

Cost of survey work to Government.

The survey of the Presidency began 42 years ago in 1858. Up to 1st April 1900, the total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,44,54,227, as shown below :—

Item of charge.	Outturn.	Cost.	Average rate per square mile.
1	2	3	4
	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.
Cadastral survey ... ... Demarcation	42,088	35,22,839	84
Cadastral survey ... ... Measurement and mapping	78,018	1,30,08,097	167
Total cost per square mile ...	...	...	251
Cadastral re-survey	12,818	7,42,988	58
Special cadastral survey of lands within municipal limits	129	3,50,223	2,715
Topographical survey	58,080	21,31,697	37
Outlay which cannot be expressed to area.			
Control and photo-zincographic work	...	36,20,920	...
Miscellaneous survey work	...	4,85,104	...
Maintenance of survey records and boundary marks	...	4,95,596	...
Survey training of karnams	...	71,468	...
Survey instruments for karnams	...	25,295	...
Total ...	...	2,44,54,227	...

NOTE.—The figures entered above against Demarcation are exclusive of the work done by the Settlement department. The outturn in proprietary estates surveyed under Act IV of 1897 and its cost are excluded from the above statement, except in the case of the Nellore inam villages surveyed for the District board.

Tests of accuracy.

For the initial cadastral survey of the Vizianagram zamindari, which was in progress during the year, Theodolite survey was necessary. Two G.T. Survey stations, Bor H., and Kandivalasa H., were connected with the revenue survey. The distance between these two stations by revenue survey was 99,671 feet, and by the G.T. Survey 99,770 feet. The difference of 99 feet represents an error of only 5·24 feet per mile.

Miscellaneous.

No difficulty was found in working the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897. Special schools, lasting for 15 days, were held between 29th August and 4th December 1899 at selected centres, in each district except South Canara and the Nilgiris. Karnams whose qualifications in survey were found to be "indifferent" or "bad," at the annual schools held in 1898, and all untrained karnams, were instructed in surveying at these schools. From the 5th to 9th December 1899, a general school was held at the head-quarters of each taluk, for all karnams of the Presidency. On the 3rd and 4th days of the general schools, *i.e.*, 7th and 8th December 1899, the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors inspected the karnams' field measurement books, adangals and permanent progress registers. A written examination was held on the 9th December 1899, and the answer papers, about 20,000 in number, were sent to the Survey Divisional Officers concerned to be "marked." Ten Assistant Collectors and three Deputy Collectors were instructed in survey during the year. Special schools, lasting one month, were held in the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore and Coimbatore, for the survey training of Revenue Inspectors, and candidates for the post of Revenue Inspector. 90 persons went through the course at these schools.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1899–1900.)

Outturn of work.

Settlement Party No. I worked in Anantapur and Nellore; Party No. II, in South Canara; and Party No. III, in Gódávari and Kistna. Party No. V worked in the early part of the year in Salem, and afterwards assisted Party No. III. It also attended to miscellaneous items of work, connected with the resettlement of Trichinopoly and the classification of whole inam villages in Tanjore and South Arcot. Party No. VI was engaged in field work in Malabar till the end of May 1899. Subsequently, the bulk of the establishment was employed on the registration of janmam titles in the Ponnáni taluk. The Supervisor of the Party was appointed as Special Deputy Collector for that purpose. During the year, resettlement rates were introduced in 7 taluks in Gódávari, and 2 taluks in Kistna. In Salem 15 villages in the Tiruchengódu and Krishnagiri taluks and on the Yelagiri Hills, which had been excluded from the original settlement, were also settled. About 1,027 square miles of land were classified in South Canara, Gódávari, Salem, Malabar and Nellore; and 2,215,127 taxable trees were counted in South Canara. The measurement of interstitial fields or holdings was carried out by the Settlement Party in the Nandigama and Bandur taluks of Kistna, under the Barur project in Salem, and under the Periyár project in Madura. The total number of sub-divisions thus measured was 23,734. *Party No. I.*—The diglott registers and descriptive memoirs, which remained unfinished at the end of the previous year, were completed. The excess statements for inams, other than "service inams," were completed in 87, and those for service inams in 84, villages. Excess charge statements, for service inams in 348 villages in Bellary, were due at the end of the previous year. Most of these were furnished. About the middle of July 1899, half the field establishment of the party was deputed to assist in the introduction of resettlement in Gódávari and Kistna. 10 classifiers and 2 headmen, with the Uncovenanted Assistant, were sent to Nellore on the 1st August, to demarcate and classify the whole inam villages in that district. This establishment completed field work in 6 taluks, and in 78 villages in 3 other taluks; the total extent classified being 468 square miles, over 371 of which the head classifiers completed their examination. The Uncovenanted Assistant and the Supervisor inspected the work of the head classifiers in 105 villages. The Deputy Commissioner was deputed to conduct local investigations, and report on certain points, in connection with the resettlement of the 4 taluks constituting Kurnool proper. He visited the taluks early in the year, and, after an experimental classification of land in 13 villages, submitted his proposals regarding the resettlement of the taluks. A revised Settlement Manual was drafted by the Deputy Commissioner. *Party No. II.*—The field work done in South Canara consisted of (1) soil classification and tree-counting, and (2) adjustment by classifiers of discrepancies between the classification registers and revised survey records; and the examination of their work by higher officers. The classifiers completed the classification of soils in 4 villages of Coondapoor, and 107 out of 138 villages in Uppinangádi, which had remained unfinished; and commenced it in 8 villages more in the latter taluk. The extent classified by the classifiers was 462 square miles, or 50 square miles more than in the previous year. 2,215,127 taxable trees were also counted. The Deputy Commissioner inspected the soil classification in 95 villages. This party conducted 824 crop experiments, of which 21 were made by the Deputy Commissioner. *Party No. III.*—The field work done by this party consisted of (1) the classification of 30 rented and hill villages in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions, which had been left unfinished for want of survey records, and of the Government lands in the midst of zamindari villages in the Cocanada division; the total area classified being 64 square miles, of which 52 square miles were examined by head classifiers and 22 square miles tested by the Supervisor: and (2) the supervision of the work of karnams, in connection with the verification of holdings, and the measurement of fresh sub-divisions of survey fields, in 162 villages of the Nandigama and Bandur taluks, Kistna district. The settlement adangals for 108 villages of the Kistna delta, which remained to be completed at the commencement of the year, and also for 79 out of 111 villages in the upland taluk of Nandigama, were completed. The 2 Assistant Commissioners in the

department were deputed to assist the Deputy Commissioner of No. III Party, in introducing the resettlement of Gódávari and Kistna. Rough pattahs had been issued, before the close of the year, for land in 349 delta and 241 upland villages; and objections were heard in 462 villages. The number of villages for which objections remained to be heard at the close of the year was 776. Karnam's copies of adangals and chittas were furnished for 165 of those villages in which the hearing of objections was over. One senior head classifier of this party was sent to Ganjám to classify 8 inam villages in the Serugada estate, and another head classifier was on deputation in the same district, to classify lands under the Rushikulya project. *Party No. V.*—This party did field work in Salem and Madura districts. In Salem, the classification of a number of unsettled villages, which had been excluded from the original settlement, was undertaken. 9 villages were classified, during the months in which the party worked in that district; the extent classified being 2,544 acres. One classifier of this party was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Salem for a few months, to measure sub-divisions under the Barur project. He completed this work in 15 villages, the number of sub-divisions made being 300. The classifiers who, about the close of the previous year, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Collector of Madura, in connection with measurement of sub-divisions in villages under the Periyár project, were withdrawn about the middle of October 1899; as there was urgent work for them in Nellore, and as it was considered that the work of sub-divisions might be delayed, till the missing stones in the survey fields were replaced and the alignment of channels and roads had made some progress. During the months spent in the district, the classifiers completed measurement in 26 villages, and commenced it in 26 villages more. The total number of sub-divisions measured by these classifiers was 7,435, and of those tested by them 2,046. One head classifier inspected classification in one of the whole inam villages of South Arcot, 181 acres in area. The Supervisor inspected the soil classification in 11 villages of Salem and in 4 whole inam villages of South Arcot. The Assistant Commissioner inspected the classification of 23 unsettled villages of Salem, and examined measurements of sub-divisions and verified registry in 6 villages of the Nandigáma taluk, Kistna district. A good deal of miscellaneous office work was done during the year. In respect of Tanjore, final orders regarding the introduction of new settlement rates in whole inam villages, for the purpose of levying cesses, were passed during the year; and adangals and other accounts of such villages were prepared. In Trichinopoly, the settlement registers and inám excess accounts of 6 out of the 7 villages, for which such were due at the end of the previous year, were prepared. The settlement registers and inám excess accounts of 2 resumed inám villages of the Chingleput district were also finally checked. The tabulation of the classification of the whole inám villages of South Arcot, as well as of 6 villages on the Yelagiri hills in Salem, was completed. *Party No. VI.*—The field establishment did classification work in the Ernad taluk. The classifiers completed the work of classification in 15 desams in this taluk, raising the total number classified to 214. In the remaining 6 desams, field work was not done for want of survey records. The extent classified was 29 square miles. The head classifiers completed their inspection of classification in 31 desams, the extent tested by them being 85 square miles. The entire staff of the party, with the exception of 1 clerk and 4 servants, was then placed at the disposal of the Collector of Malabar for the registration of janmam titles in the Ponnáni and Kurumbranád taluks; the Supervisor being appointed as one of the Special Deputy Collectors. No regular settlement work was done during the rest of the year, except the printing of settlement registers and memoirs relating to the Malabar-Wynaad. The registers of 29 desams and the memoirs of 39 desams were printed, thus completing that work for the taluk. All the registers were also bound during the year.

Settlement registers and survey maps.

At the beginning of the year, manuscript registers for 1,473 villages were on hand. During the year, registers for 6 villages of Trichinopoly, 194 villages of Anantapur and 8 villages of Chingleput and Salem were received; raising the total number of registers to be printed to 1,681. 547 were printed during the year, leaving a balance of 1,134. The printing of the settlement registers of Tanjore was nearly completed. At the beginning of the year there were 237 maps to be mounted. During the year 1,628 maps were received, raising the total number of

maps to be mounted to 1,865. Of these, 1,780 maps were mounted, leaving a balance of 85 maps.

Progress of Settlement.

The resettlement of Gódávari and the Masulipatam portion of Kistna went on during the year, and the settlement of Malabar was pending. Towards the close of the year the Special Settlement-officer was reappointed, with instructions to proceed to Malabar and report whether the registration of janmam titles was sufficiently advanced to permit of the introduction of settlement, and also on certain points regarding garden assessments in that district. A scheme for the settlement of South Canara was under consideration.

Janmam Registration.

Two additional Deputy Collectors were appointed for janmam registration during the year—one for Ponnáni, and the other for Kurumbranád. At the end of the year, the registration of janmam titles was practically complete in 121 out of the 138 desams in Palghat, and 204 out of 317 desams in Walavanad. In Kurumbranád, orders of final registration were passed in respect of 433 items, and in Ponnáni in respect of 1,152 items.

Expenditure and revenue.

The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 2,65,407, against Rs. 2,89,695 in the previous year; the decrease being mainly due to the savings effected (*a*) in the Secretary's salary, and (*b*) in the pay of the establishment. Up to the year the operations of the department cost Rs. 1,25,30,534; and caused an increase in revenue of Rs. 95,03,099, or 76 per cent. of the outlay. If the total outlay on the Survey department (Rs. 2,37,38,106) be taken into consideration, the return amounted to 26 per cent.

INÁM COMMISSION. (1899–1900.)

No ináms were brought under settlement, during the year, by any establishment especially entertained for the purpose. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued during the year, and the value of the ináms dealt with, is subjoined:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Jódi already payable to		Quit-rent newly imposed and payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inámdars whose ináms have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total amount payable to Government (columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Government.	Zamindars.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.
Dasabandham ...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dharmadáyam ...	2	22	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dévádáyam ...	34	106	373	...	4	16	...	16	...	6,898
Personal	97	227	411	154	...	83	...	237	...	
Village service ...	7	47	128	...	...	85	...	85	...	
Jari Brahmadayam.	30	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	171	403	1,427	154	4	184	...	338	...	6,898

The total number of title-deeds, issued from the commencement of inám operations up to the end of the year 1899–1900, was 493,655, covering an extent of 7,390,139 acres, assessed at a little over 115 lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue, secured by the enfranchisement of ináms, was Rs. 25,36,871; including Rs. 3,85,909, the assessment on ináms fully assessed. Adding to the former figure the old jódi payable to Government—Rs. 10,23,878—the total revenue, derivable from the ináms settled up to the close of the year, was Rs. 35,60,749.

COURT OF WARDS. (1898-99.)

(FASLI 1308—JULY 1898 TO JUNE 1899.)

Number of estates under management.

Including Parlákimedi, there were 42 estates under the Court at the beginning of fasli 1308. 3 of these were handed over to their owners. There were thus 39 estates under the Court at the end of the year.

Estates handed over.

The Chidikada estate was handed over to the nearest reversioner of the late proprietrix. The other 2 surrendered estates—Kurupam in Vizagapatam and Anavaradam Pillai's estate in Tinnevelly—were restored to their owners, on the expiry of their minority. The following statement shows the financial condition of these 3 estates at the time of restoration, as compared with their condition when taken under control :—

Districts.	Estates.	Current demand.		Balance on hand.		Debts recovered during the period the estate was under management.	Debts paid off during the same period.		
		When taken up.	When restored.	When under management.	When restored.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam.	Chidikada ...	22,180	25,744	...	51,742	1,090	32,869	6,050	38,919
	Kurupam ...	81,903	* 88,194	99,644	1,23,440	1,80,555	21,422	...	21,422
Tinnevelly.	Anavaradam Pillai's estate.	2,921	3,548	...	427	38	4,268	2,829	† 7,097

* The increase consists of (1) the assessment on land originally held on mortgage which subsequently became the absolute property of the estate, and (2) the income from certain other land which was decreed to the estate by the Civil Courts.

† When first taken under management the initial liabilities of this petty estate amounted to Rs. 16,752. The debts at the time of restoration had been reduced to Rs. 15,230, of which Rs. 12,430 were secured by usufructuary mortgages.

Holdings.

The total area of holdings in ordinary villages, in all the estates under management, was 754,060 acres. Including rented villages, it was 753,963 acres; or 2,947 acres in excess of the area in the previous fasli. This excess resulted from an increase of 6,250 acres in 14 estates, and a decrease of 3,303 acres in 9 estates.

Cultivation.

The extent of actual cultivation in the year under report was 689,096 acres, or 91·4 per cent. of the holdings. In the previous year it was 682,975 acres, or 91·0 per cent.

Demand of estates.

The gross demand of the year was Rs. 25,56,522, of which Rs. 15,453 were remitted; leaving a net demand of Rs. 25,41,069. The following abstract compares the gross demand, remissions, and net demand, in the estates which were under management in faslis 1307 and 1308 :—

Faslis.	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1307	25,25,218	19,134	25,06,084
1308	25,50,755	15,453	25,35,302

Demand, collection and balance.

In regard to the Punnattur Kovilagom in Malabar, the arrear demand and balance have not yet been ascertained. As regards the remaining estates, the arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 21,89,127, of which Rs. 4,46,926 were collected and Rs. 7,82,139 remitted; leaving a balance of Rs. 9,60,062 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 72,895) and sums since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 2,57,757), the net recoverable balance was Rs. 6,29,410, or 28·7 per cent. of the demand; against Rs. 7,46,119 or 31·9 per cent. in the previous year. In 6 estates, the outstanding balance on the date of the Collectors' reports was *nil*. In 11 others it was below 10 per cent. of the demand, while in 9 more it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In 8 estates it was between 25 and 50 per cent., and in 4 others it exceeded 50 per cent. The total

current demand of the year (excluding the Punnattur Kovilagom) was Rs. 25,30,620, of which Rs. 21,45,429 were collected and Rs. 3,007 written off; leaving a balance of Rs. 3,82,184 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 1,70,248) and Rs. 1,922 since found to be irrecoverable, the net recoverable balance on the dates of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 2,10,014, or 8·3 per cent.; against 11·6 per cent. in the previous year. The whole current demand was collected in 4 estates. In 17 estates the net balance was below 5 per cent. of the demand; while in 9 estates it ranged between 5 and 10 per cent, in 4 between 10 and 16 per cent., and in 3 between 20 and 26 per cent.

Financial.

The total cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year were Rs. 34,57,395. If to this be added Rs. 15,31,848 (the cash balance at the beginning of the year), the total cash assets of the fasli come to Rs. 49,89,243; of which Rs. 40,36,252 (including Rs. 13,10,562 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 3,03,914 devoted to payment of debts) were expended. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 9,52,991. This, together with the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 39,20,800, held on behalf of certain estates, and the value (Rs. 1,26,658) of grain on hand at the close of the year, brings the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1899 to Rs. 50,00,449; which is Rs. 7,31,545 more than the opening balance of the year. The net receipts and charges of the year were Rs. 28,68,673 and Rs. 24,21,776, respectively; against Rs. 29,25,455 and Rs. 22,06,495 in the previous year. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 11·4, against 11·6 in the previous year.

Utilization of surplus balances and advances to tenants.

Surplus balances were invested in Government securities, and were devoted also to the purchase of lands, and to the payment of debts. There were also various useful projects under consideration. In 7 estates advances of money and grain were made to tenants.

Public Works.

The total allotment was Rs. 3,47,436, of which Rs. 2,74,836 or 79·1 per cent. were spent; against Rs. 2,13,319 or 57·9 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure is classified below:—

Class of work.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	1,24,644	1,44,812
Buildings	53,439	93,823
Communications	12,693	15,527
Total ...	1,90,776	2,54,162
Establishment	22,543	20,674
Grand Total ...	2,13,319	2,74,836

The outlay on public works was 6·8 per cent. of the total charges of the year. If the debts repaid and the amounts invested in promissory notes be excluded from consideration, the percentage rises to 11·4, against 9·7 in the previous fasli.

Debts due to estates.

The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 9,99,258. Including those newly contracted (Rs. 2,046) or brought to account (Rs. 10,112) and the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 34,745), the total sum due was Rs. 10,46,161: of which Rs. 3,04,201 were collected, and Rs. 28,805 written off; leaving a balance of Rs. 7,13,155 at the end of the year. This related to 26 estates.

Debts due by estates.

The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 13,47,838. Adding thereto, debts newly contracted (Rs. 1,96,500) or brought to account (Rs. 1,27,346) and the interest that accrued during the year (Rs. 1,04,264), the total was Rs. 17,75,948: of which Rs. 3,07,578 were repaid, and Rs. 8,343 struck off the accounts; leaving at the end of the fasli a balance of Rs. 14,60,027, due by 17 estates.

Education of wards.

Of the 52 persons (wards and their relatives) under instruction, 46 were males and 6 females. At the beginning of the fasli 6 wards were under the tuition of the Court's European tutor at Madras; later on the Sálúru and Marungápuri minors were also placed in his charge. The progress and behaviour of the wards were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Suits.

The records of the Chidikada Privy Council appeal were handed over to the successor in interest of the late ward. The Pedda Mérangi, Sáptúr and Pithápuram Privy Council appeals were decided in favour of the Court's wards. Steps were taken to prosecute, on behalf of the Tangellamúdi minor, an appeal from the decision of the High court affirming the decree awarding the greater portion of the estate of that name to Sri Raja Papamma Rao Bahadur. The two Munagala adoption suits—the appeal to the High court in regard to the Pithápuram minor's claim to the Kirlampudi estate, and the suit filed by the Raja of Venkatagiri against the Pithápuram and Tangellamúdi minors to recover a loan obtained from him by the late Tangellamúdi Rani—were still pending. The appeal filed before the Privy Council by the late Zamindar of Sivaganga, as the trustee of the Sakkota temple, was dismissed for default; as the matter was settled by compromise. The High court dismissed the appeal filed by the brother of the late zamindar, questioning the validity of the adoption of the Court's ward.

General remarks.

A Bill was introduced into the local Legislative Council, to empower the Governor in Council to authorize the Court to administer the property of persons who, of their own accord, seek the intervention of the Court of Wards and apply to be declared incompetent to manage their estates. The Bill was passed into law immediately after the close of the fasli under report. The forests of the Bodogodo estate were still under the charge of a Forest Ranger, whose services have been lent to the Court of Wards. The question of extending the Forest Act to the Sivagiri estate is now under the Court's consideration. A small establishment was maintained to guard the Shulagiri forests. The survey of 9 estates was either completed or in progress during the year. The cost of stones, &c., was charged to the tenants. The question of surveying Sivaganga (Ayan and Devastanam), Berikai and Pithápuram was under consideration. Towards the close of the year systematic defalcations, extending over a number of years, were discovered in the accounts of the Ganjám treasury. These may involve serious loss to the Bodogodo, Sérugadá and Nandigam estates.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1899–1900.)

Additional members.

THE term of office of the additional members, appointed on the recommendation of Municipal councils, District boards, the municipal Commissioners, Madras and the senate of the University of Madras, expired during the year: and M.R.Ry. P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai, C. Vijayaraghava Chariyar and C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar were reappointed; while M.R.Ry. G. Venkataratnam Pantulu, Mr. Eardley Norton and the Rev. Dr. Miller were newly appointed to fill the vacancies. The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Turnbull, who was appointed in September 1898 on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, resigned his seat on the 9th May 1899, and Mr. C. E. P. VansAgnew was nominated to succeed him on the 7th July following. This gentleman also resigned on the 6th December 1899, and was succeeded by Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot on the 19th January 1900. The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. H. LeFanu resigned his seat in June 1899, prior to his leaving India on 4 months' leave; and Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E., was appointed in his stead, on the 10th August. Mr. LeFanu was, however, on the occurrence of a vacancy after his return from leave, again appointed as an additional member on the 28th March 1900. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Sturrock and the Hon'ble Dr. D. Duncan retired from service, and consequently resigned their seats on the 24th and 27th November, respectively. These seats were given to Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., and Mr. G. H. Stuart on the 16th December and 28th November. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. White, who was an additional member of the Council, vacated his seat, in consequence of his appointment as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Madras. Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, a non-official additional member, who was appointed to officiate as Advocate-General, succeeded him in the Council; but he vacated this official seat, when he handed over charge of the office of Advocate-General to Mr. J. E. P. Wallis. Both of them were then appointed as additional members —Mr. J. E. P. Wallis on the 26th, and Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar on the 28th, March 1900. The term of office of the Hon'ble Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bahadur, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson also expired towards the close of the year. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur and Mr. G. L. Acworth were appointed in their stead, on the 23rd January and 17th March 1900.

Meetings of the Council.

Nine meetings of the Council were held during the year, 3 of which were adjourned. The average attendance of additional members at these meetings was 16—7 officials and 9 non-officials.

Acts passed during the year.

The following Acts were passed during the year: II of 1899—an Act to amend Madras Act I of 1884 (City of Madras Municipal Act); III of 1899—the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899; IV of 1899—an Act to amend Madras Regulation V of 1804 (Court of Wards); I of 1900—the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899; and II of 1900—an Act to amend the Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878. A brief description of the object and character of these Acts, with the dates on which they received the Governor-General's assent, is given in the appendix; where will also be found a statement of legislative measures pending before the Council, with an explanation of their objects and reasons.

POLICE. (1899.)

Strength of the force.

Excluding village police, private guards, office establishments and menials, the actual strength of the regular force was 22,858; or 1·1 per cent. short of the sanctioned strength of 23,127. The deficiency in 1898 was ·08 per cent. Establishments for plague duty in Bellary, Anantapur and Salem, and the additional police force for Tinnevelly make up the increase in sanctioned strength.

Financial.

Expenditure increased by Rs. 2,80,519—from Rs. 43,00,056 in 1898 to Rs. 45,80,575. Of this increase, Rs. 2,25,265 simply represented pay for December disbursed in that month, owing to the Christmas holidays. Rs. 21,500 are the pay of the special establishments just mentioned, and the newly-sanctioned exchange compensation allowances to reserve inspectors and European head constables. Expenditure on clothing fell by Rs. 10,751. The travelling allowance of the railway police increased by Rs. 16,000, and expenditure on buildings (owing to delay in passing estimates last year) by Rs. 22,000.

Construction.

15 station-houses and 123 huts were built, at a cost of Rs. 33,043. The expenditure on construction and repairs was Rs. 1,02,053, against Rs. 80,115 in 1898.

Proportion of police to population and area.

The proportion of police to population was 1 to every 1,706, against 1 to 1,695 in 1898. The proportion of *working* police to area was 1 to 8·2 square miles; and to population 1 to 2,264 over the whole Presidency, 1 to 3,278 in the country and 1 to 588 in towns.

Cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 189–2–8, or As. 1–9⅔ per head of the population. It was Rs. 189–1–10, or As. 1–9 in 1898, and Rs. 194–5–5, or As. 1–10 in 1897.

Private guards.

166 constables were employed by banks, companies and private persons, at a cost of Rs. 22,646.

Conduct of the force.

The following statement shows the judicial and departmental punishments inflicted on police officers, during the last three years:—

Year.	Judicial convictions				Departmental punishments.		
	Under Police Act.		Under Indian Penal Code.				
	Number.	Percentage of the force convicted.	Number.	Percentage of the force convicted.	Percentage of the force dismissed.	Percentage of the force fined, degraded, or suspended.	Percentage of the force punished for absence without leave.
1897	103	·4	173	·7	1·3	17·8	6·4
1898	85	·3	205	·9	1·6	19·5	7·9
1899	78	·3	195	·8	1·4	25·7	6·4

Punishments.

273 police officers, including the Madras City Chief Inspector, were punished judicially, against 290 in 1898. Of the former number, 162 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity, and of the latter 210. The average fine imposed departmentally was Rs. 1–7–2 for absence without leave, and As. 15–2 for other offences; against Rs. 1–0–11 and As. 14–7 in 1898. Dismissals decreased from 384 to 328. 262 appeals against orders of district officials were disposed of by the Inspector-General. Orders were reversed in 28 cases, or 10·7 per cent. against 12·3 per cent. in 1898. There were 50 appeals to Government against orders of the Inspector-General, which were upheld in every case; except one in which, on the recommendation of the Acting Inspector-General, a further probation of one year was permitted to an inspector. Of the orders appealed against, 40 were dismissals, 6 other punishments, 4 terminations of probation.

Rewards.

Rs. 1,972 were paid in rewards, against Rs. 3,360 in 1898; and the number of men rewarded fell from 913 to 600. This is about half the number rewarded in 1897. In South Arcot an inspector received Rs. 500 from the Ooregam Gold Mining Company and Rs. 100 from the Mysore Government, for services leading to the arrest and conviction of a gold-thief. An inspector in Trichinopoly was given a gold medal, by the people of Ariyalúr, for services in breaking up a criminal gang in that neighbourhood. Good-conduct stripes were granted to 3,692 men, against 4,202

in 1898. 1,732 men were drawing good-conduct allowance at the end, against 1,724 at the beginning, of the year.

Enlistments and casualties.

There were 1,946 enlistments, against 1,995 in 1898. 1,700 men left the force, or 97 less than in 1898. Desertions fell from 180 to 143, resignations from 465 to 451, deaths from 280 to 259.

Education.

The educational qualifications of the force practically remained stationary, the proportion of literate members increasing from 86·6 to 86·7. The Vellore school was reopened. It now takes the place of the 6 district schools. A class for Uriya police candidates was held at Vizagapatam; and Station-house officer's classes were held in Malabar and South Canara. The number of men who had passed non-departmental examinations rose from 845 to 954. At the end of the year, there were 5 Bachelors of Law, 44 Bachelors of Arts and 412 undergraduates in the force.

Escapes.

The number of escapes from sub-jails decreased. Only 6 escaped prisoners were uncaptured at the end, against 18 at the beginning, of the year. 7 convicts and 35 under-trial prisoners escaped, against 12 and 41 in 1898. Escapes from "other custody" numbered 144 in 1897, 148 in 1898, and 157 in the year under report.

Processes.

The number of processes fell below that for any of the past 4 years. Prosecutions for neglect of process were also fewer.

Violent or unnatural deaths.

These numbered 13,309, against 12,922. The figures for 7 years range between 12,265 (in 1895) and 13,969 (in 1897). There were 1,982 suicides, or 33 more than in 1898. In 1897 there were 2,208. The majority are invariably females. (1,202 in 1899.) Deaths from drink numbered 27, or 12 more than in 1898. Accidental deaths numbered 10,621, against 10,256. 7,674 were by drowning, 272 by wild beasts, 1,023 by snakes; the corresponding figures for 1898 being 7,084, 205, 1,059, respectively. No less than 39 persons were killed by tigers in Vizagapatam, and 20 of those in the single station of Chintapalli.

Fires.

These increased from 10,799 to 11,433. 73,502 houses were burnt, 169 lives lost and 23½ lakhs worth of property destroyed. The most serious fires were in Madras, at Messrs. Oakes' and at the D.P.W. Stores; in Gódávari; at a cotton factory in Tuticorin; and at Vadakancheri in Malabar.

Known depredators.

Care was taken to keep the registers of "K.Ds.," suspects and receivers up to date. 2,152 fresh names were entered, and 1,452 struck out. The numbers of these three classes, and of members of wandering gangs, at large on 31st December, were 14,028, 1,020, 318 and 8,859, respectively; against 13,488, 1,005, 304 and 11,515 on the same date in 1898. The fall in the number of members of gangs was due to revised instructions as to their registry. The number of old offenders convicted, under section 75, Indian Penal Code, fell from 2,318 to 1,967, and that of known depredators from 1,271 to 998. The numbers of references to, and identifications by, the Anthropometrical Central Bureau were, in 1898, 2,667 and 392 and in 1899, 2,036 and 377; the percentage rising from 14·7 to 18·5.

Cognizable crime.

The following statement shows the number of true cases; and the percentage of persons convicted, and property recovered, in the cases in which conviction was had; in 1898 and 1899:—

Year.	Number of cases.	Detected.	Convicted.	Recovery of property.
1898	172,634	77·2	66·1	23·3
1899	180,202	79·1	68·6	20·7

The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 46,718 in 1898 to 43,030. Those under Special and Local laws increased by 12,500, of which 9,000 refer to Madras alone. Excluding these, the ratio of true crimes to population fell, from 1 to every 818 to 1 to every 897 persons.

Murders.

These rose from 464 to 506, or excluding those incidental to the Tinnevelly riots, 483—the highest figure recorded. The percentage of detection fell from 27·5 to 21·5. This crime was most frequent in Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly.

Dacoities. The number of true cases rose from 362 to 442. 102 occurred in the course of the Tinnevelly riots. Deducting these, there was a decrease of 22. Besides these, 46 cases were instituted by complaint to a Magistrate; or 1 less than in 1898. Excluding Tinnevelly, the percentages of detection, conviction and recovery of property were 22·8, 24·1 and 8·3; against 20·9, 21·4 and 7·8 in 1898.

Robbery. There was a decrease of 29 in the number of robberies—from 600 to 571. The percentage of detections to the number of cases disposed of fell from 41·4 to 37·1; and that of convictions from 51·3 to 46·6. The number of cases in the Southern Range decreased by 27, there being a decrease of 13 in Malabar alone; and there were slight increases in the Northern and Central Ranges. Detection was best in Gódávari; where it reached 85·7 per cent., and all the persons charged were convicted. The corresponding percentages were lowest—14·7 and 14·6—in Salem.

House-breaking. There was a large decrease in instances of this crime—from 7,877 to 7,101. The percentages of cases detected, and persons convicted were 37·7 and 63·3; against 39·8 and 65·1, respectively, in 1898. The decrease in this crime was largest in the Central Range.

Grave offences against property. Offences of this sort numbered 8,351 in 1898 and 7,543 in 1899. The percentages of detection, and conviction fell from 45·9 and 59·8 in 1898 to 42·8 and 57·0, respectively. The proportion of cases investigated to those reported rose from 86·4 to 87·5 per cent. Of 1,350 grave cases, 340 were investigated by superintendents and their assistants. The figures for 1898 were 1,290 and 354.

Ordinary thefts. These fell from 13,436 to 11,617. In police cases which were disposed of, the percentages of cases detected, persons convicted, and property recovered were 49·6, 57·4 and 36·42; against 52·9, 59·6 and 34·9, respectively, in 1898.

Cattle thefts. These fell from 2,893 in 1898 to 2,403. 2,721 cases were charged. 1,248 ended in conviction; or 45·9 per cent. against 50·9 per cent. in 1898. By far the largest number of these thefts occurred in Coimbatore.

Cattle poisoning. These cases increased by 6 to 62. 17 cases were detected, 21 persons were convicted out of 52 arrested, and Rs. 1,955 worth of property was destroyed.

Offences on railways. These fell from 919 to 770; and those dealt with by the magistracy, *suo motu* or on complaint, from 559 to 477. Of Rs. 13,975 worth of property lost in the former class of cases, 39·0 per cent. was recovered; against 26·6 in 1898. The percentages of detection and conviction declined. The railway police were concentrated, and arrangements made for housing them on the platforms. Attempts to derail trains rose from 9 to 28.

Offences against Revenue laws. Offences against Abkári and Excise laws fell from 19,910 to 18,540; and those against Salt laws from 8,448 to 7,153. In 95·9 per cent. of the former, and in 98·8 per cent. of the latter, convictions were secured.

Offences under the Arms Act. The provisions of the Arms Act continued to be rigorously enforced. The number of cases reported rose from 970 to 1,395. 1,081 were detected, and of 1,308 persons arrested, 1,107 were convicted.

Security cases. The work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code improved still further. The number of persons proceeded against rose from 557 in 1898 to 1,430. 730 were bound over, against 319 in 1898. Part of the increase in the number of cases was due to the disturbances in Tinnevelly and Madura.

References to and by the police. References by magistrates fell by 67 to 3,828. 12,037 cases were referred by the police as false, against 12,918 in 1898. The proportion struck off as false fell from 90·8 to 90·5 per cent. The number of cases prosecuted was 139,556 in 1899 and 130,725 in 1898. Of these the percentage declared false was 2·2, against 2·6 in 1898. The number of cases referred as false by the police, but in which magistrates sent for and convicted the accused, rose from 72 to 82.

Prosecution for false complaint. Sanction to prosecute for false complaint was applied for in 1,064 cases, and accorded in 497. There were 318 prosecutions, and 74 resulted in conviction. All these figures show a considerable increase over those for 1898.

Inspections. The Inspector-General inspected 8 districts and visited 2 others. He also visited the Vellore school twice, and inspected a portion of the Railway Police. The Deputy Inspectors-General inspected 161 stations, and visited 18 offices. Inspection by District officers was satisfactory.

REWARDS. (1899.)

The rewards disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 3,535; against Rs. 5,873 in 1898, and Rs. 9,910 in 1897. Of these, Rs. 1,031 were awarded by the District Magistrates, Rs. 1,972 by the Inspector-General of Police, Rs. 80 by the Inspector-General of Prisons and Rs. 452 by the Commissioner of Police; as compared with Rs. 1,522, Rs. 3,360, Rs. 90 and Rs. 901, respectively, in the previous year.

FACTORIES ACT. (1899.)

The number of factories, coming within the purview of the Act, was 73; or 3 more than in 1898. There was a large increase in the daily average number of factory hands employed—from 30,098 to 32,374. 2,751 women and 2,268 children were at work, against 2,654 and 2,115, respectively, in the previous year. Inspections of factories, especially those by non-medical inspectors, showed but little improvement. The allowances drawn by medical inspectors amounted to Rs. 5,443, against Rs. 4,888 in 1898. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory, and the health of the hands good. The wages earned by factory hands compared favourably with those of the ordinary agricultural labourers. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were generally worked with care, and the number of accidents fell from 183 in 1898 to 155. As in 1898 three were fatal. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1899.)

243 licenses to deal in sulphur (of which 23 were new) were in force in 1899, or 20 less than in the previous year. These covered 1,459 tons of sulphur, against 1,303 in 1898. The total quantity of sulphur purchased and sold increased from 270 and 284 tons to 396 and 325 tons, respectively.

ARMS ACT. (1899.)

The total number of licenses issued under the Arms Act fell from 72,093 to 70,369. That under the Explosives Act, however, rose from 930 to 1,853. This is due to the fact that the Act and rules, which were extended to the whole of the Presidency at the close of 1897, only came into complete working order during 1899. A very large proportion (91·73 per cent.) of the licenses issued under the Arms Act were in form VIII. The increase noticeable in some districts, particularly in South Canara, was ascribed to greater vigilance in enforcing the provisions of the law as regards the registration of arms. The number of licenses in form VI fell by nearly 83 per cent. The decline, in the total number of licenses issued for the possession of gunpowder and fuses was due almost entirely to the reduction in the number of licenses of this kind issued in Coimbatore. Blasting is commonly resorted to in that district for sinking and deepening wells; and the favourable character of the season in 1899 doubtless led to a restriction of blasting operations for this purpose. Licenses in form XI, which covers the possession of arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals, were granted in 5 districts only. The number of weapons licensed in this form, largely increased in the Nilgiris. The inspection of shops licensed under the Indian Arms Act, was, on the whole, satisfactory. Inspection by Police Inspectors was, however, somewhat irregular in South Arcot and Gódávari. The magistracy in South Arcot omitted to inspect 20 out of the 25 shops, licensed in that district. There was a large increase—from 930 in 1898 to 1,382—in the number of prosecutions for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts, and the rules made thereunder. 86 per cent. of the persons prosecuted were convicted.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1899.)

Offences reported.

The number of cases reported during the year, excluding those that came before village magistrates, rose from 330,634 in 1898 to 333,704; the increase being due chiefly to a large number of prosecutions under the Madras City Police Act. Complaints rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 10,583 in 1898 to 9,939; that is, by 6 per cent. 1,952 cases were struck off as false, against 2,051 in 1898. The number of cases returned as true rose from 318,000 in 1898 to 321,813, that is, by 1·20 per cent.; the increase being chiefly under the Madras City Police Act.

Offences under the Penal Code.

The number of cases returned as true under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 114,319 in 1898 to 111,899; or by 2·1 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly under the following heads:—(1) Cases of theft fell by 15·50 per cent. The fall was common to almost all districts, but specially noticeable in Madras, South Arcot, Gódávari, North Arcot, Madura, Malabar, Chingleput and Tanjore. The decrease in Madras was ascribed, in a great measure, to the establishment of the Government Railway Police. In North Arcot, it was due to the favourable season. In Tanjore, it was partly due to the "binding over" of a large number of habitual offenders and suspects. In Madura, there was a decrease of 16·98 per cent. in cattle thefts. Such thefts are not always reported to the Police. (2) Cases of criminal trespass decreased from 8,787 in 1898 to 8,078; chiefly in Tanjore, Ganjám and Madura. (3) Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals diminished by 4·11 per cent. The decrease was chiefly in Madura, Kistna, North Arcot and Nellore. The large decrease in Madura was due to the fact that the Police were directed to charge, under section 290, Indian Penal Code, only those offenders who proved refractory. There and in Kistna it was also attributed to the vigorous prosecutions in previous years. There was an increase in Ganjám, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The following classes of offences under the Indian Penal Code showed a noticeable increase:—(1) Cases of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants again rose, from 4,907 to 6,044. The rise was attributed, as in the last year, to the enforcement of plague regulations. It was considerable in Salem, Bellary and North Arcot. Prosecutions for disobedience of the order prohibiting the use of river water within the Salem Municipality, during the epidemic of cholera, also contributed to the increase in that district. (2) Criminal force and assault cases advanced by 1·89 per cent., chiefly in Tanjore, the Nilgiris and Ganjám. There were decreases in Gódávari and in Salem, where plague restrictions are said to have made for a decrease in litigation. (3) Cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance slightly rose; chiefly in Tinnevelly, North Arcot and Vizagapatam. The rise in Tinnevelly was due to the Sivakási riots. (4) Robberies and dacoities also increased by 33 to 1,074 cases, chiefly in Tinnevelly. This also was due to the riots at Sivakási. In Coimbatore, however, there was an appreciable decrease of 23·62 per cent., which was the result of deterrent punishments. (5) Offences affecting life increased by 3·96 per cent. The number of murders increased in Madura, North Arcot, Salem and Ganjám; and decreased in Malabar, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Anantapur. Cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder slightly increased in Salem, Gódávari and Vizagapatam agency. (6) Cases of forgery rose from 192 in 1898 to 282. The chief increase was in the Jeypore court.

Offences under Special and Local laws.

Cases returned as true under Special and Local laws increased by 6,233, or 3·06 per cent., as compared with 1898, chiefly as follows:—(1) The number returned as true under the *Madras City Police Act* increased from 43,034 to 52,393. (2) Offences returned as true under the *Towns Nuisances Act* rose from 73,166 in 1898 to 74,227; or by 1·4 per cent. The increase occurred mainly in Chingleput, Madura, Nellore, Malabar, Trichinopoly and Gódávari. There was a decrease in Tinnevelly, Bellary and Tanjore. (3) Offences returned as true under the *Forest Act* rose by 803 cases, or 8 per cent.; chiefly in Bellary, Salem, Chingleput and North Arcot. (4) Offences under the *Arms Act* again rose from 905 to 1,324, owing to the strict working of the Act. The increase was common to all districts, except Kurnool, Madura, Malabar and Tanjore; and was most marked in Salem, South Canara and Chingleput. (5) Offences under the *Breach of Contract Act* rose by 3·63 per cent. There was a decrease in Nellore, Gódávari and Salem; that in Nellore being due to the completion of the railway works. The decrease in the number of offences under the following Special and Local laws was consider-

able:—(1) *The District Municipalities Act.*—Offences under this Act declined from 25,675 to 23,605. (2) *The Madras Municipality Act.*—Offences under this Act decreased from 7,338 to 6,238. (3) *The Abkári Act.*—The decrease of offences under this Act by 1,520, or 7·4 per cent., occurred chiefly in Malabar, Chingleput, Ganjám and Salem. (4) *The Salt Act.*—Offences under this Act decreased from 8,565 to 7,305; chiefly in Malabar, South Arcot, South Canara and Vizagapatam. (5) Cases under the *Stamp Act* decreased by 251 (60·6 per cent.). The decrease was marked in Coimbatore, where the file in 1898 was unusually high.

Miscellaneous cases.

"Security cases" increased in number, especially in Tinnevelly (175) where a large number of persons were bound over in connection with the Sivakási riots; and in Anantapur, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tanjore. Coimbatore town was freed from gangs of "budmashes," largely by judicious use of the security sections.

Cases and persons brought to trial and persons convicted.

102,512 cases under the Indian Penal Code, affecting 235,125 persons, and 201,704 cases under the Special and Local laws, affecting 235,040 persons, were brought to trial during the year; against 111,983, 248,970, 201,105 and 231,155, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions was 26·49 in the case of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 85·36 in the case of offences under the Special and Local laws; against 26·23 and 83·91, respectively, in 1898. The percentage of convictions increased in cases of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, robberies and dacoities, offences relating to documents and against public tranquillity, offences affecting public health, and cheating; while it fell in cases of theft, receiving stolen property, extortion, and offences relating to coin and Government stamps.

Remarks on convictions under the Penal Code.

Under compoundable offences, the proportion of convictions rose in cases of defamation, of criminal intimidation and assault, and in offences relating to religion and marriage; and fell slightly in cases of hurt. It was almost stationary in cases of mischief and criminal trespass. In respect of offences affecting life, causing miscarriage and of rape, the percentage of convictions increased; but it decreased in cases of kidnapping.

Recapitulation.

The main features of the year 1899, as regards the judicial establishment and the state of crime, were then—(1) a decrease in the number of Village magistrates who tried cases; (2) a decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, chiefly under theft; (3) a considerable increase in the number of offences under Special and Local laws, chiefly under the Madras City Police Act; (4) a large diminution in offences under the District Municipalities, Salt and Abkári Acts; (5) a decrease in the number of cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the number of cases struck off as false; (6) an increase in the number of cases returned as true under Special and Local laws, and a fall in the number of such cases under the Indian Penal Code; and (7) an increase in the proportion of convictions under the Indian Penal Code.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1899.)

Courts administering Criminal Justice—Number and description of Courts.

Criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the Presidency town by the High court, the courts of the two Presidency magistrates, and the court of the Commissioner of Police; and in the mufassal by 4,551 village magistrates' courts, 687 courts of regular magistrates, (of whom 142, 443 and 102 were of the first, second and third class, respectively), and 30 Sessions courts (including additional and assistant Sessions courts, both regular and agency).

Jurisdictional changes.

The Sessions Judge of Kurnool ceased to be the additional Sessions Judge of Bellary from May 1899. A Stationary Sub-magistrate's court was constituted at Coonoor in the Nilgiri district, and the magisterial powers conferred on the special Sub-Registrar magistrate of that place were withdrawn. The Pallávaram Session of the Cantonment magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount was discontinued from 13th October 1899.

Village magistrates.

The number of Village magistrates exercising criminal jurisdiction again showed a marked decrease, especially in Madura, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Salem.

Bench courts.

The number of Bench courts remained unaltered. The Adóni court sat the largest number of days (216).

Special magistrates.

The number of Special magistrates decreased by 1. The appointment of the Special magistrate at Tungabhadra was abolished. In October 1899, the Sub-Registrar of Vániyambádi in Salem was appointed a Special magistrate of the third class, for the trial of nuisance cases, and offences under the District Municipalities Act, arising within that municipality. 4 Special first-class magistrates were appointed in connection with the anti-Shánár disturbances in Tinnevelly. The number of working days in this class of courts ranged from 248 in Coringa (Gódávari), to 1 in Tuticorin.

Subordinate Stipendiary magistrates.

There was an increase in the number of subordinate Stipendiary magistrates without appellate powers, owing to the increase from 55 to 66 of Tahsildars not ordinarily invested with powers under section 190, Criminal Procedure Code, who exercised powers under that section.

District Magistrates.

A Special Commissioner and additional District magistrate, for the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly, was appointed for a period of 2 months, for the suppression of the anti-Shánár disturbances. He did not as such try any cases.

Courts of Session.

Three additional Sessions Judges were specially appointed in Tinnevelly, to try all cases, arising out of the anti-Shánár disturbances, which might be committed for trial. By a special notification these cases were tried with the aid of assessors, instead of by jury. The number of working days ranged from 180 in Salem, to 27 in North Malabar and Chingleput.

Presidency magistrates.

The number of working days in each of the courts of the Presidency magistrates was 280.

High Court.

In the High court, 161 Benches sat for the disposal of criminal work, 42 for the trial of sessions cases, and 119 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Appellate side, 84 Benches sat on 84 days for the disposal of criminal business alone, and 35 Benches sat on 34 other days for the disposal of both criminal and civil work.

Business in all Courts—Comparative statement of original cases and appeals.

The number of cases instituted in the different classes of courts during 1899 is compared below with the figures for 1898 :—

	Original cases.		Appeals.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Village Magistrates' Courts	11,731	10,513	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal	252,504	232,760	9,188	8,268
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	57,860	64,951	...	...
Courts of Session	1,249	1,316	1,511	1,325
High Court	35	23	828	867
Total ...	323,379	309,563	11,527	10,460

As in previous years, Madura and Tanjore showed the highest number of cases instituted; and Kurnool, Anantapur and the Nilgiris the lowest. The decrease was most marked in Anantapur.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

The statistics of preventive and miscellaneous proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code, during 1898 and 1899, are compared below :—

	Cases disposed of.		Persons disposed of.		Persons convicted.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485	8	15	9	22	4	10
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, section 106...	5	28	6	88	6	88
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X.	84	127	283	256	2	23
Possession, Chapter XII	86	95	365	407	99	145
Frivolous and vexatious accusations, section 250.	1,921	1,827	1,939	1,847	1,933	1,812
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	24	17	24	17	14	12
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	2,237	2,264	2,237	2,265	863	824
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII	1,275	911	1,518	1,119	1,325	954
Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562	...	8	...	8	...	7

The number of persons dealt with under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was highest in Gódávari. It was also high in Kistna, Malabar, Chingleput, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. But the section was resorted to less than in 1898 in all the districts, except North Arcot, Bellary, South Canara, Chingleput, Gódávari, the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. The largest decrease was in Madura (—104). The total amount, awarded as compensation to accused persons, was Rs. 28,526; against Rs. 36,284 in 1898. Of this amount Rs. 25,335 were realized, the average amount realized per head being Rs. 13–15–9; against Rs. 16–7–7 in 1898, and Rs. 15–10–7 in 1897. In Malabar, out of Rs. 3,232 awarded, only Rs. 2,209 were realized. Cases of forfeiture of bail or recognizance continued to show a decrease. The largest number of such cases was in Malabar. The total amount forfeited was Rs. 13,088, of which Rs. 5,657 were recovered.

European British subjects

144 European British subjects, concerned in 134 cases, were brought before the courts for trial during the year. These figures are almost double the corresponding figures for 1898; but the apparent increase was due to greater accuracy in the returns received from the Presidency magistrates' courts. 133 cases, involving 143 persons, were decided; with the result that 87 persons were convicted, 37 of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and the rest of offences under Special and Local Laws.

Village Magistrates' Courts.

The work before Village courts again decreased. 10,513 cases, involving 16,365 persons, were received; against 11,731 cases and 17,898 persons in 1898. The decrease was attributed to the favourable character of the season. 10,513 cases, involving 16,415 persons, were decided: with the result that 6,866 of the persons were convicted; 4,818 being simply imprisoned, and the rest confined in the stocks. The files were again heaviest in Tanjore and Madura. Arrears were slightly reduced.

Regular Magistrates' Courts in the Mufassal—(*a*) Original jurisdiction. *Institutions*—Comparative statement of work received.

The numbers of institutions in each of the past three years, in the courts of regular magistrates in the mufassal, are compared in the following table:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Benches of Magistrates	61,571	73,012	70,203
Special Magistrates	7,223	4,817	3,685
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	168,997	169,396	152,493
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	4,968	5,236	6,327
District Magistrates	46	43	52
Total	242,805	252,504	232,760
First-class Magistrates	5,574	6,023	7,659
Second-class do.	182,105	189,864	177,893
Third-class do.	55,126	56,617	47,208
Total	242,805	252,504	232,760

There was, on the whole, a considerable decrease in the work received. The decrease occurred in all districts, except Gódávari, Tanjore and Ganjám agency, where there was a slight increase; and was most noticeable in South Arcot, Tinnevelly, Kistna, Madura, Malabar, and Bellary. Institutions before Bench magistrates decreased largely, especially in Tinnevelly and Bellary; they increased, however, in Gódávari, Vizagapatam and Tanjore. The number of cases received by Special magistrates was also less than in the previous year by 1,132 cases. The decrease occurred chiefly in Tanjore, South Arcot and Madura. About 17,000 cases less than in 1898 were received by the subordinate stipendiary magistracy. The falling off was common to almost all districts, and greatest in South Arcot, Kistna, Madura, Malabar and Vizagapatam. The institutions before Sub-Divisional magistrates with appellate powers increased. The largest increase was in Chingleput. There was a trifling increase in institutions before District magistrates—from 43 in 1898 to 52. The District magistrates of Coimbatore and Anantapur decided the largest number of cases—14 and 10—respectively.

Disposal of cases.

The work done and the arrears, in the regular Magistrates' courts during the past three years, are shown below :—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Benches of Magistrates	62,234	72,859	69,884	117	132	81
Special Magistrates	7,365	4,795	3,758	50	9	44
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	168,565	169,293	152,594	1,987	2,031	2,195
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	5,826	6,181	6,635	360	300	376
District Magistrates	42	55	76	4	3	...
Total ...	244,032	253,183	232,947	2,518	2,475	2,696
First-class Magistrates	6,446	7,024	8,296	366	316	426
Second-class do.	182,381	189,732	177,977	1,946	1,975	2,112
Third-class do.	55,205	56,427	46,674	206	184	158
Total ...	244,032	253,183	232,947	2,518	2,475	2,696

Disposals were less numerous than in the two previous years, and arrears somewhat increased; especially in Tinnevelly and South Canara. In Tinnevelly, this was probably due to the anti-Shánár riots; and in South Canara, to the large number of prosecutions under the plague regulations, instituted at the close of the year.

Disposal of persons for trial.

The total number of persons for trial was 396,243, of whom 388,020 were dealt with, 5,166 being committed to sessions or referred for enhanced punishment; against 415,608 for trial, 408,626 dealt with and 5,374 committed or referred in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement, for the years 1898 and 1899, of the total number of persons whose cases were finally decided, by each class of Magistrates :—

	Discharged.		Convicted				Percentage of conviction.	
			On regular trial.		On summary trial.			
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
First-class Magistrates	7,991	9,484	4,889	5,587	921	1,650	42·09	43·28
Second-class do.	181,647	164,999	118,298	110,273	23,952	32,289	43·92	46·35
Third-class do.	16,339	18,651	9,596	11,461	39,619	28,460	75·07	68·15
Total ...	205,977	193,134	132,783	127,321	64,492	62,399	48·92	49·55

Percentage of convictions.

The percentage of convictions was unprecedentedly large. It was highest, as in 1898, in Bellary, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam Agency, Chingleput, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore; and lowest in Kurnool, Gódávari and Cuddapah. Of the persons convicted, 2,424 were boys, and 380 girls.

Arrears.

8,223 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year, against 6,982 in the preceding year. Of these, 832 persons were in custody, and the rest at large on bail or otherwise. Of those in custody, only 13, against 149 in 1898, were awaiting trial for more than 6 months, and most of these were lunatics confined in the Lunatic Asylum.

Punishments.

Sentences of fine considerably decreased in number. The average fine inflicted was Rs. 4·5, against Rs. 4·4 in 1898, and Rs. 4·3 in 1897. The proportion of sentences of rigorous imprisonment to sentences of simple imprisonment was almost the same as in 1898. Statistics relating to fines for the years 1898–99 are shown below :—

Years.	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage to realization.	Compensation to complainants.	Percentage to realization.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1898	7,69,885	6,40,758	83·23	29,037	4·53
1899	7,46,420	6,18,411	82·85	30,941	5·00

Including Rs. 19,810, recovered on account of the fines imposed in previous years, the total collections were Rs. 6,38,221; against Rs. 6,52,084 in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to whipping was 3,120, against 3,597 in the previous year. But the ratio of whippings awarded, to cases in which whipping might have been awarded, slightly increased. As in 1898, the largest number of persons sentenced to whipping was in Vizagapatam agency; next came Vizagapatam district and Malabar. 569 were juvenile offenders, 558 of whom were sentenced to whipping, in lieu of other punishments; against 734 and 724, respectively, in the previous year.

Persons dealt with under Special Acts.

1,367 persons were subjected to orders not involving fine or imprisonment, under Act XIII of 1859 and other Special Acts; against 1,426 in the preceding year. Of these, 47 persons were dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and 11 juvenile offenders were subjected to an order under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.

Average duration.

The average duration remained 1 day in the courts of Bench magistrates, 3 days in those of Special magistrates, and 6 days in those of subordinate Stipendiary magistrates. In courts of District, Joint, Assistant and Deputy magistrates, it was 12, 13, 17 and 18, against 19, 16, 15 and 30 days, respectively, in 1898.

Detention of witnesses.

376,260 witnesses were examined, against 400,731; and 1,596 detained over 3 days, against 927 in 1898. The amount of diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses during 1899 was Rs. 80,342, against Rs. 61,494 in 1898. As in 1898, the largest amount (Rs. 11,031) was paid in Malabar.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

8,268 appeals were preferred by 16,070 persons, against 9,188 appeals and 17,346 persons in 1898. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in South Arcot, Madura and Ganjám; while there was a slight increase in Gódávari and Salem. The largest number of appeals (753) was instituted in Malabar. The increase was probably due to the ever-increasing number of vakils. 8,260 appeals were decided, against 9,229 in 1898; leaving 385 pending, against 364. The average duration of appeals, before District and Sub-divisional magistrates, continued to be 21 days. Among District magistrates' courts, the pendency was high in Gódávari and Kurnool; and in other classes of courts, it was high n Gódávari and Madura. Including 773 persons whose appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding such as died or escaped, the appeals of 16,826 persons were before the courts for disposal. The appeals of 15,946 persons were decided during the year, with the following results:—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	2,100	7,525	1,389	4,169	65	167	1
District Magistrates	172	144	61	138	5	10	...
Total ...	2,272	7,669	1,450	4,307	70	177	1
Compare 1898	2,721	8,370	1,571	4,646	74	190	1
Percentage 1898	15·5	47·6	8·9	26·4	0·4	1·1	...
Percentage 1899	14·2	48·1	9·1	27·0	0·4	1·1	...

57 persons were dealt with under section 106 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code. The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in Ganjám agency, Nellore and South Arcot; and was above 50 per cent. in all the other districts, except the Gódávari agency.

Revision cases.

767 revision cases, or about the same number as in the preceding year, came before District magistrates; 580 being brought by parties, and 187 taken up by the

courts *suo motu*. There were 854 cases before the courts for disposal, of which 813 were decided. The number of persons concerned was 2,620, of whom 2,525 were dealt with during the year. The results are as shown below :—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or enquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.
1899	1,802	44	493	186
Compare 1898	1,868	16	536	174

COURTS OF SESSION— (*a*) Original jurisdiction— *Institutions, results and disposals.*

1,316 cases were committed to the Sessions courts for trial, against 1,249 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly in Tinnevelly, North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Gódávari and Bellary; while there was a decrease in Coimbatore, Kurnool, Nellore and Madura. There were altogether 1,318 cases, concerning 3,528 persons, for trial; of which 1,256 cases, concerning 2,971 persons, were decided : against 1,264 cases and 3,323 persons for trial and 1,253 cases and 3,306 persons decided in the previous year. The number of cases for disposal was highest in Tinnevelly, but the number of cases decided was largest, as in the previous year, in Coimbatore (125); Madura came next with 120 cases. Of the 2,971 persons dealt with, 1,185 persons were tried by jury, 1,564 with the aid of assessors, and 18 both by jury and with the aid of assessors. In the case of the remaining 204 persons, jurors or assessors were not chosen, or their opinions were not taken. The Judge disagreed with the jury in the case of 71 persons, and references were made under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, in all these cases; the largest number so referred being from South Malabar.

Sentences.

77 persons were sentenced to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court, under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of the persons dealt with in the year, 1,382 persons, or 48·9 per cent. were convicted, against 40·8 per cent. in the previous year; the percentage was highest in Ganjám (75·0) and lowest in Cuddapah (32·8). It was above 40 per cent. in all other districts, except North Arcot, Kistna, South Malabar, Vizagapatam, Salem and Kurnool. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 23,427, against Rs. 13,370 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 3,591, or 15·3 per cent. was realized; against 33·57 per cent. in 1898. The sum of Rs. 3,580, out of the fines imposed in previous years, was also recovered during the year. Out of fines amounting to Rs. 12,295, imposed in Ganjám, only Rs. 45 were collected. The heavy fines, imposed in the Ganjám treasury defalcation cases, could not be realised by distraint. The number of persons sentenced to whipping was 40, against 19 in the previous year. 7 of them were juvenile offenders.

Average duration.

The average duration of sessions trials, calculated from the date of commitment, was 32 days, against 34 in the previous year. It was high in Madura (54 days), Trichinopoly (42), Coimbatore and Tinnevelly (39 each) and Bellary (38). The decrease in average duration in South Malabar and Kistna was noticeable.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses, detained beyond 3 days, was 2,940; against 1,969 in 1898, and 3,550 in 1897. The number so detained was largest in Cuddapah (377) and Tinnevelly (304); and smallest in Madura and North Malabar. Arrears rose from 11 cases in 1898 to 62. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses was Rs. 46,866, against Rs. 50,212 in the previous year. As in 1898, the largest sums were paid in Cuddaph, Coimbatore and Bellary.

(*b*) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction— *Appeals.*

1,325 appeals were preferred, by 2,167 appellants; against 1,511 appeals by 2,170 persons in 1898. Including 91 appeals, concerning 150 persons, pending at the beginning of the year, the appeals of 2,312 persons came up for disposal; while the appeals of 2,232 persons were dealt with, leaving 51 appeals, involving 80 persons, pending at the end of the year. 4 persons were dealt with under section 106 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 2 under section 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act VIII of 1897. The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appellants was highest in Ganjám (89·5), Kurnool (84·4) and Cuddapah (80·3). The average duration of appeals was 27 days, against 26 in 1898, and 27 in 1897. It was highest in Salem (36), Kistna (34), and South Malabar (32).

427 revision cases, concerning 1,363 accused persons, were received; against 419 cases, involving 1,586 accused, in the previous year. Of these, 341 cases were applications from parties, and 86 cases were taken up by the courts *suo motu*. Including 31 cases, involving 126 persons, pending at the beginning of the year, there were for disposal 457 cases, concerning 1,488 persons; of which 420 cases, concerning 1,365 persons, were decided, leaving 37 cases, concerning 123 persons, pending at the end of the year. *Revision cases.*

The Commissioner of Police, in his magisterial capacity, decided 1 case concerning 1 person. 34,366 cases were instituted in the Egmore court, and 30,585 cases in the Black Town court;—in all 64,951 cases, or 7,091 cases more than in the previous year. The increase was again attributed to the large number of prosecutions under the City Police Act. 8 cases were pending at the end of the year, against 13 in the previous year. 75,460 persons, concerned in 64,964 cases, came up for trial; cases affecting 75,432 persons were decided, leaving 28 persons to be dealt with at the end of the year. 68,414 persons were convicted; the percentage of conviction being 90·74, against 87·38 in the previous year. The number of persons, sentenced to fine alone, increased; but there was a great fall in the number, sentenced to imprisonment and to whipping. Of the 166 persons, sentenced to whipping, 73 were juvenile offenders. 40 persons were committed to the High court for trial. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 57,664, against Rs. 65,876 in the previous year. A total of Rs. 42,891, or 74·38 per cent., was recovered; against 82·82 per cent. in 1898. Of the amount recovered, Rs. 2,216, or 5·1 per cent. against 7·6 per cent. in 1898, was paid to complainants as compensation; and a sum of Rs. 5,705, levied in cases of cruelty to animals, was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against Rs. 6,376 in 1898. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS. *Institutions and results.*

10,828 witnesses were examined, against 13,704 in 1898. Only 3 of them were detained for more than 3 days. Rs. 794 were paid as batta. *Witnesses.*

23 cases, involving 39 persons, were received for trial by the High court during the year; against 35 cases and 49 persons in 1898. There were 9 cases of theft, 6 of forgery, and 5 of murder. There were in all 26 cases, affecting 48 persons, for disposal before the court; of which 18 cases, concerning 39 persons, were decided. In 2 cases the accused pleaded guilty. 7 cases were heard with special juries and the remainder with common juries. 15 cases resulted in the conviction of 31 persons; 2 cases, in the acquittal of 5 persons; in the remaining 1 case in which 3 persons were concerned, 1 was convicted, and the other 2 were acquitted. Of the 9 persons, whose trial was pending at the end of the year, 2 were lunatics, confined in the Lunatic Asylum. The percentage of convictions, for all the cases taken together, increased from 80 to 82. Fines amounting to Rs. 600 were imposed, but nothing was realized. 206 witnesses were examined, and Rs. 216 were paid to them for batta and travelling expenses. HIGH COURT— (*a*) Original jurisdiction— (1) *Sessions cases.*

Including 4 cases, pending at the beginning of the year, there were 34 cases, referred by Sessions Judges to the High court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 33 cases were decided with the following results:— Verdicts of not guilty were set aside and conviction recorded in 11 cases, but in 7 cases they were upheld, and the accused acquitted. In 3 cases, verdicts of guilty were upheld, and the prisoners convicted; but similar verdicts were set aside and the prisoners acquitted in 8 cases. In 2 cases verdicts of not guilty under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, were set aside, and conviction ordered under sections 457 and 379, Indian Penal Code, respectively. In 1 case, concerning 2 persons, the verdict of not guilty was upheld as regards 1 person, and conviction ordered as regards the other; in the remaining 1 case, the verdict of guilty was upheld as regards 10 persons, and set aside as regards 6. Verdicts were set aside in 57·6 per cent. of the cases, with respect to which references were decided; against 68·2 in 1898, and 85·7 in 1897. (2) *Cases under s. 307, Cr.P.C.*

61 cases, affecting 76 persons, were received for confirmation of sentences of death, and there were in all 72 cases, concerning 89 persons, for disposal: 68 cases, concerning 84 persons, were decided, with the result that 11 persons, or 13·1 per cent., were acquitted, and 72 persons, or 85·7 per cent., were convicted; against 17·7 and 82·3 per cent., respectively, in 1898. A new trial was ordered in the case (3) *Cases under s. 374, Cr.P.C.*

of the remaining person. Sentences of death were confirmed in the case of 58 of the 72 persons convicted, and the remaining 14 persons were sentenced to transportation for life; one person was ordered to be detained in the Reformatory school for 5 years. One of the 5 persons, remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year, was ordered to be detained in the Lunatic Asylum.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—Appeals.

Besides 71 appeals from sentences of death, which came up for disposal with cases under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code; and 30 cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, treated as appeals; 766 appeals were received. Of these, 31 appeals, affecting 87 persons, were from judgments of acquittal; and 735, concerning 1,070 persons, from convictions. There were in all 841 appeals, concerning 1,290 persons, for disposal; of these, one appeal was transferred, another abated, owing to the death of the appellant, and 729—concerning 1,082 persons—were decided.

Revision cases.

The average duration of appeals was 34 days, against 33 in 1898, and 39 in 1897. The number of revision cases received was 548, against 463 in 1898. 52 were pending at the beginning of the year, 544 decided, and 56 remained pending. In 64·71 per cent. of the total number of cases decided, the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with; against 65·84 in 1898. In 42 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges, and 62 per cent. of those reported by District magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise modified; against 50 and 64 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The proceedings of the lower courts were interfered with in 15 per cent. of the cases in which parties moved the High court.

Miscellaneous work.

1,219 calendars of Sessions trials, 97 of trials by District magistrates, 1,312 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges, and 226 of those heard by District magistrates were received. 2,739 calendars were perused, and records were called for in 88 cases. There were 151 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, of which 146 were disposed of. Instructions were issued regarding (1) disposal of counterfeit coins coming before the subordinate courts under sections 517, 523 and 524, Criminal Procedure Code; (2) the undesirability of allowing "private vakils" to appear and act for parties in criminal proceedings; (3) the desirability of ordinarily charging persons accused of offences relating to coinage, stamp-law and property, of which they have been previously convicted, before first-class magistrates.

SUMMARY.

The main features of the year 1899 were: (1) a decrease in the amount of work received and done by Village magistrates; (2) a decrease of work received and disposed of by Bench, Special and Subordinate magistrates without appellate powers; (3) an increase in the original, and a decrease in the appellate, work received and disposed of by the subordinate Stipendiary magistrates with appellate powers; (4) an increase in appellate work received and done by District magistrates; (5) an increase of arrears in the courts of the Special and subordinate Stipendiary magistrates, with and without appellate powers, and in courts of Session; (6) a considerable decrease in the number of persons awaiting trial, in custody for more than 6 months; (7) an increase in the number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days, in the courts of magistrates of all classes taken together; (8) a decrease in the number of persons dealt with under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code; (9) an increase in the number of fines imposed, and a decrease in the number of sentences of imprisonment; (10) an increase in the percentage of sentences of whipping, although there was a decrease in the number of such sentences; (11) a considerable increase in the number of persons "bound over;" (12) an increased percentage of conviction, in all magistrates' courts taken together; (13) an increase in the number of persons dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code; (14) a large increase in the number of cases instituted and decided in the courts of the Presidency magistrates; (15) an increase in original cases, and a decrease in appeals, filed and disposed of in Sessions courts; (16) a decrease in original work, and an increase in the appellate and revisional work, received and disposed of in the High court.

PRISONS. (1899.)

Number of jails.

The numbers of Central and District jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7 and 11, respectively. The Guntúr district jail, which was opened in 1898, continued open throughout the year. There was no change in the number of Subsidiary jails (304), but the management of the Calicut subsidiary jail was taken over by the Jail department on 1st January 1899.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The opening population of 1899 was 10,733, the highest recorded since 1894. There were 85,499 admissions, which is less than the number in 1898 and 1897, but higher than that of any other year since 1892. The daily average population of prisoners fell from 10,936·42 in 1898 to 10,747·48. The total number discharged fell from 94,257 to 85,187. The year closed with a population of 11,045.

Civil prisoners.

The number of civil prisoners admitted (1,657) showed a slight decrease, being 46 less than in the previous year, but more than in any year prior to 1897. The daily average population, which has been steadily rising since 1892, decreased to 180·22. There were 16 State prisoners at the beginning of the year. Of these, 5 were liberated, and 1 was transferred to Alipore; leaving a balance of 10.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners received into jail (34,185) was 765 less than in the previous year, but the daily average of this class of prisoners increased by 10·42 per cent., and is the highest on record. This was chiefly attributable to the unusually prolonged incarceration of numerous persons under trial, in connection with the Tinnevelly riots. 36 escapes of under-trial prisoners occurred from Subsidiary jails, and 1 from the Bellary district jail. The mortality rose from 25 to 33 in 1898. The proportion of under-trial prisoners convicted declined further, from 37·0 in 1898 to 35·9.

Convicts.

The number of admissions by direct committal decreased by 13·4 per cent., from 35,617 in 1898 to 30,843 (excluding 9 lunatics). Admissions by transfer fell from 22,012 in 1898 to 18,805. This decrease is common to all classes of jails, and is due to the diminished jail population. The daily average population fell from 9,150·33 in 1898 to 8,801·17.

Religion, age, sex, education and occupation of convicts.

Of the total number admitted, 2,457, were Muhammadans, 27,732 Hindus and Sikhs, 2 Buddhists and Jains and 652 Christians. The actual number of juveniles admitted fell from 522 in 1898 to 488, but the proportion of these rose from 1·5 to 1·6 per cent., which is the highest percentage since 1895. 354 were boys and 134 girls. The proportion of illiterates admitted fell to 87·9 per cent. from 88·8 in 1898. 9·7 per cent. of the convicts could both read and write, against 8·3 in 1898. The percentage of convicts, who were of the agricultural class, fell from 54·35 in 1898 to 54·29. That of those previously employed in commerce and trade rose from 6·18 to 7·17 per cent., and there was an increase under the heading 'miscellaneous' from 7·68 to 9·07 per cent.

Length and nature of sentences.

The percentage of sentences, not exceeding one month, fell from 57·65 to 56·11. The percentage of convicts, sentenced to transportation for a term, rose from ·02 to ·06. The following statement compares the percentages, in this connection, in the years 1898 and 1899:—

—	1898.	1899.
Not exceeding one month	57·65	56·11
Above one month and not exceeding three months	19·00	18·53
Above three months and not exceeding six months	13·27	14·21
Above six months and not exceeding one year	4·39	5·19
Above one year and not exceeding two years	2·60	2·61
Above two years and not exceeding five years	1·82	1·84
Above five years and not exceeding ten years	·62	·83
Exceeding ten years	...	·03
Transported beyond seas—		
For life	·35	·36
For a term	·02	·06
Sentenced to death	·28	·23
Total ...	100·00	100·00

Previous convictions, and identification of prisoners.

Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 12·99 per cent. were found to have been previously convicted; against 12·64 in 1898. The number of "habituals" confessed or recognised fell from 2,516 in 1898 to 2,195. The percentage of juvenile convicts, who had been previously convicted, fell from 9·2 in 1898 to 6·76. A system of recording finger-tip impressions, introduced as a tentative measure into 3 Central jails and the Penitentiary, worked well, and will be extended to all jails.

Escapes.

The total number of escapes from Central and District jails was 16, against 14 in 1898. 8 of these were from inside Central jails, and occurred on two occasions. There were two escapes from inside District jails. The remaining six were from outside Central (1) and District (5) jails. 8 of the escaped prisoners were recaptured, and 8 are still at large. The Police being in charge of all Subsidiary jails except Calicut, the escapes from these are treated of in the chapter devoted to that department. There was one escape from Calicut jail, and the man was recaptured.

Jail offences and punishments.

The number of criminal offences rose from 20 in 1898 to 23. The ratio of punishments to jail population was 26·03 per cent. This cannot be compared with last year's figure (22·51), as, in some cases where punishments are combined, each is now separately taken into account, under revised orders. The total number of jail offences fell from 14,985 in 1898 to 14,891. Whipping was inflicted in 67 cases, against 85 last year; separate confinement, with reduced diet, in 43 cases, against 148; penal diet in 956, against 1,575; and minor punishments in 11,935 cases, against 11,618. Warnings, and imposition of handcuffs and fetters, were more largely resorted to.

The mark system.

In spite of a reduced jail population, the number of prisoners released under the mark system increased, from 1,728 in 1898 to 1,990; or by 15·16 per cent. The increase in the figures of 1898 over those of 1897 was 7·06 per cent. The number of convicts released, who had failed to earn remissions, rose from 15 in 1898 to 23.

Employment of convicts as prison officers.

The average percentage of the convict population, employed as officers, rose from 6·39 and 2·92 in 1898 to 7·44 and 4·51 for males and females, respectively; the percentage of those who were reduced, or otherwise punished, rose from 99·7 to 101·3.

Dietary.

The diet scales remained unaltered. The average cost of dieting per head fell from Rs. 34–2–6 in 1898 to Rs. 28–6–0. This was due to the low price of grains.

Financial.

The total net expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,01,334, from Rs. 11,99,730 to Rs. 10,98,396; the largest reductions being under dietary (Rs. 66,748), and petty construction and repairs (Rs. 25,654). The decrease under petty construction and repairs was due to the absence of the necessity, which obtained in 1898, for pushing on certain urgent works; and to the policy pursued of not exceeding the budget grant. There was an increase of Rs. 29,790 under establishment charges, due mainly to the pay for December being drawn in that month. The decrease under hospital charges (8,361) was due to the fall in the average sick population from 293·72 in 1898 to 235·21; and to the deduction of the cost of stores, returned to the Medical Stores. Manufacturing charges declined by Rs. 6,056 to Rs. 3,16,828. This was due to the employment of large numbers of prisoners on other works of construction and repairs. The number of transfers having decreased, the cost thereof also fell by Rs. 5,779 to Rs. 27,271. The total manufacturing profits of the year were Rs. 1,52,909, against Rs. 1,29,367 in 1898. This is the highest figure yet reached. The total *cash* earnings were Rs. 1,15,476, against Rs. 1,87,659 in 1898. The latter very high figure included adjustments, of no less than Rs. 87,095, relating to previous years. The total average gross cost of a prisoner fell from Rs. 69–15–2 in 1898 to Rs. 65–1–8. The net expenditure per prisoner during 1899 (*i.e.*, the cost of maintenance, guarding, &c., per head *minus* the average earnings per head) rose from Rs. 52–13–0 to Rs. 54–6–0.

Value of jail supplies.

The value of articles made in jails and issued for jail use was Rs. 34,092, as compared with Rs. 38,125 in 1898. The value of vegetables supplied to prisoners and grown on jail grounds was Rs. 16,646, against Rs. 15,817; equivalent to a saving of Rs. 1–14–6 per head in Central jails, and of Rs. 1–14–0 per head in District jails.

Employment of convicts.

The average number of convicts employed as prison officers was 606·02, as prison servants 700·19, on gardening 1,063·27, in preparing articles for jail use 1,267·99, in jail repairs 437·43, on additions and alterations 255·97, on new jails 12·90, on manufactures 3,394·70. The average cash earning per head of the latter number was Rs. 34·0, against Rs. 54·3 in 1898.

Health of prisoners.

There were in all only 182 deaths during the year, against 287 in 1898. The lowness of the death-rate is unprecedented, and the sick rate is the lowest since 1891. The death-rate was 16·9 per mille, against 26·2 in 1898. The death-rate of Central jails was 17·71 per mille, against 32·88 in 1898. That of District jails was only 13·25 per mille. There was no epidemic of cholera. The death-rate from cholera remained the same (·24 per mille). Admissions for, and deaths from, dysentery fell from 60·85 and 6·04 in 1898 to 44·41 and 1·34 per mille, respectively; those from malarial fevers from 137·67 and 1·30 to 84·78 and 1·22 per mille. The number of admissions into hospital fell from 6,325 to 4,422. The District jails at Cuddalore and Guntúr, and the Civil jail, Madras, had a clean bill-of-health. The death-rates of the Rajahmundry central and Vizagapatam district jails fell from 193·14 and 49·26 to 14·28 and 5·53, per mille, respectively. The percentages of prisoners discharged, who had gained and lost weight, were 60·4 and 21·7; against 57·0 and 25·1, respectively, in 1898.

Burmese convicts.

There have been no fresh admissions from Burma. 2 deaths occurred during the year—one at the Vellore central jail, where a Burman convict succumbed to injuries inflicted by a fellow Burman during a quarrel; and the other at the Cannanore central jail, from valvular disease of the heart. The death-rate was 10·1 per mille, as compared with 17·6 during the previous year. The number transferred to Rangoon for release was 14. At the close of the year, the number of Burmans remaining was 190; of whom 144 are under life sentences, and 46 are undergoing sentences for a term of years.

Inspections.

Every Central and District jail was inspected once during the year. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Criminal Leper ward and the Civil jail, Madras, were inspected twice. The Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, and the Reformatory school, Chingleput, were inspected; and also 17 Subsidiary jails.

Summary.

The general features of jail administration in the year 1899 were (1) a considerable reduction in jail population, coincident with a fall in the prices of food-grains, (2) an increase in the percentage of jail offences and punishments recorded (more frequent resort to fetters and handcuffs and fewer impositions of penal diet and solitary confinement), (3) a satisfactory reduction in the cost per head under dieting, (4) a remarkable increase in the *true* commercial profits, (5) a considerable reduction in expenditure, under all the major heads excepting establishment and contingencies, and (6) the absence of any epidemic, and the remarkably low death-rate—the lowest on record.

VAGRANCY. (1899.)

The following statement compares the admissions into, and the departures from, the Government workhouse, of vagrants during 1898 and 1899:—

Admissions.	1898.	1899.	Departures.	1898.	1899.
European British subjects	11	11	Absconded	...	3
Other British subjects	10	19	Obtained employment	4	2
Americans	...	1	Released under section 16 of the Act.	6	19
Remaining at the close of the year ...	1	9	Left the workhouse	3	12 *
			Remained at the close of the year ...	9	4
Total ...	22	40	Total ...	22	40

* 7 obtained means, 1 granted a Military pension, 1 removed by a friend, and 3 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Of the vagrants admitted, 1 was a carpenter, 3 were sailors, 12 soldiers, 7 mechanics and railway employés, 3 labourers, and 5 had been otherwise employed. The daily average population of the workhouse was 6·8, against 2·85 in 1898. The longest period of confinement rose from 4 months and 11 days to 9 months and 21 days. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,303, that for 1898 being Rs. 1,916. The average cost of each inmate was Rs. 50, against Rs. 73 in the previous year. The steady increase in the expenditure upon the workhouse is apparently due to the frequent re-admissions, and prolonged residence, of some of the inmates.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1899–1900.)

Monegar choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum and Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital were Rs. 20,914, and the expenditure Rs. 19,931, as detailed in the following statement:—

—	Receipts.	—	Expenditure					
			Establishment.	Feeding charges.	Medical charges.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Donation from Government ...	8,337 8 11	Depot Choultry ...	1,909 0 0	2,398 0 4	...	134 0 0	296 4 7	4,737 4 11
Donation on account of the late Nabob's contribution ...	1,050 0 0	Foundling Asylum.	...	25 9 4	...	...	...	25 9 4
Donation on account of Foundling Asylum ...	492 0 0	Native Infirmary.	1,545 6 0	5,638 12 1	1,874 6 6	396 4 0	...	9,454 12 7
Donation on account of the batta paid to indigent pregnant women attending the Lying-in Hospital	300 0 0	Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital ...	2,095 13 0	1,637 4 8	647 12 1	87 8 0	...	4,468 5 9
Donation on account of municipal assessment.	457 8 0	Municipal assessment and petty repairs, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	1,245 5 1	1,245 5 1
Interest on Government and other securities—								
From Government Treasury.	2,675 1 10							
From Accountant-General and High Court ...	1,010 1 8							
From Collector of Madras ...	4,703 3 6							
Subscriptions and donations ...	1,224 12 11	Total for 1899 ...	5,550 3 0	9,699 10 5	2,522 2 7	617 12 0	1,541 9 8	19,931 5 8
Miscellaneous ...	663 14 5							
Total ...	20,914 3 3	Total for 1898 ...	5,478 12 9	11,637 8 7	2,809 12 0	434 13 8	1,209 5 10	21,570 4 10

There was a decrease in the numbers of paupers in the Depot Choultry, and of patients in the Native Infirmary: the average daily number being 72·66 for the former, and 99 for the latter; against 86·12 and 103·29, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of feeding each pauper a day in the Depot Choultry was As. 1–5¼ and in the Native Infirmary As. 2–5¾; against As. 1–7 and As. 2–9½, respectively, in 1898. In the Asylum for Foundlings, the daily average number of children relieved was 2·38, against 4 in the previous year. The average cost per head was 5½ pies, against 8 pies in the previous year. The decrease in the average cost was due to less "extras" being allowed for children. 1,254 women, or 138 less than in 1898, were admitted for accouchement in the Rája Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,345, against Rs. 1,554; giving an average of Rs. 1–1–2 per head, against Rs. 1–4–8 in the previous year. The decrease in the average cost in 1899–1900 was due to less "extras" being given to patients. Rs. 293 were given as batta to poor women before confinement, against Rs. 289 in 1898.

Rája of Venkatagiri's choultry.

The receipts during the year were Rs. 4,037. Including the balance on hand—Rs. 3,039—the total sum to the credit of the charity was Rs. 7,076, of

which Rs. 3,825 were spent towards the relief of paupers. The daily average number of in-door paupers fed in the choultry was 39·76; and that of out-door paupers, receiving one-fourth measure of rice a day, 115·26. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 45·89 and 112·77. The cost of relieving each pauper was As. 1–6. In pursuance of the order of High court of Judicature, Madras, Rs. 29,600 bequeathed by the late M.R.Ry. M. Venkatasawmy Nayudu were handed over to his grandsons. This has resulted in a loss to the funds of Rs. 1,010, annually.

Triplicane Langarkhána and money doles to the Muhammadan paupers.

The following statement compares the receipts and charges of the Triplicane Langarkhána, for the last two years:—

Receipts.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	Charges.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Government contributions ...	5,154	4,800	Pauper inmates	99	145
Interest	87	70	To out-door paupers—		
			Cooked rice	1,793	1,631
			Raw rice	2,406	2,437
Miscellaneous	338	376	Money doles	92	92
			Establishment	774	772
Sale of Government promissory note	950	...	Contingent charges	97	117
Total ...	6,529	5,246	Total ...	5,261	5,194
Opening Balance ...	73	1,342	Closing Balance ...	1,341	1,394
Grand Total ...	6,602	6,588	Grand Total ...	6,602	6,588

There were in all 4,324 paupers, against 4,021 in 1898–99; and the average expenditure per mensem was Rs. 432–13–3, against Rs. 438–6–5 in 1898–99. The cost of each pauper per mensem was Rs. 1–3–3, against Rs. 1–4–11; or As. 1–8 less than in the previous year. The reduction was due to the favourable price of rice during the first-half of the year. The average monthly expenditure, on account of the 40 Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, was Rs. 48–14–9; or As. 7–10 less than in 1898–99. The number of Muhammadan paupers of Mylapore and Triplicane receiving money doles at the beginning of the year was 16 females, against 13 at its close.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1899.)

(A) TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

The jurisdictions of the District Munsifs' courts of Chittoor, Arni and Vellore in North Arcot, were redistributed from 1st January 1899, to relieve the last named two courts. 4 new District Munsifs' courts were established, one in each of the districts of Madura, South Arcot, Kistna and Gódávari; and the jurisdictions of almost all the other Munsifs' courts in these districts were consequently rearranged, with effect from 1st April 1899. The Subordinate Judge's court of Bellary and Salem remained at Vizagapatam until 14th April 1899. On 15th June 1899 it reopened at Salem. The Subordinate Judge's court of Tellicherry, which worked at Trichinopoly till 20th February 1899, was afterwards abolished. A new court was established in its place, and located at Tinnevelly, with effect from 1st March 1899. The small cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge, Ootacamund, over the Gúdalúr Munsifi was withdrawn in November 1899. The officers who presided over the District Munsifis of Rajahmundry, Ellore and Tellicherry were invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 100; and the officer who presided over the Calicut Munsifi was invested with similar powers up to Rs. 200. 13 District Munsifs' courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' courts and the court of the Special Assistant Agent, Gódávari, continued to exercise the powers of a District court under section 26 of the Succession Act (VII of 1889); 29 District Munsifis in all were presided over by officers invested with small cause powers, 19 up to Rs. 200 and 10 up to Rs. 100.

(B) COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of tribunals.

Civil justice was administered in the Presidency town by the High court, the Presidency court of small causes and the City Civil court; in the mufassal by 5,164 Village courts, 65 Revenue courts, 138 District Munsifs' courts, 21 Subordinate Judges' courts, 23 District courts and 1 Cantonment Small cause court. There was an increase of 390 in the number of Village courts. It occurred chiefly in Tanjore (+73), Nellore (+67), Chingleput and Kistna (+ 65 each), and Coimbatore (+ 50); and is ascribed generally to the growing popularity of Village courts. The system of trial by bench courts, under section 9 of the Village courts' Act, was introduced into 2 fresh districts—Ganjám and South Malabar. 4 regular District Munsifs' courts were added to those already existing. The number of Agency District Munsifs' courts decreased by 4. The average number of working days in the District Munsifs' courts was 234 as in 1898; in Subordinate courts 211 (against 212 in 1898); and in District Judges' courts 126 (against 131 in 1898). The decrease in the latter average was largely due to the fact that the District Judge of Salem sat only 29 days for civil work, owing to heavy sessions work to which 180 days were devoted. In the High court, Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice, retired from service on the 10th July 1899; and was succeeded by Sir Charles Arnold White, who took his seat on the Bench on the 21st September. There were 194 regular court days. The number of sittings on the Original side was 176 for the disposal of original suits, 38 for insolvency work, and 42 for criminal sessions; while, on the Appellate side, there were 304 sittings for the disposal of civil business, 84 for criminal business, and 35 for civil and criminal business together.

(C) THE LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY—(I) All Courts together—

371,826 suits and 10,617 appeals were instituted during the year. There was a decrease of 1,966 original suits and 560 appeals, as compared with the figures of 1898. Original litigation was heavier than in the years previous to 1898, while appellate litigation was lighter than it has been for the last 11 years. The decrease in original litigation is common to all classes of courts; except Village courts, where there was an increase of 4,455 suits, and District courts, where there was a trifling increase. Tanjore, Madura, Kistna and Tinnevelly contributed most largely to the aggregate litigation of the year, in the order in which they are named.

(II) VILLAGE COURTS.

Suits instituted in Village courts numbered 102,704, the highest figure on record. The increase occurred chiefly in Tanjore, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Kistna and Gódávari; while the decrease was marked in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. The number of suits, not exceeding Rs. 20 in value, before Village courts rose from 97,264 in 1898 to 101,948. The number of small causes of the same class, instituted before District Munsifs' courts, fell from 60,069 in 1898 to 56,987.

(III) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL—(a) Original litigation.

The number of suits instituted in Revenue courts fell from 8,430 to 7,623, which is the lowest figure for the last 7 years. The decrease was marked in Chingleput. There was an increase in Salem and Kistna. The number of suits instituted in the Agency courts of all classes, except Village Munsifs', fell from 956 in 1898 to 858. The total numbers of ordinary suits and small causes, instituted in all Munsifs' courts, except those in the Agency tracts, were 84,239 suits and 132,080 causes, respectively; that is, 934 ordinary suits and 2,000 small causes less than in 1898. These figures, however, are higher than those of 1897 and the preceding years. Ordinary suits fell off considerably in Bellary, Gódávari, Ganjám, Tinnevelly, South Malabar and Kistna; and increased largely in South Arcot. Small causes decreased greatly in Madura, Nellore, Ganjám, Kistna, Tanjore and South Malabar; and increased in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore. Omitting suits instituted in the courts of Assistant Agents, and in the Cantonment court at St. Thomas' Mount, the number of ordinary suits instituted in Sub-courts rose from 932 in 1898 to 985; while the number of small cause suits fell from 20,635 in 1898 to 19,646. There were large decreases in the numbers of this class of suits in Calicut, Masulipatam and Negapatam. 434 ordinary suits were filed in District courts, against 445 in the previous year; while small cause suits there increased by 16. Below is given a table comparing the average values of ordinary suits and small causes in 1898 and 1899, in the different classes of regular courts:—

—	Average value.	
	1898.	1899.
Ordinary Suits.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	41	51
Agency Courts	784	220
District Munsifs' Courts	208	210
Subordinate Judges' Courts	7,350	7,320
District Courts	6,882	14,261
Small Causes.		
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	52	62
District Munsifs' Courts	30	36
Subordinate Judges' Courts	142	143
District Courts	175	168

The decrease in the average value of ordinary suits in the Agency courts was due to the institution in 1898, in the Agent's court at Vizagapatam, of 1 suit valued at Rs. 6,16,825. The increase in the average value of suits in District courts was due to the institution of 8 suits valued at over a lakh each, while in 1898 there were only 3 such suits.

(*b*) Appellate litigation.

8,712 regular, and 356 miscellaneous, appeals were preferred in the year; as against 8,998 and 408, respectively, in the previous year. The following statement classifies appeals according to the courts in which the decrees appealed against were passed, and compares them with the figures for 1898:—

—	1898.	1899.
Revenue Courts	2,005	1,678
District Munsifs' Courts	6,780	6,813
Subordinate Judges' Courts	151	152
Agency Subordinate Courts	54	55
Others	8	14
Total	8,998	8,712

There was a noticeable decrease in Nellore, Madura, and Ganjám; and a considerable increase in Gódávari and South Arcot.

(IV) Presidency Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted fell from 22,286 in 1898 to 20,651. The average value of suits was Rs. 65 as in 1898. The number of applications for ejectment of tenants was 439, as against 521 in 1898.

(V) The City Civil Court.

The number of suits instituted fell from 351 in 1898 to 313. The average value of suits fell from Rs. 821 to Rs. 784.

(VI) High Court—(*a*) Original litigation.

The number of suits instituted rose from 233 in 1898 to 311. Of these, 5 were of a nature cognizable by the City Civil court, the High court having concurrent jurisdiction, under section 16 of the City Civil court Act. The average value of the suits instituted was Rs. 13,020.

(*b*) Appellate litigation.

The total number of appeals fell from 2,316 to 2,027 in 1899. Of these, 1,528 were second appeals from mufassal courts; against 1,799 in 1898. The number of appeals from original decrees of mufassal courts (307) was the same as in 1898. The number of first appeals from a single Judge of the High court (44) was also the same. First appeals from orders passed by a single Judge fell from 74 to 24. First appeals from orders of mufassal courts rose from 60 in 1898 to 91. Appeals from decrees and orders of District and Subordinate Judges' courts fell from 1,618 and 547 in 1898 to 1,509 and 417, respectively. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 34,04,165 and Rs. 9,030; against Rs. 27,69,365 and Rs. 8,905, respectively, in 1898: and those of appeals from appellate decrees were Rs. 4,64,802 and Rs. 304; against Rs. 4,45,419 and Rs. 258 in 1898.

(D) BUSINESS IN THE COURTS—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Suits.*

The following table shows the number of ordinary suits and small causes dealt with in the various classes of courts in the mufassal in 1899, and compares the arrears at the end of the year with those at the end of 1898 :—

—	Pending at the end of 1898.	For disposal in 1899.	Disposed of in 1899.	Pending at the end of 1899.
Ordinary Suits.				
Village Courts	7,505	110,209	101,974	8,235
Revenue Courts	3,160	10,642	9,545	1,097
Agency Courts	179	1,055	918	137
District Munsifs' Courts	22,730	108,293	86,216	22,077
Subordinate Judges' Courts	644	1,667	1,071	596
District Courts	374	854	492	362
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	17	221	210	11
District Munsifs' Courts	9,024	142,923	132,985	9,938
Subordinate Judges' Courts	2,997	22,849	20,273	2,576
District Courts	297	2,176	1,905	271

(I) VILLAGE COURTS.

In Village courts, the disposals exceeded those of 1898 by 3,259 suits. On the whole, arrears increased, owing to the larger number of suits instituted.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Suits.*

In Revenue courts, the largest number of suits was dealt with in Nellore, Chingleput and Tanjore. In the disposal of uncontested cases, the longest duration was 99 days in Nellore; against 219 in the same district in the previous year. The average duration of contested cases exceeded 100 days in South Canara, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Chingleput; and 200 days in Gódávari, and in South Arcot, where it was as high as 235 days. The average duration of both contested and uncontested suits was high in Trichinopoly (117 and 64), and Tanjore (108 and 62). Excluding Agency courts, 4,030 appealable decisions were passed. 1,678 appeals were preferred. The total number of appeals decided during the year was 1,702, of which 576 were unsuccessful. Last year's figures were: appealable cases 5,891, appeals decided 1,763, confirmations 947. In Gódávari, out of 473 appeals decided, only 11 were affirmed. Arrears were, on the whole, much reduced. The number of suits for disposal in the Agency courts was 1,055, of which 918 suits were decided; against 1,228 for disposal and 1,049 decided in 1898. The average duration of uncontested suits was high in Balligudá, Udayagiri and Nowrangpore; that of contested suits was very high in the Agent's court, Gódávari. In Cantonment courts, there were 221 suits for disposal and 210 were decided; against 274 and 257, respectively, in 1898. The duration of both contested and uncontested suits was satisfactorily low. The numbers of ordinary suits and small causes for disposal in District Munsifs' courts were 108,293 and 142,923, respectively; that is, 1,687 ordinary suits and 1,666 small causes less than in the previous year. 86,216 ordinary suits and 132,985 small causes, or 1,034 ordinary suits and 2,580 small causes less than in 1898, were decided. The outturn of work was better than in any previous year, except 1898. The number of contested ordinary suits (39,641) was the highest on record, and that of contested small causes (27,309) was also very high. Arrears of ordinary suits were, on the whole, much reduced. Those of small cause suits increased by 914. The average duration of uncontested ordinary suits was satisfactory in all the courts, except Gúdalúr (119), where also the average duration of uncontested small causes was highest (140), probably owing to the presiding officer's time being occupied chiefly with revenue work. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in Ellore, Tanuku and Rajahmundry, Guntúr, Masulipatam, Bezwada, Gudiváda, Ongole, Kávali, Trichinopoly and Gúdalúr. The number of appealable decrees and orders passed by District Munsifs fell from 61,353 in 1898 to 60,165; of which 6,813 were appealed against. The number of appeals decided was 6,757, of which 4,067 were unsuccessful. Last year's figures were: appealable decrees and orders 61,333, appeals 6,780, appeals decided 7,636, confirmations 4,792.

The numbers of ordinary suits and small causes for disposal in Sub-courts were 1,667 and 22,849, respectively, against 1,589 and 23,369 in 1898; and the numbers decided were 1,071 ordinary suits and 20,273 small causes, against 945 ordinary suits and 20,372 small causes in 1898. 714 ordinary suits and 6,081 small causes were contested. The number of appealable decrees passed by the Sub-courts was 777; of which 152 and 105 were appealed against, to the District courts and the High court, respectively. The number of appeals decided was 199, of which 129 were unsuccessful. The numbers of ordinary suits and small causes for disposal in District courts were 854 and 2,176; against 886 and 2,343, respectively, in 1898. The numbers of ordinary suits and small causes decided were 492 and 1,905; the number contested being 348 and 410, respectively. The duration of uncontested ordinary suits was high in Coimbatore (115), while that of contested ordinary suits exceeded 350 days in 6 districts. The average duration of contested and uncontested small causes was high in Salem (253 and 157) and in Trichinopoly (151 and 96). The number of appeals preferred to the High court, from the original decrees of District courts, was 202. The number decided was 120, of which 74 were unsuccessful.

Execution.

The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, in the different classes of courts in the mufassal, rose from 266,973 in 1898 to 274,400; of which 248,104, or 90 per cent., were disposed of. The number instituted, as well as the number decided, increased in the District Munsifs' courts; while in Revenue courts, there was a decline in the number instituted, and an increase in that of cases decided. In the Cantonment court of Small causes, the institutions and disposals fell slightly. In District and Revenue courts, disposals were more prompt than in the previous year. 1,084 judgment-debtors were imprisoned in execution of decrees, against 1,032 in 1898.

Insolvency.

802 applications for declaration of insolvency came up; of which 631 were disposed of, and 171 remained pending.

Miscellaneous cases.

376,653 miscellaneous applications came up for disposal, in the several classes of courts; of which 366,694 were disposed of.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction.

The table given below compares the number of appeals from decrees, before each class of superior courts in the mofussal, in 1898 and 1899:—

—	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Agency courts	65	64	57	57	8	7
Subordinate Judges' courts	3,020	2,604	2,277	1,794	743	810
District courts	11,651	10,785	7,785	7,142	3,866	3,643

In Agency courts, the number of appeals decided was the same as in 1898. In Subordinate Judges' courts, the numbers of appeals for disposal and decided, viz., 2,604 and 1,794, respectively, were much less. The average duration of contested appeals was highest in Kumbakónam, and that of both contested and uncontested appeals in Tinnevelly, Masulipatam and Kumbakónam. 282 second appeals were preferred from the appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges. 369 were decided, of which 260 were unsuccessful. In District courts, there were 10,785 appeals for disposal, against 11,651 in 1898. 7,142 appeals were decided. 148 appeals were rejected under section 551, Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of both uncontested and contested appeals was high in Salem, Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah. 1,246 second appeals were preferred from the appellate decrees of District courts. The number decided was 1,164, of which 784 were unsuccessful. Appeals fell slightly as compared with the previous year. Arrears decreased from 3,866 in 1898 to 3,643.

(c) Business of all kinds.

The following statement shows the total amount of work done, in each of the three principal classes of regular courts in the mufassal, during the year; as compared with 1898, and the average of the preceding five years :—

		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions cases.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs.	Average for— 1893-97 ...	78,847	119,436	...	...	174,120	361	27,306	...	...
	1898 ...	87,250	135,565	...	...	211,250	484	297,571	...	...
	1899 ...	86,216	132,985	...	...	221,226	495	308,210	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	Average for— 1893-97 ...	939	18,587	2,834	39	17,741	81	25,670	34	4
	1898 ...	945	20,372	2,277	30	21,839	88	27,894	29	...
	1899 ...	1,071	20,273	1,794	33	20,940	112	28,936	2	...
District Judges.	Average for— 1893-97 ...	437	512	7,099	360	1,472	13	14,944	1,061	1,690
	1898 ...	512	2,046	7,785	375	3,420	29	16,040	1,168	1,849
	1899 ...	492	1,905	7,142	310	3,334	24	15,668	1,196	1,759

(III) Presidency Court of Small Causes—

Suits.

The number of suits for disposal by this court was 22,589; of which 21,253 were decided, against 22,034 in 1898. 2,797 suits were contested. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 48 and 32 days; against 39 and 27, respectively, in 1898. Arrears fell from 1,803 suits in 1898 to 1,336, of which no less than 1,000 were filed at the end of the year.

Execution.

There were 18,435 applications for the execution of decrees for disposal; against 20,002 in 1898. 15,822 were disposed of, and satisfaction was obtained in 3,285 cases in full, and in 322 cases in part. In 7,775 cases, or 49 per cent., execution proved wholly fruitless. A sum of Rs. 2,29,877 was realized. 351 judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

Miscellaneous cases.

Of 3,854 miscellaneous applications (including 484 for ejectment of tenants) which came up for disposal, 3,708 (including 458 for ejectment of tenants) were disposed of, and 146 remained pending at the end of the year, 7 being more than 3 months old.

(IV) The City Civil Courts—

Suits.

Of 505 suits for disposal, 375 were decided, 238 being contested. The figures for 1898 were, 525, 344, 191, respectively. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits rose from 265 and 55 days in 1898, to 284 and 58 respectively. 243 appealable decrees were passed. 26 appeals were preferred, of which 20 were decided, 14 being unsuccessful. Arrears decreased from 181 to 130.

Execution.

Of 617 applications for execution of decrees for disposal, 527 were disposed of; with the result that satisfaction was obtained in full in 130 applications, and in part in 40 applications. 16 cases, or 3 per cent., proved wholly fruitless. A sum of Rs. 54,474 was realized. 9 judgment-debtors were imprisoned in the year.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 1,141, of which 1,125 were disposed of, and 16 remained pending, none being more than 3 months old.

(V) High Court—

(*a*) Original Side—

Suits.

The number of suits for disposal rose from 376 in 1898 to 404. 291 were decided as in 1898, 134 being contested. Reference to a Judge in Chambers was ordered in 11 cases. The number of such cases for disposal was 25, of which 19 were decided. The average duration of both contested and uncontested suits fell; the former from 195 days to 184, and the latter from 107 days to 102. Arrears increased from 85 suits to 113; but the number pending for more than a year was reduced to 7.

Execution.

Out of 511 applications for disposal during the year, 163 were disposed of. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 94 cases and in part in 3 cases. 27 cases were wholly fruitless. A sum of Rs. 35,593 was realized through the Sheriff of Madras. This amount does not include sums realized by sale of property under mortgage decrees The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 9.

Insolvency.

There were 416 applications for the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors; 229 were disposed of, with the result that 166 applications were granted, and 63 dismissed. No judgment-debtor was committed to prison. Of the 288 persons who applied for relief, 17 were Government servants, 14 Government pensioners, 86 employés of private individuals or companies, 143 traders and 28 unemployed. The amount of debt, in respect of which relief was sought during the year, was Rs. 9,94,471; against Rs. 14,74,987 in 1898. The Insolvent court granted protection orders in 191 cases, and disposed of 64 miscellaneous applications and 130 applications from the Official assignee.

Miscellaneous cases.

2,241 miscellaneous applications (including testamentary applications) were disposed of.

(*b*) Appellate Side—*Appeals from decrees and orders.*

The following table compares the number of appeals for disposal, decided, and pending with the corresponding figures for 1898, and the average of the previous five years:—

—		Average of 1893—97.	1898.	1899.
Appeals from decrees.				
First	For disposal	643	743	595
	Disposed of	322	526	295
	Pending	321	217	300
Second	For disposal	3,876	3,562	2,969
	Disposed of	1,981	2,124	1,533
	Pending	1,895	1,438	1,436
Appeals from orders.				
First	For disposal	185	97	124
	Disposed of	122	65	65
	Pending	62	32	59
Second	For disposal	6	...	...
	Disposed of	3	...	...
	Pending	3	...	...

The amount of work for disposal by the court decreased, on the whole, considerably; but so did the number of cases decided, and in consequence arrears of first appeals from decrees and orders accumulated. These circumstances were due to the fact that the court was short of one Judge for practically five months, and to the long Criminal sessions. Of the first and second appeals pending at the close of the year, 9 and 70, respectively, had been heard and remitted for findings. In 71 out of 117 second appeals in which the decrees of the lower Appellate courts were reversed, those of the Courts of first instance were restored. 56 appeals from the orders of a single Judge, and of two Judges, of the High court, were disposed of in the year; against 39 in 1898.

Revision and reference.

619 revision petitions were received in the year, against 525 in 1898; of which 495 were for revision of the proceedings of courts in small causes. Including those pending from 1898, there were for disposal 773 revision petitions, of which 441 were disposed of; the corresponding figures for 1898 being 677 and 523. The number of petitions pending was 332, against 154 in 1898; and the number pending for over 3 months rose from 35 to 126. 66 referred cases under the Civil Procedure Code, 1 under the Divorce Act, 5 under the Stamp Act, 4 under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1 under the Madras Municipalities Act, and 1 under the Court Fees' Act were decided.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of miscellaneous applications received was 1,137, against 1,182 in 1898. The total number for disposal was 1,319, of which 1,092 were disposed of; against 1,177 in 1898. 17 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received. Including 2 pending from 1898, there were 19 applications in all for disposal; of which 10 were disposed of, certificates being issued in 2 cases. Including 5 cases in which the records were despatched during the year, there were 33 cases before the Privy Council for disposal; of which 15 were disposed of. In 24 cases the records were under preparation in the High court.

(*c*) Business of all kinds.

The following statement shows the particulars of the various classes of work done by the High court in 1899, on both its Original and Appellate sides, as

compared with the work done in 1898, and with the average of the preceding five years :—

	Average of five years (1893—97).	1898.	1899.
ORIGINAL SIDE.			
Civil.			
Suits	337	291	291
References to Chambers	10	11	19
Execution petitions	140	148	163
Insolvency cases	245	276	229
Miscellaneous cases	2,559	2,342	2,241
Criminal.			
Sessions cases	47	37	18
APPELLATE SIDE.			
Civil.			
First appeals from decrees	322	526	295
Second appeals from decrees	1,981	2,124	1,533
First appeals from orders	183	104	121
Second appeals from orders	3	...	...
Revision petitions	923	523	441
References and miscellaneous cases	1,723	1,288	1,180
Criminal.			
Referred trials	71	78	68
Appeals	645	734	762
Revision cases	633	443	546
Miscellaneous cases	170	151	146

(E) FINANCIAL.

The total receipts and charges of Civil and Criminal courts were Rs. 64,17,817 and Rs. 50,91,880, respectively. The receipts in Court-fee stamps, on account of service of processes in mofussal Civil courts, were Rs. 12,53,658. Excluding discount for the sale of stamps at 1 per cent. on that amount, the net receipts were Rs. 12,41,121. The cost of Nazarat establishments was Rs. 6,18,369. Deducting this from the receipts under the head of process fees, the balance was Rs. 6,22,752 ; or Rs. 1,437 less than in 1898. The actual receipts in copy stamp papers in mofussal Civil courts were Rs. 2,33,830. Excluding charges on account of their supply at 20 per cent. on that amount, the net receipts were Rs. 1,87,064. The charges for copyists' establishments were Rs. 1,58,272. The surplus under the Copyists' fund was, therefore, Rs. 28,792 ; or only Rs. 112 less than in 1898.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year, 1 advocate and 21 vakils were enrolled in the High court; and in connection therewith fees amounting to Rs. 11,000 were levied under the Stamp Act, and Rs. 220 under the Court Fees Act. 190 candidates applied for admission to the pleadership examination, as compared with 132 in the previous year; 113 for the first grade, and 77 for the second grade. Of these, 169 actually presented themselves for examination, with the result that 20 passed in the first grade, and 71 in the second grade. The receipts from examination fees, including Rs. 36,825 reserved in the previous year, were Rs. 43,475 ; out of which a sum of Rs. 38,340 was reserved, the balance of Rs. 5,135 having been expended. Certificates were issued by the High court during the year to 117 pleaders—62 of the first grade, and 55 of the second grade. The stamp and admission fees realized on the certificates issued were Rs. 1,491 and Rs. 559, respectively. Besides this, 2,232 pleadership certificates were renewed during the year—581 of the first grade, and 1,651 of the second grade. The stamp fees collected thereon were Rs. 39,085. The total receipts from stamps and admission fees were Rs. 41,135. The principal rules framed by the High court during the year were (1) rule directing that no vakil shall carry on trade or business without the previous sanction of the High court; (2) rule amending the rules relating to the qualification and admission of persons as advocates and vakils of the High court; (3) an addition to the rule prescribing the procedure to be adopted in the issue of summonses for the production of records appertaining to the Registration Department; (4) rule prescribing the procedure to be adopted in issuing commissions or other process for the examination of witnesses in England; (5) rules for the translation and printing of records in appeals before the High court in the form prescribed by the Privy

council. Much progress was made in the destruction of useless records. The Court and Bar libraries were in good order. The District Judges of Bellary, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly inspected 1 court each; of South Arcot, 2 courts; of North Arcot, South Canara, Ganjám, Gódávari, Vizagapatam, 3 courts each; of Tanjore, 4 courts; of South Malabar, 5 courts; of Kistna, 7 courts; and of Madura, 8 courts. The District Judges of Chingleput, Nellore and North Malabar inspected all the courts in their districts; while the District Judges of Coimbatore, Kurnool, Salem and Trichinopoly did not inspect any of the courts, owing to pressure of other work.

(G) SUMMARY.

The main features of the year may be summarised as follows: In spite of an increase in the number of suits decided by Village courts, arrears accumulated in those courts. In Revenue courts, on the other hand, although fewer suits were decided, arrears were largely reduced. In Munsifs' courts, while the number of ordinary suits decided decreased, as compared with 1898, it still remained higher than in any year previous to 1898, and arrears of such suits were reduced. The number of small causes decided also fell off, and arrears increased. In Subordinate courts, the number of ordinary suits decided increased, but that of small causes and appeals diminished. Arrears of original work were less, but of appellate work greater in those courts. The number of suits decided by District courts diminished, but arrears of both original and appellate work were also reduced. Disposals and arrears in the Presidency court of Small causes were both smaller than in 1898. Disposals by the City Civil court Judge increased, with the result that arrears were reduced. In the High court, the disposal of first and second appeals was less than in 1898, and arrears of original suits and of first appeals from decrees and orders accumulated.

REGISTRATION. (1899–1900.)

Number of registration offices, average area and population per office.

The regrading of Registrars and Sub-Registrars under a system of fixed salaries, instead of remunerating them partly by fixed pay and partly by commission, was effected during the year. Under this scheme, 1 Registrar's office was abolished, and 2 new offices were opened. There were thus 432 registration offices at the end of the year; all of which, except 14, were presided over by special officers. The average assessed or arable area in square miles to each office was 177, and the average population 79,482.

Registration in Books I, III and IV.

The number of documents registered in 1899–1900 decreased by of 3·4 per cent., as compared with 1898–99 :—

Nature of documents.		1898–99.	1899–1900.	Percentage of decrease.
Book I	Compulsory	579,716	564,285	...
	Optional	243,137	250,445	...
Book III	Compulsory	26	20	...
	Optional	3,019	3,084	...
Book IV	Compulsory	100	90	...
	Optional	36,378	36,102	...
	Total	862,376	854,026	3·4

Registration in each district.

Low prices caused a fall of over 40,000 in the number of registrations in the first half year. In the second half prices rose, and the deficiency was reduced to 8,440 by the end of March 1900. The decrease in Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly alone reached a total of over 17,000 documents, and related chiefly to sales and mortgages. In 4 other districts, viz., Ganjám, Gódávari, North Arcot and Trichinopoly, it ranged from 1,000 to 1,800 documents; making a total of 5,782 documents. There was, however, a large increase of over 12,000 documents in Calicut and Tellicherry. The number of non-judicial stamps (excluding one-anna receipt stamps) sold in Tanjore declined by 19,411.

Aggregate and average value of transactions.

With the fall in registrations, there was a decline in the aggregate value of documents registered, from 18·84 crores to 18·58 crores, or by 1·4 per cent. The fall was chiefly under sales (over Rs. 34·64 lakhs), and was large in Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the value of mortgages (over Rs. 22½ lakhs), notwithstanding a decrease in the number of documents registered under this head. This was due mainly to the registration of a deed of mortgage of the Ramnad zamindari to an English firm, and of similar deeds of high values in the Vizagapatam zamindaris. There was also an increase of over Rs. 12½ lakhs in the West coast districts, due to increased registrations under this class of documents. The value of transactions affecting immovable propetry was 17·58 crores, against 17·73 crores in the previous year; and of those relating to movable property and of bonds 1·0 crore, against 1·11 in 1898–99. The average value per document registered in Books I and IV was Rs. 215·8 and Rs. 275, respectively; against Rs. 215·4 and Rs. 304 in 1898–99.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

3,074 wills were presented open to District and Sub-Registrars, or 67 more than in the previous year; 2,882 being executed by Hindus. The numbers of sealed covers containing wills deposited, and of authorities to adopt were 37 and 20, respectively; against 25 and 26 in 1898–99. 257 wills were presented after the death of the testators, against 278 in the preceding year. Including 36 (revised figure) which were pending at the beginning of the year, there were 293 cases for disposal; in 211 of which registration was ordered, while in 37 cases registration was refused, leaving 45 undisposed of at the end of the year.

Registration on payment of fine.

The numbers of documents registered on payment of penalty, under sections 24 and 34, were 111 and 159, respectively; against 136 and 236 in the previous year.

Searches and copies.

There were 47,811 applications for general searches, or 2,608 more than in the previous year; and 39,945 for copies, against 39,283 in 1898–99. Such applications were numerous in Madura, Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Calicut. The very large increase in Madura was in connection with grants of State loans to ryots, who had taken up lands under the Periyár project.

Minor operations.

The minor or subsidiary operations, performed in connection with the registration work, during the past two years, are shown below:—

Operations.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
1. General powers-of-attorney attested	916	897
2. Special powers-of-attorney attested	3,783	3,682
3. Attendances at private residences	5,015	5,050
4. Commissions issued	55	49
5. Summonses	9,955	9,382
6. Applications for copies	39,283	39,945
7. Applications for searches	45,203	47,811
8. Copies of documents or memoranda forwarded	21,005	21,262
9. Copies of documents or memoranda received	21,050	21,040
10. Copies of court-sale certificates received	11,539	12,345
11. Copies of Revenue-sale certificates received	1,616	1,413
12. Orders under the Land Improvement Loans Act received.	2,472	2,432
13. Orders under the Agriculturists' Loans Act received ...	4,243	1,124
14. Orders under the Land Acquisition Act received	1,317	3,446

The number of awards, under the Land Acquisition Act, increased and that of orders under the Agriculturists' Loans Act decreased. The former circumstance was due to the large number of awards filed in Calicut and Tellicherry, in connection with lands taken up for the Calicut-Cannanore railway extension; while the latter was the result of the very small amount, as compared with the previous year, of loans, granted in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in 1898–99.

Refusals to register.

The number of cases in which registration was refused declined from 1,854 to 1,639. In 435 cases, the refusals were due to non-appearance of parties within the prescribed time, in 377 to denial of execution, and in 194 more to minority of the executants; while in 473 cases the documents were returned unregistered, on the motion of the presenting parties.

Appeals.

398 appeals were presented to District Registrars against the refusal orders of the Sub-Registrars; and 33 more were pending from the previous year. In 275

cases out of the total number (431), registration was ordered and in 128 it was refused; while in 2 cases registration was ordered as regards some executants, but refused as regards others; leaving 26 appeals pending. Registrations were ordered by the Civil courts in 14 cases, against 13 in the year preceding.

Percentage of documents copied on the day of presentation.

Nearly 71 per cent. of the documents admitted to registration were copied on the day of registration, 93·8 per cent. within the second day, and 96·8 per cent. within the third day; the corresponding figures for 1898–99 were 62·9, 89·2 and 93·8, respectively. There was an improvement in the work of transcription, due to a more extended use of printed forms for documents presented by Benefit Funds and Associations, and for leases and counterparts executed by some zamindars and other landholders; and partly also to constant scrutiny of the work turned out in different offices. Additional hands were also freely employed whenever necessary.

Arrears.

95 documents remained uncopied at the end of the year, and these all belonged to two stations. There were slight arrears in indexing, viz., 1,201 numbers in original index I, and 1,161 in original index II.

Unclaimed documents and documents destroyed.

2,789 documents were left unclaimed at the end of the year, against 2,724 in the preceding year. The number of unclaimed documents was, as usual, large in Calicut and Tellicherry. In 104 offices there were no documents remaining unclaimed at the end of the year; in 57 more, only one document remained undelivered in each; while the number varied from 2 to 5 in 129 offices, from 6 to 10 in 62, and from 11 to 25 in 60; and exceeded 25 in 20 others. 784 unclaimed documents were destroyed under section 85 of the Registration Act, against 592 in 1898–99. Of the former, 728 were registered, and 56 were documents of which registration had been refused. Of the registered documents, 660 related to Book I and 68 to Book IV.

Impounded documents.

881 documents were impounded in the year as not duly stamped, against 783 in 1898–99. In all, including 126 pending cases, 1,007 documents came up for adjudication of stamp duty. 117 were certified to be correctly stamped, and penalty was levied or ordered to be levied in 681 cases, while it was remitted in 6 others. In 1 case the party was prosecuted, and in 4 others the documents were returned by the Revenue officers, with a view to fresh ones being executed. 7 documents were permanently impounded, thus leaving 191 undisposed of.

Prosecutions.

The results of the prosecutions instituted during the year for false personation, and other offences under the Registration Act, are given below:—

—	Public prosecutions.	Private prosecutions.
Number instituted in 1899-1900	17	6
Number pending from the previous year	5	3
Total ...	22	9
Number which ended in conviction	14	6
Number which ended in acquittal	4	3
Number pending disposal at the end of the year ...	4	...

In 4 cases the finger-tip impressions of the executants, taken by the Registering officers, formed valuable evidence in securing the conviction of accused persons.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year are shown below, in comparison with those of previous years:—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	11,93,342	8,76,644	3,16,698
1894-95	12,12,126	9,42,459	2,69,667
1895-96	12,18,088	10,09,845	2,08,243
1896-97	12,02,976	9,74,993	2,27,983
1897-98	15,21,676	9,48,017	5,73,659
1898-99	12,82,648	9,75,290	3,07,358
1899-1900	12,65,094	9,39,750	3,25,344

The total collections of the year were less than those of the previous year by only Rs. 17,554, or 1·4 per cent. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,39,750, or Rs. 35,540 (3·6 per cent.) less than in 1898–99. There was an increase of Rs. 1,137 under expenditure in cash, and a decrease of Rs. 36,677 under expenditure debited by book adjustments. Under the former head, there was an increase of over Rs. 5,500 under salaries of Registrars and Sub-Registrars, due to the regrading of these officers; and an increase of Rs. 1,642 in the establishment charges, owing chiefly to the increase in the staff of the Inspector-General's office. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 2,310 under temporary establishment, and of Rs. 2,415 under charges for binding registers and indexes. The large decrease under expenditure not made in cash was due to the construction of new buildings having been postponed. The charges incurred in the construction of new buildings, repairs and house-rent were Rs. 40,906, against Rs. 71,487 in 1898–99.

Receipts and expenditure in each district.

In all the districts there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure. Amongst Sub-Registry offices, 41 showed a deficit, against 39 in the preceding year; the amount of the deficit being Rs. 8,582, against Rs. 7,134 in 1898–99. The increase in the amount of the deficit was due to the increase in the pay of the Sub-Registrars sanctioned under the new scheme. These 41 offices were mostly situated in Kurnool (6), Bellary-Anantapur (6), Nellore (5), and Kistna (4).

Inspections.

8 District Registrars' offices and 48 Sub-Registrars' offices, or 56 offices in all, were inspected by the Inspector-General. The District Registrars inspected all the sub-offices in their respective jurisdictions, except those at Anjengo and Tangasséri in British Cochin. These 2 offices were, however, twice inspected by the Deputy Collector of the division. Some 200 offices were inspected by Revenue officers; 2 of them thrice, 21 twice, and the rest once. 10 of the inspections were made by Collectors, 61 by Sub-Collectors, 45 by Head Assistant Collectors, and 100 by Deputy Collectors. The number of these inspections was large in Calicut, Coimbatore, and Bellary-Anantapur.

Transfer of revenue registry.

The number of applications for transfer of pattahs presented to registering officers was 54,624, or 2,044 less than in 1898–99.

Miscellaneous.

During the year under report, 1 Registrar and 7 Sub-Registrars died, 2 Sub-Registrars resigned, and 3 others obtained employment in other departments.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1899–1900.)

Exclusive of 16 companies having no capital divided into shares, 335 companies were working, with an aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 5,22,32,812 and Rs. 2,53,04,921, respectively, at the close of 1899–1900; against 321 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 5,74,38,820 and Rs. 2,82,91,618, respectively, in the previous year. Though there was an increase in the number of companies at work, there was a great falling off in the amount of capital, both nominal and paid-up. This decrease was almost entirely due to the transfer of the registered offices of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, from Madras to Calcutta and Bombay, respectively; in consequence of which these companies were struck off the list. 34 new companies having a capital divided into shares, and 4 companies without capital were registered, making a total of 38 companies, (exclusive of the 2 societies registered under Act XXI of 1860); against 47 registered in the preceding year. Besides this numerical decrease, there was a considerable falling off in the aggregate amount of the nominal and paid-up capital of the companies registered, as compared with the previous year. The fees collected for registration also fell off. Of the 38 companies registered during the year, 23 were banking and loan companies, 7 were trading companies, 1 was a mill, 3 were planting companies and the remaining 4 were miscellaneous companies. Of the 23 banking and loan companies, 20 were chit clubs, against 27 in the previous year; and 16 of these were formed in Tinnevelly, against 25 in the previous year. The falling off generally is attributable to the High court ruling that such clubs need not necessarily be registered under

section 4 of Act VI of 1882; and that in Tinnevelly to the disturbances there. No company of any importance was registered, except the United Coffee Growers' Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of two lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 40,000 were paid up. With the exception of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, Incorporated, the Madras Electric Tramways Benefit Association, the Coonoor Club and the Sourashtra Sabha, Madura, the liability of all the other 34 companies was limited by shares: and their nominal and paid-up capital were Rs. 18,88,576 and Rs. 2,23,428; against Rs. 41,84,704 and Rs. 12,63,369, respectively, in the previous year. Besides the 2 companies which had no capital, 18 companies, whose nominal and paid-up capital were, respectively, Rs. 28,79,948 and Rs. 10,24,680, were wound up, against 31 last year. Adding to this, the nominal and paid-up capital of the 2 companies which transferred their registered offices to Bengal and Bombay, the total nominal capital of all the 20 companies, was Rs. 78,79,948, of which Rs. 48,11,853 was paid up. About 64 per cent. of the companies wound up, or struck off the registers, were banking and loan companies. The number of companies at work at the close of 1898-99 was 335. 22 of these were wound up, or struck off the registers, during the year under report; 313 thus remaining and 38 newly registered make a total of 351 companies working on the 31st March 1900 (exclusive of the 51 societies hitherto registered under Act XXI of 1860). The number of companies at work at the close of each year has increased steadily since 1892-93. All the companies, except the Sennaimanagaram Panchamukothbavargal Paropakara Saswatha Nidhi (Limited) and the Tanjore Mills Company (Limited), either submitted or filed their balance sheets and lists of members. The average nominal and paid-up capitals of the companies working at the end of the year decreased from Rs. 1,71,459 and Rs. 84,453 in 1898-99 to Rs. 1,48,811 and Rs. 72,094, respectively. The inspection of all the offices in the city and in the mofassal was complete.

VOLUNTEERING. (1899-1900.)

The numbers of extra efficients and efficients in each volunteer corps under the control of the Madras Government, including the Bangalore Volunteers and Coorg and Mysore Rifles, from the 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900, are shown below:—

Corps.	Number of extra efficients.	Number of efficients.
Madras Artillery Volunteers	90	12
Madras Volunteer Guards	323	266
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers	1,696	137
Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles	343	155
South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles	612	110
Coorg and Mysore Rifles *	163	37
Malabar Volunteer Rifles *	205	271
Madras Railway Volunteers	506	417
Yercaud Rifle Volunteers	25	5
Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles	388	429
East Coast Rifle Volunteers	541	170
Total	4,892	2,009

* For the year 1898-99. These corps have not yet been inspected for 1899-1900.

The principal events connected with volunteering during the year were (1) an increase in the capitation grant to artillery volunteer corps, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 for efficients, and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 for extra efficients; (2) the formation of a cadet company as an addition to the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles; (3) the formation of 2 additional cadet companies of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers; (4) the formation of 2 additional companies of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers at the Kolar Gold Fields; (5) grant of a free passage to officers going up for examination in tactics, &c.; (6) the formation of a volunteer reserve company to be attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards; (7) the formation of a company of the East Coast

Rifle Volunteers in the Nellore district; (8) the formation of a second company of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at Trichinopoly; (9) the formation of a volunteer reserve company to be attached to the East Coast Rifle Volunteers; and (10) the authorisation of the retention by volunteers of the volunteer long service medal, even after they are granted volunteer officer's decoration; but with a restriction as regards wearing the former.

MARINE. (1899–1900.)

Marine Acts. Under section 7 (*i*) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889, the Gódávari District Ports Conservancy Board was reconstituted. The Conservatorship of Cocanada was vested in the Collector (Chairman), and the Port Officer of the port, the Superintending Engineer of the circle, the Executive Engineer of the division, and 3 members each of the European and Native Chambers of Commerce (members). The limits of the port of Baliapatam in Malabar were altered, and the name of the port changed to Azhakal. New limits were assigned to the Mandapam port as north and south Mandapam. The limits of Tuticorin port were also revised. Rule 17 of the rules framed under section 6 (*k*) was amended, so as to make it compulsory on boat owners to ply their boats when required to do so; and to provide a penalty for refusing to ply without reasonable excuse. Under section 40 of Act VII of 1880, revised rules were issued; regulating the deck and load lines of vessels engaged solely in the Indian coasting trade and of other vessels, respectively. Rule 2 of the rules under Madras Act III of 1885, in force at Tuticorin, was amended; so as to permit owners of private jetties to ship and land, at such jetties, goods which are *bonâ fide* their property; subject to assessment of dues. The Act was withdrawn from the port of Gopalpur. Under section 3 of Act XI of 1850, revised rates, for the measurement of native craft, were issued. Under Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850, 97 native craft were registered, and 162 changes of masters endorsed on registry certificates. Rs. 1,166—Rs. 39 more than in the previous year—were collected in fees. 9 Europeans were shipped and 5 discharged, and 201 natives shipped and 143 discharged under Act I of 1859. 23,146 native passengers left the Madras coast on long voyages, and 198,302 on short voyages, in vessels which came under the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act. In all 211,448 passengers arrived on the coast, and 259,201 left it. These figures include those who arrived and left by native passenger ships. There was a decrease in both cases, due apparently to plague restrictions. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at Tuticorin (arrivals 80,549 and departures 80,548), Negapatam (15,405 and 39,626), Madras (17,068 and 16,495), Pámban (13,773 and 18,462) and Cocanada (10,646 and 14,907).

Wrecks and casualties. There were 23 shipping casualties, against 14 in the previous year; the majority of the vessels being country craft, of burthen varying from 20 to 200 tons. No loss of life occurred.

Boat supply. 1,895 large boats were maintained in serviceable condition at the coast ports, against 1,934 in the previous year. Though there was a decrease there was no complaint on this score.

Dredging operations. The working expenses of one of the two Priestman dredgers at Cocanada (As. 6–1 per ton) were rather high; because establishment had to be maintained, while she was laid up during the greater part of the year, for overhauling and repairs. At Cuddalore, dredging continued to be carried on by manual labour. The dredger *Wenlock*, after further defects had been made good at the Calcutta dockyard, was finally made over to the Madras Harbour Trust Board.

Weather. On the 23rd, 24th and 25th October 1899, there was stormy weather on the coast south of Madras. It was very severe at Cuddalore, where there was heavy rain. The Guddilam and Paravanar rivers were flooded during those days. Communication between shore and shipping was interrupted; and the steamers *Khandalla* and *Rajpootana*, which called at the port, had to leave without shipping or landing. On 12th November 1899, the port of Negapatam was visited by the severest

hurricane experienced there for many years; which caused much damage to public and private property.

The Port Department carried out sundry works, costing in all Rs. 1,441. Marine works.

The following is a summary of the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected therefrom, in the whole Presidency during the year :— Navigation, tonnage and dues.

Ports.	Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Remarks.
				RS.	
Madras ...	British—				
	Coasting	298	491,389	33,206	
	Other than coasting	192	449,138	57,660	
	Foreign	66	136,182	13,905	
	Native	90	9,860	512	
	Total ...	646	1,086,569	1,05,283	
Coast Ports...	Eastern group—				Men-of-war, Government ships and vessels that called for orders only are not included.
	British—				
	Coasting	2,140	2,419,407	77,380	
	Other than coasting ...	288	540,157	47,419	
	Foreign	18	24,573	3,673	
	Native	5,849	237,252	10,568	
	Western group—				
	British—				
	Coasting	1,056	1,553,444	62,971	
	Other than coasting	34	39,666	1,378	
	Foreign	696	94,158	14,329	
	Native	11,335	321,319	16,265	
	Total ...	21,416	5,229,976	2,33,983	

The payment in dues averaged from 10 pies to As. 2–1 per ton at Madras, and from 7 pies to As. 2–5 per ton at the coast ports.

The following is a statement of the value of, and duty on, the import and export trade of the principal ports in the Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and Government and private treasure :— Trade.

—		Value of		Total.	Duty on		Total.
		Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras ...	1898–99 ...	5,90,59,802	5,15,56,557	11,06,16,359	23,85,898	1,423	23,87,321
	1899–1900 ...	5,95,31,252	5,70,94,539	11,66,25,791	26,13,209	14,946	26,28,155
Coast ports...	1898–99 ...	5,86,40,195	11,18,17,085	17,04,57,280	4,68,766	4,78,778	9,47,544
	1899–1900 ...	5,74,89,141	11,78,19,216	17,53,08,357	4,78,643	5,48,388	10,27,031

Cochin headed the list of coast ports, as regards importance of trade carried on. Large arrivals of materials for the Cochin-Shoranur Railway contributed to a material increase in imports; while the increase in exports was due to larger shipments of cocoanut oil, poonac, &c. Of ports, whose trade exceeded one crore of rupees in value, Tuticorin, Calicut, Mangalore, Cocanada and Tellicherry rank next, in the order named.

Cocanada.—The tug *Gódávari* and the two Priestman dredgers underwent annual repairs. The steam-launch *Empress* required a new boiler. The groynes were repaired. *Masulipatam.*—The tidal creek was dredged and the roadstead buoys maintained in condition. *Cuddalore.*—There was a large trade in ground-nut exports. There was sufficient depth of water for boats over the bar. *Pámban.*—The Reef channel maintained its usual depth, but silting is taking place in the sand bank channel. The port and channel beacons were maintained. *Tuticorin.*—The buoy marking the wreck of the *Galatia* broke adrift. A basket beacon on a 10 feet pole was made fast to the wreck. The reclamation of the foreshore, and other port improvements were in progress. *Cochin.*—The construction of a new Port office and residence was in progress. *Calicut.*—The repairs to the pier were Outports.

completed. *Tellicherry.*—A new port boat was obtained from Cochin. *Mangalore.*—Reclamation work was proceeding.

Port funds. The opening balance of Port Funds (under Act X of 1889), on the 1st April 1899, was Rs. 6,68,253. The receipts and charges during the year, including all adjustments, were Rs. 4,54,365 and Rs. 4,54,847, respectively. Government securities of a nominal value of Rs. 14,900 having been sold to meet the opening deficit balance of the Eastern Group Port Fund (under Act X of 1889), the closing balance of Port Funds (under Act X of 1889) on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 6,52,871. The Eastern Group Port Fund showed a deficit on the year of Rs. 1,772. The receipts were Rs. 25,338; the fees and personal allowances paid to Port officers and Conservators and overtime fees paid to establishment were Rs. 14,569, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 10,769 under this head of receipt. The Port officers were not allowed to draw any portion of fees collected since the 9th January 1900, the date from which the new graded system came into force.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1899.)

Number killed. The number of wild animals destroyed in 1899 was 974, or 60 more than in the previous calendar year as shown below :—

—	1898.	1899.
Elephants	...	1
Tigers	102	129
Panthers, leopards, or cheetahs	752	774
Bears	59	68
Hyænas	1	...
Other animals	...	2
Total ...	914	974

The largest number of animals was killed in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, the figures being 202 and 252, against 212 and 240, respectively, in 1898.

Rewards. The rewards disbursed during the year were Rs. 19,546, against Rs. 18,957 in 1898. The loss of human life caused by wild animals increased from 143 in 1898 to 189. It was heaviest in Vizagapatam, where 90 persons were killed, against 66 in the previous year. The reported mortality from snake-bite decreased from 1,698 * persons killed in 1898 to 1,641 in the year under report. The heaviest losses occurred in Tanjore (183), South Arcot (152), Trichinopoly (138), North Arcot (127), Coimbatore (116), Malabar (110) and Chingleput (105). The total reported mortality among cattle from wild animals and snakes increased from 13,679 in 1898 to 15,592. The heaviest losses occurred in South Canara (4,512), Malabar (2,374), North Arcot (1,183), Cuddapah (1,086), Coimbatore (915) and Ganjám (844).

* Revised figures.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1899-1900.)

Season and rainfall.

THE season of 1899-1900 was, on the whole, unfavourable to agriculture. In many parts of the Presidency there was a partial failure of both monsoons. Unusually heavy rain during the hot weather was general, but the total rainfall of the year was much less than the average expected. The average rainfall for the year in this Presidency was 35·74 inches; against 50·74 registered in 1898-99, and 44·80 inches, the average of the 25 years ending with 1894-95. The hot weather rainfall replenished the tanks, wells, etc., and thus a comparatively large area of wet land could be tilled during the early months of the year, especially in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. In June the rains set in well on the West coast and in the Nilgiris; whilst in the Northern Circars, though the rainfall was somewhat below the average expected, it was not seriously so. Elsewhere there was but little rain in June, whilst during July, in the southern parts of the Circars and over the whole of the remainder of the Presidency, the fall was extremely light. Indeed, the total fall for June and July was less, in most parts of the Presidency, than that recorded during these months in any other of the last 30 years. The drought continued up to 9th August; it caused a deficiency of 18 per cent. in the area sown up to July for the whole Presidency, whilst in the Deccan districts the deficiency was over 50 per cent. The only tract which did not suffer was the southern districts. On the 9th and 10th August, good rain fell over a large part of the Deccan; and though the ordinary sowing season for much of the lighter soils found there had passed, the ryots seized the opportunity to make extensive sowings. But this rain was not general throughout the districts referred to, nor did the more unevenly distributed fall, later in the month, extend to all those places where rain was most needed. In all parts of the Presidency, except the Circars, the August rainfall was light. The standing crops did not suffer, and considerable areas were sown, but sowings were in many places much retarded. Owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon, the Cauvery, except for a brief period about the middle of August, remained unusually low throughout that month, and the cultivation of the Tanjore delta was in consequence much retarded. About 2nd September, however, rain began to fall almost throughout the Deccan and Central districts, and continued after that date. The rain during the month was ample, except in the Circars and a part of the Carnatic and on the West coast. It was accompanied by good freshets in most of the rivers on the East coast; the standing crops were for the most part saved, and sowing became general in most of the districts where it was previously backward. During October, however, it was only in Ganjám and the coast parts of Vizagapatam, over most of the Carnatic, and in the Central, Southern and West coast districts, that the rainfall was good. In Tanjore and some parts of the Carnatic, the rain during this month was excessive. In some places considerable damage was caused by floods. During November and December, the usual rains failed to a very great extent; in the Deccan and Circars scarcely any rain fell, whilst over the remainder of the Presidency the deficiency was very marked. The result of the delay in the setting in of the south-west monsoon, and of the early cessation of the rain in October, was that a large area of crop was lost or seriously damaged, and grave fears were entertained that relief on a large scale would be required. As the season advanced, however, the area affected by the season became more clearly defined. At the end of March, it included a part of the southern upland taluks of Kistna, adjoining portions of Nellore and Kurnool, and scattered tracts elsewhere in the Deccan. The affected area in these districts, at the end of the year, was estimated at 6,513 square miles, with a population of over a million.

Test-works were opened in February and March in several districts, and on the 31st March the numbers on relief were 8,002. Of these, 4,435 were on test-works on the intermediate piece-work system, and 3,567 were weavers who were assisted, while continuing to ply their own craft, in Cuddapah. The Gódávari began to rise on the 15th June 1899. It reached a height of 2·4 feet over the crest of the anikat on the 21st June. It was at its highest (2·5 feet over the crest of the anikat) on the 29th August. The Kistna was in fresh a few days before the end of May, and on the 30th of that month it stood at 2·45 feet over the crest of the anikat. It rose on the 16th September to 10·20 feet—the highest point recorded during the year, against 13·30 feet on the 28th July 1898, and 14·25 feet on the 12th August 1897. The supplies in the Penner were late and inadequate. In consequence extensive remissions were granted, especially under the Nellore anikat. The only freshes in the Cauvery came down between July and October, and were but slight.

Cultivation. The following statement compares the area of crop sown during the year in Government villages (including that on minor inam land), with the corresponding areas in the previous year, and with the average for the five years ending 1898–99, in thousands of acres:—

Ryotwar and minor inam.		Average of 5 years ending 1898–99.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	Difference as compared with 1898–99.		Difference as compared with the average.
					Extent.	Percentage.	
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		ACRES.
Dry	First crop ...	18,260	18,280	17,263	– 1,017	– 5·8	– 997
	Second crop ...	1,509	1,606	1,207	– 399	– 33·1	– 302
	Total ...	19,769	19,886	18,470	– 1,416	– 7·6	– 1,299
Wet	First crop ...	4,876	5,031	4,687	– 344	– 7·3	– 189
	Second crop ...	1,378	1,572	1,296	– 276	– 21·3	– 82
	Total ...	6,254	6,603	5,983	– 620	– 10·4	– 271
	Grand Total ...	26,023	26,489	24,453	– 2,036	– 8·3	– 1,570

The area of first and second crop sown was 24·45 million acres, against 26·49 millions in the previous year. The average of recent years is just over 26 millions. The total area of dry land cultivated was 17·26 million acres, and of wet land 4·69 millions. There was a decrease of about a million acres in the area of dry land. This was general over the whole Presidency, except Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Malabar, where there were small increases. The decrease was very large in Kistna. In the case of wet land, the area cultivated decreased by 189,000 acres as compared with the average. The decrease was greatest in Tanjore, elsewhere it was uniform; except in Anantapur, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly, where small increases occurred, and in Ganjám and Kistna where there were increases of 30,000 and 15,000 acres, respectively. There was a marked decrease in the area of second crop on dry land in Gódávari, Kistna and South Arcot. More than half the decrease under that head was in these districts. In the area of second crop wet, there was a marked decrease in Gódávari, Chingleput, and North Arcot, which together accounted for about two-thirds of the decrease under this head. In Kistna and Madura alone was there any increase. In the former district, taking dry and wet together, there was still a large decrease in second crop.

Prices. Notwithstanding the scanty rainfall, the *average* prices of all food-grains were lower than in the preceding year, owing chiefly to the cheapness which prevailed during the earlier months of the year; later on, owing to failure of the rainfall and the very large exports of grain to other provinces which were suffering from famine, rates rose very considerably. During the year ending with March 1900, the total exports of food-grains by rail and sea from the Presidency exceeded the imports by 162,000 tons, whereas in normal years of late the imports have exceeded the exports. None the less, the average price of paddy (second sort) was 11 per cent. cheaper

than in the previous year, and that of the chief dry grains from 4 to 8 per cent. Rates, however, continued to be very high and, for the principal dry grains, averaged more than 40 per cent. above the average rates for the ten years ending 1889–90. Rice, however, was only 22 per cent. dearer than the average, and the price of this grain did not rise nearly so much towards the end of the year as that of the dry grains, as the demand for export was mainly for the latter. The following table shows the mean retail prices of food-grains and salt for the Presidency, as a whole, during the twelve months ending March 1900, as compared with the rates for each of the five previous years and with the average for the ten years ending 1889–90 :—

Articles.	Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.							Percentage variations of prices in 1899–00 as compared with	
	Average.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99	1899–00.	The average.	1898–99.
Rice, second sort...	15·0	12·9	13·3	12·3	9·7	11·0	12·3	+ 22	– 11
Cholam	28·0	21·7	25·2	20·7	13·9	18·7	19·9	+ 41	– 6
Cumbu	26·8	21·9	25·1	21·4	15·2	18·5	19·2	+ 40	– 4
Ragi	29·4	24·5	27·9	23·2	16·4	19·1	20·7	+ 42	– 8
Varagu	36·0	30·4	33·6	31·7	28·9	27·0	33·9	+ 6	– 26
Salt	13·4	12·4	12·5	12·5	12·4	12·5	12·5	+ 7	...
Paddy, second sort.	26·1	22·6	23·6	21·5	16·4	19·1	21·2	+ 23	– 11

Rice.

During the first three months of the year, the price of rice was almost steady, and rates were generally about normal. In July, a rise began in the Deccan districts, Carnatic and Gódávari. It extended in August to the remainder of the Circars and to the West coast, and in September to the rest of the Presidency. During the succeeding months, rates rose rapidly till December or January. The rise continued, but more slowly, during February and March. The " warning rates " fixed for the several districts were reached in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and South Canara in September, in Gódávari, Kistna, Kurnool and Bellary in October, and in Anantapur in November. In that month, rates in South Canara fell below the warning rate, only to rise above it again in December. The warning rate was reached in Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Madura and Malabar in December, in Chingleput and Madras, South Arcot and other Central districts in January, but in Nellore not at all.

Dry grains.

The rates for *cholam* were, at the beginning of the year, about normal; except in the Southern and parts of the Central districts, and especially in Tinnevelly, where they were above the warning rate. In the Circars and the Deccan districts, except Cuddapah, they were decidedly low. They remained fairly steady up to June, becoming somewhat easier in the south and rising in Bellary. Then followed a gradual and moderate increase up to September. A sudden and violent rise took place about October, under the influence of the strong demand for export towards Bombay. In that month the warning rates had been exceeded in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, Salem and Coimbatore. The rise continued into November, in which month scarcity rates obtained in all the Deccan districts, except Cuddapah where they were reached in December. During the rest of the year, up to February, rates in the Circars and Deccan did not vary greatly. They then rose further in March. In the Central and Southern districts, the rise continued through December and January. Here too it was checked in February, but again set in with March. The warning rate was reached in Tinnevelly in November, and prices continued above that level there till the end of the year. In the case of *ragi*, rates were fairly steady during the first three months of the year, and in the Central districts showed a tendency to fall; but in July, an upward movement appeared which continued, for the most part moderately, up to about November or December. Then a sharp rise took place, which commonly continued into January, and was generally followed by a check in February, and a further rise in March. In isolated districts and for short periods, the warning rates had been reached earlier. But they may be said to have been finally reached in North Arcot in August; in Ganjam, Gódávari, Madras, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura in October; Nellore and

Tinnevelly in November; in Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore in December; and in Vizagapatam in January. In Cuddapah and North Arcot, *ragi* became dearer than the scarcity rates in December, and in Anantapur in February. The course of prices in the case of *cumbu* was much the same as in that of the other dry grains, but where there was a local failure of crops the rise was more extreme.

Wages.

There were slight variations in the average wages for the whole Presidency, as compared with the previous year. The town rates of agricultural wages showed an increase in Bellary, Anantapur and South Arcot, and a decrease in Nellore and Chingleput. The increase was attributed to the great demand for these labourers; and in South Arcot it was due to the inclusion in the wages, during the second half-year, of the money value of the food given. The decrease in Nellore was due to the smaller demand, owing to the completion of the railway works. In Chingleput, it was due to the exclusion from the wages in the current year of the value of perquisites allowed to these labourers. Wages in rural tracts varied largely in Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madura. Their decrease in South Arcot was due to the favourable season and the consequent reduction in prices, and in Kurnool to the smaller demand for labour. In Bellary, the town wages rose during the first half-year, owing to the prevalence of plague. The increase in Madura was due to the demand for labour, on account of the Periyár project. In the case of skilled labourers in towns, the wages of common masons, carpenters and blacksmiths increased in Anantapur, Nellore and Tinnevelly, and decreased in Kistna and Bellary. In Kurnool, the wages of common masons in towns increased, and those of blacksmiths decreased. In rural tracts, wages of all sorts decreased in South Arcot; whilst those of common masons, carpenters and blacksmiths increased in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Malabar. The increase in the town wages of common masons in Kurnool in the latter half-year was due to the inclusion of the high wages of the Nandyal municipality under that head. In Nellore the wages of carpenters and blacksmiths in towns, which rose considerably during the first half-year, fell below those of the previous year during the second half, owing to the unfavourable season.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE. (1899–1900.)

Survey training of Revenue Inspectors.

The question of improving the course of survey training for Revenue Inspectors was under discussion, as it was considered that a fortnight's training in a karnam's survey school was insufficient. A further term of one month's practical training, with a survey party, was accordingly prescribed. It was ruled that no one, who had not secured a 'good' certificate in a karnam's school, or obtained a survey certificate from the Civil Engineering college, or an intermediate certificate in surveying in the Government Technical examinations, should be permitted to act as a Revenue Inspector; and that no one should be confirmed as such unless he had, in addition, undergone a month's practical training with a survey party, and obtained from the Survey officer in charge a 'good' or a 'pass' certificate. To provide for the upkeep of the survey in all respects, and for small special surveys of an intricate nature, it was also ruled that 2 or 3 Revenue Inspectors, in each district, should be trained in theodolite surveying, and specially trained for 3 months, by further deputation for work in a survey party; after which period they should, if qualified, be given a certificate of proficiency in surveying. Detailed rules for the 1 month's and 3 months' courses were issued after the close of the year.

Taluk and village establishments.

The Secretary of State's sanction to the improvement of the position of the taluk establishments was received, and given effect to from 1st July 1899. Schemes for the revision of village establishments in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and 9 out of 11 taluks in Kistna were sanctioned; but effect was given to the revision only in the first-named district, and in one taluk in Kistna. The introduction of the revised scheme in Trichinopoly was deferred till 1st October 1900. The schemes for all the taluks in Kistna were sanctioned; but they were held in abeyance in those taluks where they were expected to cause an increase of

expenditure. The revised scale of salaries for karnams was extended to the whole of Tanjore, and to one taluk in Kistna.

Survey training of karnams.

The system of holding annual survey schools for the training of karnams was somewhat modified. Instead of holding a single school in each taluk, 2 schools were held—the first for a period of 15 days, at which only those karnams whose qualifications in survey had been found to be 'indifferent' or 'bad' were trained, together with new candidates; and the second for five days (from the 5th to 9th December 1899, throughout the presidency), at which all karnams, including those previously trained and certified as good or fair, were required to attend. At these latter schools, the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors inspected the karnams' field-measurement books and permanent progress registers. A written examination was held on the last day of these schools.

Tours of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

During nearly the whole period from April to December, the Deputy Director was detained at Madras. In September he visited South Arcot, to arrange for some manuring experiments with groundnuts, and Coimbatore, to inspect sugar-cane crops which were reported to be diseased. Early in February he went to Dhone in Kurnool, to preside over a committee appointed to discuss questions connected with relief to weavers. A report, embodying the suggestions of the committee, was submitted. Having been appointed member and secretary of a committee to discuss famine forms and finance, the Deputy Director was engaged on that work during the remainder of the month. Later he visited the Gódávari delta, to make arrangements for introducing Hospet cane amongst the ryots.

Land Record staff and Famine relief.

Extensive loss of crops occurred in Kistna, the Deccan districts and Nellore. The work of the Land Record staff increased, owing to inspections that had to be made in the tracts affected, with a view to granting remissions, or postponements of revenue. The services of the staff were also largely utilised in making the necessary inquiries for the grant of State loans, which the ryots were encouraged to take, both for executing land improvements, and for purchasing fodder for their cattle. Relief operations in no case extended beyond the test-work stage.

Village Statistical registers and Firka books.

Both village registers and firka books were written up and checked completely up to fasli 1308 in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, North Arcot and the Nilgiris, and village registers alone in Kurnool. The latter were almost completed in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Nellore. In Bellary, South Arcot and Salem, the village registers of one or two villages only were posted for fasli 1308, but firka books for the same year had to be prepared and checked for a larger number of villages. In Madura, the preparation and checking of these registers for 51 Government villages and 149 inam villages were not completed for fasli 1307; while in South Arcot, the village register for one village was neither prepared nor checked for the same year. In the former district, owing to the inefficiency of the present staff of karnams, the work in inam villages cannot be done till the village establishment, in whole inam villages, has been organized under Act II of 1894. In South Arcot, the register for the village in question was reported to be missing. In the remaining districts, necessary steps were taken to bring the records up to date. The progress for fasli 1309 was small, except in Bellary and Coimbatore. In Nellore, the village registers of two-thirds of the villages had been prepared and checked. In the remaining districts, there was no considerable progress. The village and taluk accounts in all the districts of the presidency were, as usual, examined at the annual settlement. The village accounts were generally maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition, but not so the taluk accounts. The village and taluk permanent B. registers, which are important records of inams, were not properly maintained in Kistna. Steps were being taken to check and bring them up to date.

IMPERIAL SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY—Geology.

During the year under report, Mr. F. H. Smith was at work for 5 months; during which time he reconnoitered the whole of Ganjám except a small tract to the extreme south round Chicacole and Parlákimedi, which had already been mapped. The country is not very promising from an economic point of view, and *mica* would seem to be the only mineral of possible value. Mr. Smith had several pits sunk on the mica outcrops in the neighbourhood of Russellkonda, with the result that crystals up to 5 inches in diameter, of somewhat crushed and earthy mica were

obtained. Quartz reefs are practically absent throughout the district. Quartzose bands occur amongst the schists, but Mr. Smith was unable to find any trace of gold in them. None of the natives of Ganjám carry on gold-washing, and traces of the metal were met with in one place only, namely, on the Mahendragiri mountain. Dr. T. L. Walker surveyed parts of Vizagapatam, where he found that iron is manufactured in many villages; but the ores are generally poor. A proposal to export quantities of Salem iron ore to Sweden, to test its capabilities by the magnetic process of concentration, fell through; the Secretary of State having ruled that before any such steps are taken, the results of the trials of Bengal coal, which were being carried on in England, should be awaited. No reports were received intimating corrections to be made in the Provisional Index of minerals.

Botany. Mr. C. A. Barber held the post of Government Botanist throughout the year, with his head-quarters at Ootacamund. He was on tour for over 7 months in the districts of Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, South Areot, Gódávari, Ganjám and Vizagapatam. About 5 months were spent in collecting specimens, and the rest in economic work. More than 2,000 plants were collected and added to the herbarium. He also undertook to name plants for the Mysore Government, keeping the specimens in the herbarium. The work of collecting specimens of the articles included in the 'programme of collections to be made for the Indian Museum and Imperial Institute' was proceeded with during the year. A large number of specimens of sorghum had already been furnished to the Reporter on Economic Products. During the year, the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India paid an official visit to this presidency, with a view to acquiring commercial exhibits for the new Economic Gallery of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. He visited Madras, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Coimbatore and Calicut.

Chemistry. During the period that Dr. Leather was attached to the College of Agriculture, he analysed 10 samples of cows' milk from the Saidapet herd, and the results obtained showed that the composition of the milk of this herd coincides closely with that of European cows' milk.

Statistics. The subjoined statement shows the statistics furnished to the Government of India and to the Imperial officers under the control of that Government:—

Name of report.	To whom sent.	When due.
Weekly Season report	Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture).	Every Tuesday.
Annual Programme of famine-relief works (Famine Statement C).		1st June.
„ List of agricultural implements and machines tested and found successful.		15th November.
„ Statement of collieries	Government of India (Finance and Commerce).	20th February.
„ Statement of minerals	Reporter on Economic Products.	15th April.
Half-yearly Statement of wages of agricultural labourers, &c., per mensem.	Government of India (Finance and Commerce).	25th January and July.
Outturn report on late sowings of gingelly	The Director-General of Statistics.	15th April.
First forecast of sowings of cotton		15th August.
Forecast of early sowings of gingelly		15th „
„ of sowings of indigo		15th September.
Second forecast of sowings of cotton		10th October.
Forecast of sowings of paddy		15th „
„ of outturn on the early sowings of gingelly ...		15th „
First outturn report on cotton		10th December.
„ „ on paddy		15th „
Outturn report on indigo		15th „
Forecast of the late sowings of gingelly		1st January.
Second outturn report on cotton		10th February.
„ „ on paddy		15th „
Statistics of cinchona cultivation		1st July.
Rail-borne trade and road traffic return, annual		1st October.
Quarterly Returns of rail-borne trade		1st January, April, July and October.
Returns of agricultural statistics		1st November.
Statement of cotton and hemp mills		15th June.
„ of paper and woollen mills		1st April.
Statistics of tea and coffee cultivation		1st July.
Fortnightly returns of wholesale and retail prices of certain commodities at selected marts.		10th and 25th of each month.

As the agricultural statistics for the year were not compiled, a comparison of the estimates of area framed in the forecasts with the actual areas sown could not be made. In the middle of December 1899, the Director-General of Statistics visited Madras, for the purpose of expounding to the local authorities the principles which should govern the collection and compilation of statistics forming part of an imperial statistical system.

Veterinary science.

The system of working the Bacteriological survey was slightly modified, by concentrating the Stock Inspectors in two or three districts. The survey was completed in 2 taluks of Salem, 7 taluks of Coimbatore, and 2 in Tinnevelly. As the work done in this respect since 1896 was considered to be of little or no value—the reports being merely a collection of unreliable statistics, furnished by villagers, regarding the outbreaks of contagious diseases in the villages visited—it was considered desirable that it should cease forthwith, and that the establishments, which were retained solely for this purpose, should be dispensed with. Proposals to this effect were pending with Government. Certain outbreaks of cattle disease in Madura, Coimbatore and Travancore were also investigated by Stock Inspectors and by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department. Experiments in inoculation, with serum prepared at the Maktesar laboratory, were tried as a protection against renderpest on the hills in Travancore; and 339 head of cattle were inoculated with satisfactory results. Reports from the Punjab and North-Western Provinces showed that cattle owners voluntarily applied to have their cattle protected; and the Superintendent was directed to continue the experiments in the plains. The question whether there is any scope or need for a veterinary school at Madras, or for veterinary dispensaries at mufassil stations as proposed by the Inspector-General, was discussed during the year, and the orders of Government are awaited. A donation of Rs. 10,000 towards founding a veterinary college was offered by a Native gentleman of Madras.

Meteorology.

The question of establishing a system of flood warnings on the Gódávari was still under consideration during the year. It was pointed out by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India that Chanda and Sironcha, in the Central Provinces, where the Chief Engineer for Irrigation proposed to set up gauges, are not suitable for that purpose. As in previous years, the tabulation of the rainfall, registered at the rain-gauge stations, was performed and published by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras. The total number of stations for which rainfall statistics were published was 431, including those in the Native States of Pudukkóttai, Travancore and Cochin, and Coorg.

Entomology.

The work of identifying insects was undertaken by the authorities of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. During the year, the larvæ of a moth (probably *Heliothis armigera*) were found destroying the paddy seedlings, in Chingleput and Tanjore. The villagers dried some of the seed beds by cutting off the water, and this, owing to the heat of the sun, destroyed the larvæ effectually. In Coimbatore, certain larvæ were found damaging the tender sugarcane. The pest was thought to be the *Diatræa saccharalis*, the sugarcane borer moth, which also attacks cholam (*Andropogon sorghum*) and maize (*Zea mays*). Some insects, which were destroying the sugarcane crops in the Chandragiri taluk in North Arcot, were identified as *Dictyophora pallida* (Lantern flies). In South Arcot, it was found that the larvæ of a moth, belonging to the family *Arctiidæ*, were destroying the ground-nut crop near Panruti.

Provincial scientific enquiry—Agricultural Inspectors.

The proposals on the general question of agricultural enquiry, and as to the starting of farms, still await the orders of Government. During the early months of the year, two Inspectors continued at the work of collecting information regarding the sorghum crops of the Presidency. These two, and for some months a third Inspector, were engaged, during the remainder of the year, in collecting information regarding the cultivation of sugarcane and paddy in certain localities; and one of them for a short time in looking after the planting of Hospet cane in Gódávari. The fourth Inspector was employed at head-quarters, until he was deputed for duty at the Agricultural college. The Sub-Assistant Director was employed in supervising the field work of the Inspectors, and in collecting and reducing to shape the results of his own and their enquiries. He also accompanied the Government

Botanist, during his tour of enquiry regarding sugarcane diseases in Gódávari and Ganjám.

The College Farm and Botanical Gardens, Saidapet.

The farm is maintained for educational purposes, and not for profit or experiment. Dairy farming is the chief work done on the farm. Some interesting experiments were made for the department on the growth of imported varieties of ground-nut, but they were on too small a scale for the results to be of much value. Seeds obtained from America, Japan and Africa were sown.

Barley shows.

A show was held at Ootacamund on the 20th May 1899. There were only 3 exhibits, and these appeared to have been kept so long as to be worthless. The prizes were therefore not awarded. The Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society decided not to hold a second show during the year, as the barley crop had almost entirely failed, owing to unpropitious weather.

Ground-nuts.

It having been decided to import a supply of new ground-nut seed of the best oil-yielding varieties from Africa, arrangements were made with the Chamber of Commerce for the purchase of 8 tons of seed—4 from East Africa and 4 from Mozambique; but the Chamber was not able to obtain seed of the latter variety. The four East African varieties received were distributed to the Collectors of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, for sale to the ryots of their districts at the price of ordinary seed; and a small quantity was reserved for experiment on the college farm at Saidapet. With a view to determine the effect of phosphates, lime, and nitrogenous manures on the yield of this crop, a series of experiments was arranged for near Panruti in South Arcot; but no useful results were obtained, chiefly owing to the impossibility of manuring in time. Experiments with Basic slag and Trichinopoly phosphates were also made on the Agricultural college farm, Saidapet; but these also failed, owing to bad germination of the seed sown. Samples of ground-nuts were collected from several districts, and forwarded to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India for analysis. The Government Botanist, during the course of his tour in South Arcot, inspected a number of ground-nut fields near Panruti, and submitted an interesting report thereon.

Seoni seed-wheat.

In 1898, 200 lb. of seoni seed-wheat were obtained from the Central Provinces, and distributed to the Collectors of Salem, Madura and the Nilgiris for experimental cultivation. All three Collectors reported that the crop did not generally thrive, and the outturn realised was poor. The failure of the crop was attributed to the untimely season at which the seed was sown. A fresh supply was made to the Collectors of Madura and the Nilgiris, in order to try the result of seasonable sowing.

Sugarcane.

The Government Botanist was deputed to inspect the cane fields in parts of Bellary, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, to determine whether the disease attributed to the *Tricho-sphæria sacchari*, which had been causing so much damage in Gódávari, existed there also. He reported that the canes he saw at Hospet in Bellary and near Trichinopoly were apparently free from this pest, but that near Coimbatore the white cane was suffering from the attacks of the *Colleto-trichum falcatum*, the exact relation of which to the *Tricho-sphæria sacchari* appears to be a matter for dispute amongst scientific authorities. Mr. Barber also reported that near Coimbatore he found the canes suffering from a disease resembling the *sereh* of Java, and pointed out the dangerous character of that disease. Subsequent enquiries, however, showed that the disease alluded to (*shulehkattai*) is of long standing, but not of a serious nature in ordinary seasons. Later on in the year, Mr. Barber reported on the cane-fields in South Arcot, and found that a form of smut existed there in some cases. He also visited Gódávari in December 1899, and after an inspection of the cane-fields of the eastern delta confirmed the reports previously submitted by Dr. A. G. Bourne, as to the cause of the injury to the crop there. He, however, came to the conclusion that the fungus causing the injury should be described as *Colleto-trichum falcatum*, and not *Tricho-sphæria sacchari*. Mr. Barber's principal recommendation, as to a remedy for the pest, was to provide the ryots with healthy seed-cane; and he reported that seed-cane introduced from Peddapuram at Vulapalle gave good results. The Government Botanist also reported that the same disease exists in Ganjám, but is kept greatly in check there by the peculiar system of propagation followed. During the year, arrange-

ments were made for the importation, and sale to the ryots in the Gódávari delta, of fresh and healthy canes from Hospet. Eight tons of seed-cane were purchased and sent to Gódávari and there sold amongst 13 ryots, at the price of the ordinary local seed-cane. The results were reported to be not altogether satisfactory.

Sisal hemp.

The offer of the Madras Agri-Horticultural Society, to place 3,000 plants of the *Agave rigida var sisalana* at the disposal of the department, was accepted; and the plants were distributed to the Collectors of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura, with instructions as to the proper method of planting and treating the crop. The reports received were, on the whole, not very encouraging. Applications were made by two Europeans, as representatives of capital, for large areas of waste land, with a view to planting this fibre on a large scale and establishing factories for working up the fibre for market. The applications were favourably considered, and easy terms granted by way of cowle; but, so far, nothing seems to have been done.

VETERINARY SCIENCE—Pony and mule-breeding operations.

During the year under report, 15 pony stallions were at work—9 in Coimbatore, 5 in Salem and 1 in Madura. The average number of coverings per stallion was 39 in Coimbatore and 20 in Salem; against 44 and 27, respectively, in the previous year. The short work was attributed to the increasing unpopularity of the Government sires, owing to the poor results of previous coverings; and also to a defective system of management. Out of 394 mares covered during 1898–99 in Coimbatore, the results in the case of 62 mares were unknown; of the rest, 76 foaled and 241, or 73 per cent. of the covered mares traced, were empty. In Salem, out of 109 coverings, the results of 31 were unknown; 16 mares foaled and 59, or 76 per cent. of the known results, were empty. The percentage of foals to mares covered was 19·0 in Coimbatore and 15·0 in Salem, against 19·7 and 23·5, respectively, in the previous year. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, submitted certain proposals for improving the mule-breeding operations. These were generally approved of by Government; but the method in which they should be worked out was under the consideration of Government. In Coimbatore, 56 entires were castrated, against 21 in the previous year; and in Salem 121 entires against 266. The increase in Coimbatore is satisfactory; and the decrease in the number of castrations in Salem was probably due to the prevalence of plague. No pony shows were held during the year, owing to the prevalence of plague.

Cattle fairs.

The Cattle Disease Act was put into force at 20 places during the year, in connection with large cattle fairs; at each of which a Stock Inspector was present, to assist the Revenue officers in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and to treat cases of disease. There were no prosecutions under the Act; and few cases of contagious diseases were recorded as having occurred at those fairs.

Statistics.

The following returns were published, in connection with local inquiries under provincial direction:—(1) Special forecasts on the outturn of ground-nuts and sugarcane: (2) Report on the operations of the establishments for stamping weights and measures: (3) Comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall: (4) Statement of quantity and value of crops irrigated, under major (productive) works, and minor works, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept: (5) Triennial report on the subject of agricultural wages: (6) Season reports in three sections (rainfall, cultivation and prices of food-grains and salt)—monthly: (7) Quarterly and annual reports of cattle mortality.

Paris exhibition.

A number of photographs, &c., illustrative of agriculture, was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

Agricultural education.

Recommendations on the method by which effect may be given to the principles, laid down by the Government of India, as to reform in primary education, the improvement of readers, the preparation of text-books, and the training of teachers in a manner to render them competent to give instruction in elementary agriculture, were under consideration during the year. Higher education was carried on at the College of Agriculture, which is administered by the Educational department in consultation on all matters of importance with the Director. 47 students were on the rolls, against 46 in the previous year. 11 of these came from Bombay, Mysore and Coorg. Mr. Thorne, who had been selected by the Secretary

of State for the post of Vice-Principal of the college, joined his appointment on 25th June 1899. He was placed in charge of the college when the Principal went on furlough. The assistant Agricultural Chemist delivered his usual course of lectures for two months during the year, from 15th February to 14th April, and held practical classes during the same period. Owing to the demands of the Government of Bombay, the course was restricted to 6 weeks from 1st March. The usual special course of lectures on veterinary matters was delivered by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department. He remarked that the students were both afraid and unwilling to handle animals, and showed very little knowledge of the habits and general management of cattle. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season, the practical work of the students was much disturbed. The Veterinary hospital continued to increase in popularity; and the number of cases treated rose from 380 in 1895–1896 to 724 in 1898–1899 and to 804 in 1899–1900.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1899–1900.)

Gardens. The year was one of the driest which has been experienced for many years. The total rainfall was 41·4 inches, which was 8·59 inches less than that of the previous year. In consequence, the plants in the gardens suffered severely during the rainless months of February and March. During March, practically the whole staff was employed in watering plants to keep them alive. The year was an unfavourable one for out-door gardening operations in Ootacamund. The Government Botanic gardens received due attention, but the prolonged drought prevented any improvements being undertaken during the last quarter. Some trees were cleared away to relieve places which appeared to be over-crowded. On the other hand, the usual successional plantings were made, some transplanting was done, and several new plants were planted out. The nurseries, lawns and flower-beds received due attention, and the public conservatory was continuously bright with plants in bloom. Considerable additions have been made to the collection of plants in the gardens by the generosity of Sir John Frederick Price, K.C.S.I. and of A. G. Nicholson, Esq. Some choice bulbs and various plants were presented to the gardens by Charles Gray, Esq. The result of the experiment, to ascertain whether or not sugar-beet can be successfully grown for the production of sugar, goes to show that its growth would be profitable on the Nilgiris. Over 1,000 plants of a rubber-yielding species called *Kickxia Africana, Benth.* were raised; fully half of these were sold, 50 were planted at Burliar, and the remainder are available for distribution. The allotment of Rs. 2,300 for the upkeep of the Government House gardens was spent during the year. The charge of the Stonehouse Park was made over to the Public Works Department on the 1st March 1900. Rs. 100 were spent in cutting down brushwood, in keeping off grass-cutters and in impounding stray cattle in Church Hill Park. In the Crewe Hall and Ottley Hall grounds, hedge-trimming, weeding and watching were attended to regularly. The Sim's Park, Coonoor, continued to be as popular a resort as ever. It was kept in fair order. The cultivated portion of the Burliar experimental garden has been at least doubled since 1896, and it now looks fairly well. Rubber-yielding plants (*Hevea brasiliensis, Castilloa elastica, Ficus elastica and Sapium biglandulosum*) are doing well; and 50 plants of *Kickxia Africana* were planted in December 1899. During the year considerable attention was paid to the ceara rubber-tree and its products. Its tuber yields excellent starch. Cultivated in hot dry districts it would be a valuable "famine food." Its wood has also capabilities, and might be used in paper-making and in carpentry. Some instructive tapping experiments were carried out on a few trees at Burliar, on 100 trees at Gadsbrook in the Wynaad, and on 123 trees at Kallar. The Gudalur garden was given up on the 8th March 1900. 676 packets of imported vegetable seeds, 122 packets of country vegetable seeds, and 352 packets of flower seeds, worth in all Rs. 2,217, were distributed to 32 regimental gardens in the Madras Command.

Library. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 5 only, as only one book was added by purchase. The allotment under this head was Rs. 300.

In the budget, receipts and charges were estimated at Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 27,267, respectively, but the actual figures were Rs. 4,421 and Rs. 26,214, respectively. After deducting the receipts, the net expenditure on the several gardens was Rs. 21,793. Financial.

The two plots in front of the Nilgiri Collector's office were put in order and laid down in grass at a cost of Rs. 250. The work of renovating St. Thomas' cemetery was begun. Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1899–1900.)

The season during the year was abnormal. Both the south-west and north-east monsoons failed. The rainfall in all the estates was considerably below the average. The total for the year at Nedivattam was the smallest ever recorded there—52·83 inches against 99·23, the average for the preceding twenty years. Season and rainfall.

The receipts were Rs. 1,56,471, the largest total reached since 1882. This is due to the fact that quinine is now supplied by the department to all provinces except Bengal, Punjab and Assam. The expenditure was Rs. 1,76,176. Rs. 59,084 were spent on head office and plantations, and Rs. 1,17,093 on purchase of bark, cost of machinery, and charges for the manufacture and distribution of quinine and febrifuge. The net result of the year's working was an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 19,705, but the increase in the value of stocks of quinine and febrifuge was Rs. 70,866. The balance sheet for the year showed a profit of Rs. 50,823. Financial.

The Dodabetta estate continues to look well. With the exception of a few patches, where the soil is inferior, the older trees look healthy and vigorous, and the new plantings of 1897 and 1898 have made good growth. The seedlings raised from seed from estate trees, and planted in new land, have come on quite as well as those raised from Jamaica seed. The expenditure on this estate during the year was Rs. 15,212, or Rs. 47–1–8 per acre; and the yield of bark was 80,218 lb., which therefore cost 3 annas per lb. The Nedivattam estate suffered more from the drought than Dodabetta, but the amount of actual damage done was not large. The estate was weeded as usual, and was well dug before the dry weather. The expenditure on this estate during the year was Rs. 14,190, or Rs. 45 per acre; and the crop of bark was 33,488 lb., which therefore cost annas 6 pies 10 per lb. The older portion of the Hooker estate cannot be said to be in a satisfactory condition. It was found necessary during the year to coppice a number of sickly and dying trees. The trees on the land bearing its first crop of cinchona are looking well, and their growth, on the whole, is very good; but the second planting on old land has never been satisfactory. The total expenditure on the old Hooker estate during the year was Rs. 4,927, or Rs. 25–7–3 per acre, and the cost of the bark harvested was annas 3 per lb. The plants in the No. 1 extension have come on very well. The No. 2 extension of 80 acres was planted during the year; the plants have come on well, and promise to do as well as, if not better than, those on the No. 1 extension. The felling and nurseries for the No. 3 extension were commenced. Permanent plantation.

Cinchona bark was purchased from private growers to the extent of 207,258 lb. at a cost of Rs. 67,070; or at a cost of annas 5 pies 2 per lb., against annas 3 pies 3 in the previous year. The increased cost was due to the rise in the price of bark in the London market. The total quantity of bark harvested during the year from the three estates was 140,279 lb., or 38,972 lb. more than in the previous year. The stock at the beginning of the year was 286,579 lb., the quantity harvested, bought, and obtained from Bikkati was 364,090 lb., or in all 650,669 lb.; of this, 344,847 lb. were used in the factory—in the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge—and sold to medical institutions, leaving 305,822 lb. in stock at the close of the year. During the year 10,188 lb. of sulphate of quinine were manufactured, and at the beginning of the year there were 11,591$\frac{1}{8}$ lb. in stock, making in all 21,779$\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Of this quantity, 7,378$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. were issued, which exceeds the issue of any previous year. The cause of the increase over last year is that already assigned for increased receipts. The stock of quinine at the close of the year was 14,400$\frac{7}{8}$ lb. The Crop.

quantity of febrifuge manufactured was 4,615 lb., the balance at the beginning of the year was 11,274½ lb., or 15,889½ lb. in all. Of this quantity, 2,676½ lb. were issued, and the stock in hand at the close of the year was 13,213 lb.

Factory.

The cost of each pound of alkaloid was Rs. 9–8–3, against Rs. 7–11–7 in the previous year; the increase was chiefly due to the rise in the price of bark. Deducting the cost of the raw material, the cost of manufacture and distribution was Rs. 2–7–2, against Rs. 2–4–6 in the preceding year. Since, however, febrifuge is a bye-product in the manufacture of quinine from crown bark, it may be considered that each pound of quinine cost Rs. 12–11–2, and each pound of febrifuge Rs. 2–7–10; against Rs. 9–9–6 and Rs. 4–7–5, respectively, in the previous year. The crown and hybrid barks averaged 3·19 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, and 1·11 per cent. of febrifuge, against 3·37 per cent. and 1·01 per cent. in the previous year; and the red barks averaged 4·19 per cent., against 3·94 per cent. The percentage of total alkaloids from all barks worked up was 4·299 per cent., against 4·297 in the previous year.

Sale of quinine.

650 hospitals and dispensaries were supplied direct with quinine, against 396 in the previous year. The number of 5-grain powders issued rose from 1,018,532 in 1898–99 to 1,127,785.

FORESTS.

(1st July 1899 to 30th June 1900.)

General.

In Ganjám and Vizagapatam, the revenue from the usufruct of toddy-yielding trees was insignificant. The system of fixed fees has become popular in Kistna. In Gódávari, Rs. 4,727 were realized during the year. In Bellary and Anantapur, Rs. 17,286 and Rs. 13,603 were realized, showing increases of Rs. 689 and Rs. 3,485, over the results of the previous year. In Salem and Trichinopoly, the system is reported not to be more profitable than the old one. In Madura and Coimbatore, no one came forward to bid for the trees in public auction, or to take them on fixed fees. Rules for the management of forest and waste lands in the Jeypore estate in Vizagapatam, and of the Wenlock Downs reserve in the Nilgiris as a pasture and recreation ground, were sanctioned and published during the year. Draft rules for the management of the Nilambur leased forests were also submitted to Government. The rules for the Saptur estate in Madura were brought into force during the year; and protection was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. In Vizagapatam, the proprietors of private forest lands are reported to value highly the security given to them under the timber transit rules in the matter of the transport of their produce to the market. The transit rules for Kistna, sanctioned at the close of the previous year, were introduced in the district during the year; and special tanna stations were established. In South Coimbatore, the rules were worked without hardship. In Gódávari, Kurnool and Cuddapah the rules worked fairly well, and no complaints were received. The privileges allowed by the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act were generally taken advantage of by the public. Revised lists of trees, which the villagers are prohibited from felling on unreserved lands, were approved and sanctioned during the year. Of the 3 blocks advertised for sale in 1898–99 in South Coimbatore, 2 were sold for the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre. The other block was sold at Rs. 9–8–0 per acre, but the sale had to be cancelled. The total number of coffee estates sold up to the end of March 1900 was 20, covering an extent of 18,494 acres; and the rent and cesses due on them were collected. In Salem 2 lease deeds were issued during the year for 2 blocks of 74 and 110 acres, respectively, which had been granted in previous years, and the total number of lease deeds issued was 29; the aggregate area covered by the leases was 3,389 acres, and the annual demand Rs. 2,946. 4 stipendiary students and 1 Ranger were sent to Dehra Dun from the Central circle; 4 Deputy Rangers and 2 stipendiary students from the Northern circle; and 1 Deputy Ranger and a stipendiary from the Southern circle. 3 Deputy Rangers sent to the school in 1898 returned with Ranger's certificates—2 to the Northern circle, and 1 to the Central circle. 1

Deputy Ranger was dismissed, and 2 reduced. 3 foresters were dismissed, and 3 suspended. Several forest guards and watchers were suspended, fined or dismissed. Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari maintained their reputation for unhealthiness. In the Southern circle, South Coimbatore and South Malabar, and in the Central circle, Cuddapah, Nellore and Salem were unhealthy. 25 elephants were captured, and 3 born; 9 died and 2 were sold. The total number of elephants rose from 53 to 70. 28 mica mines were working in Nellore. The royalty deposited rose from Rs. 22,617 to Rs. 49,168. Rs. 466 were collected as seigniorage on graphite in Ganjám.

Areas and boundaries.

The changes in the area of State forests that took place in the three circles and in the Presidency as a whole, during the year, are shown below:—

Classes and areas of forests.	Area on 1st July 1899.	Added during the year 1899-1900.	Excluded during the year 1899-1900.	Net increase or decrease.	Area on 30th June 1900.
Northern circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests	5,151	* 11 † 400	* 1 ...	+ 410	5,561
Reserved lands	1,859	* 12 § 16	* 2 ‡ 29 ‖ 39 ¶ 400	− 442	1,417
Total ...	7,010	439	471	− 32	6,978
Central circle.					
Reserved forests	6,042	* 2 † 248	* 3 ‡ 1	+ 246	6,288
Reserved lands	1,043	*... § 105	* 25 ‡ 7 ‖ 4 ¶ 248	− 179	864
Total ...	7,085	355	288	+ 67	7,152
Southern circle.					
Reserved forests	3,695	*... † 322	*... ‡ 4	+ 318	4,013
Reserved lands	1,804	* 26 § 16	*... ‡ 12 ‖ 6 ¶ 322	− 298	1,506
Total ...	5,499	364	344	+ 20	5,519
Total.					
Reserved forests	14,888	* 13 † 970	* 4 ‡ 5	+ 974	15,862
Reserved lands	4,706	* 38 § 137	* 27 ‡ 48 ‖ 49 ¶ 970	− 919	3,787
Grand Total	19,594	1,158	1,103	+ 55	19,649

* Rectification of area. † Transferred from reserved lands. ‡ Disafforested or unreserved.
§ Newly-constituted reserved lands. ‖ Excluded at settlement. ¶ Transferred to reserved forests.

The net addition to the area under the Forest Act was only 55 square miles, against 341 square miles in 1898–99. The area available is now more or less limited, selection and reservation in several districts being practically complete. 137 square miles were newly-constituted reserved lands; while the increases due to rectification, by more correct computation, of the areas of reserved forests and reserved lands, were 9 and 11 square miles, respectively. Besides the 5 square miles of reserved forests disafforested after obtaining the sanction of the Government of India, 97 square miles were cut off at settlement or removed from the

category of reserved land, to provide for extension of cultivation and for the exercise of communal privileges. The largest addition to the area of reserved lands was in Nellore, where 49 square miles were newly notified under section 4 of the Forest Act. Salem ranked next with 33 square miles, followed by Cuddapah and North Coimbatore with 23 and 13 square miles, respectively. 7 square miles in Salem, notified as reserved in previous years, were again made unreserved land by the Collector during the year. It is still unknown whether the survey of enclosures, erroneously included in the reserves mapped by the survey of India party in that district, is yet complete. There was a net addition of 974 square miles to the area of reserved forests, against 1,113 square miles in the preceding year. The largest addition was in South Canara (213 square miles). In Cuddapah, which came next, 173 square miles were notified. Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Ganjám and Kurnool ranked next with 79, 78, 73 and 71 square miles, respectively. There were also considerable additions in Kistna, North Coimbatore, Bellary, the Nilgiris and Madura. Notifications under section 16 of the Forest Act in respect of 34 blocks, containing 114 square miles, were published during the year; these, however, took effect only after its close. The forest area of each district, and the percentage which it bears to the district area and to unoccupied lands, are shown below. The percentage of the area reserved has risen slightly for the presidency from 37·87 to 38·13. The rise was partly due to the adoption of more correct district areas (showing a decrease of 213 square miles) :—

Districts.	Reserved forests and reserved lands.			Percentage of reserves to district areas including zamíndári and whole inám villages.	Percentage of reserves to area not occupied.
	Reserved forests under Act V of 1882.	Reserved lands.	Total of reserves.		
Northern circle.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		
Ganjám	488	51	539	12·14	14·09
Vizagapatam ...	221	133	354	25·68	31·83
Gódávari	944	7	951	23·91	39·41
Kistna	803	325	1,128	20·08	48·32
Kurnool	2,075	806	2,881	42·51	60·92
Bellary	523	92	615	13·25	31·83
Anantapur	507	3	510	10·81	18·95
Total ...	5,561	1,417	6,978	22·12	33·66
Central circle.					
Cuddapah	2,028	423	2,451	32·39	45·01
Nellore	667	88	755	18·53	32·91
Chingleput	210	4	214	10·43	21·06
North Arcot ...	1,183	51	1,234	31·56	48·39
South Arcot ...	685	24	709	14·93	30·53
Salem	1,257	196	1,453	26·95	44·99
Trichinopoly ...	240	78	318	11·84	31·05
Tanjore	18	...	18	0·72	2·55
Total ...	6,288	864	7,152	21·73	36·48
Southern circle.					
South Canara ...	497	596	1,093	28·14	34·42
Malabar	349	251	600	10·78	15·17
The Nilgiris	389	100	489	51·09	75·23
Coimbatore	1,763	534	2,297	32·00	69·58
Madura	597	14	611	18·82	39·29
Tinnevelly	418	11	429	12·02	33·80
Total ...	4,013	1,506	5,519	22·62	39·69
Grand Total ...	15,862	3,787	19,649	22·11	38·13

The progress of forest settlement is shown below :— Forest settlement.

Circle.	Area of reserved lands.					Area brought under Chapter II of the Madras Forest Act.				
	On 1st July 1899.	Added during 1899-1900.	Total.	Excluded during the year mainly by reason of constitution as reserved forests.	Balance at the end of the year.	Area notified under section 4, not constituted as reserved forests on 1st July 1899.	Added during 1899-1900.	Total.	Constituted reserved forests during 1899-1900, or otherwise disposed of.	Balance notified under section 4, but not constituted reserved forests on 1st July 1900.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern	1,859	28	1,887	470	1,417	986	74 * + 3	1,063	400 † 5 ‡ 39	619
Central	1,043	105	1,148	284	864	910	'148 * —15	1,043	248 † 3 ‡ 4	788
Southern	1,804	42	1,846	340	1,506	1,252	21 * +26	1,299	322 † 18 ‡ 6	953
Total ...	4,706	175	4,881	1,094	3,787	3,148	243 * +14	3,405	970 † 26 ‡ 49	2,360

* Rectification of area. † Initial notifications cancelled. ‡ Excluded at settlement.

1,635 miles of preliminary, and 1,859 miles of permanent, demarcation were completed during the year; at an average cost of Rs. 3–5–7 and Rs. 11–14–9 per mile, respectively. 5,134 miles of old line were cleared, at a cost of Rs. 18,516. Demarcation.

The operations of the combined parties Nos. 9 and 19, Survey of India, were confined to the 4 districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Coimbatore and South Canara. The year's work is shown below :— Surveys and working plans.

Districts.	Triangulation.	Traversing.	Topography.	
			Total.	Reserved forests.
	SQ. MLS.	L. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Kurnool	...	8	413	...
Cuddapah	630	180	384	...
North Coimbatore	407	30	727	...
South Canara	392	94	...	...
Total ...	1,429	312	1,524	*...
Total of the previous year ...	950	723	1,350	986

* Information for 1899–1900 not furnished.

The number of miles traversed during the year was considerably less than that in the preceding year, but the fall under this head was counter-balanced by the larger amount of work done under triangulation and topography. The triangulation required for North Coimbatore was completed, and the traversing and topography are expected to be finished within the current year. The fair mapping of the season's topography consisted of 60 sheets; of which 38 have been kept back from publication, pending the correction of errors and omissions pointed out by the District Forest-officers of Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Coimbatore, when they visited the survey office at Bangalore during the recess in July. The actual expenditure for the survey year, inclusive of the cost of instruments, was

Rs. 1,07,632, against Rs. 1,00,510 in the previous year. The total cost adjusted by the Accountant-General, after deduction of the Government of India contribution, was Rs. 69,013 for the forest year; against Rs. 67,982 in 1898–99. The cost per square mile of topography fell slightly, from Rs. 74 during the previous year to Rs. 71 during the year under report; and this decrease is explained by the increase in the outturn. Turning to departmental surveys, 353 miles of boundary in Gódávari, and 145 miles in Kistna, were surveyed during the year. Besides, 14 maps were prepared in the former district, and in the latter district the boundaries of the settled reserves in the Vinukonda range were rectified. A road from Thettu to Horselykonda was surveyed by the Range officer, Madanapalle, in Cuddapah; while the survey of 10 reserves was completed, with a view to the preparation of working-plans, by another Range officer in Chingleput. In North Arcot, two reserves of 26 square miles were surveyed by the Madras Survey department, and 39 coupes of 11 square miles in area by the temporary surveyor. In Salem an outline survey of 5 square miles of coupes was made. A sub-surveyor, from the Survey of India party, was deputed in May last to take up the survey of the areas leased out for coffee cultivation on the Anamalais; and two blocks, of 1,000 acres each, were surveyed. In Madura, the surveyor continued surveying the plots leased out for cardamom cultivation. Final maps for 9,700 square miles of reserved forests were ready, at the close of the year. Working-plans for 219 square miles were sanctioned by the Board, and plans for 768 square miles were under preparation.

Forest offences.

The following statement compares the statistics relating to forest offences for the years 1898–99 and 1899–1900:—

Circle.	Year.	Number of cases pending at commencement of the year.	New cases of the year.					Total cases.	Cases pending at close of the year.
			Injury by fire.	Unauthorised felling, &c.	Illicit grazing.	Other offences.	Total new cases.		
Northern ...	1898-99 ...	665	35	2,580	1,793	320	4,728	5,393	629
	1899-1900 ...	629	27	2,728	1,891	301	4,947	5,576	602
	Difference ...	– 36	– 8	+ 148	+ 98	– 19	+ 219	+ 183	– 27
Central ...	1898-99 ...	1,078	17	4,879	5,264	401	10,561	11,639	1,305
	1899-1900 ...	1,301	87	6,241	5,615	443	12,386	13,687	1,853
	Difference ...	+ 223	+ 70	+ 1,362	+ 351	+ 42	+ 1,825	+ 2,048	+ 548
Southern ...	1898-99 ...	457	92	1,613	1,107	194	3,006	3,463	430
	1899-1900 ...	430	209	1,846	841	221	* 3,117	3,547	450
	Difference ...	– 27	+ 117	+ 233	– 266	+ 27	+ 111	+ 84	+ 20
Presidency ...	1898-99 ...	2,200	144	9,072	8,164	915	18,295	20,495	2,364
	1899-1900 ...	2,360	323	10,815	8,347	965	20,450	22,810	2,905
	Difference ...	+ 160	+ 179	+ 1,743	+ 183	+ 50	+ 2,155	+ 2,315	+ 541

* Excludes petty offences in South Canara.

The total number of new cases reported during the year increased by 11·7 per cent. for the Presidency and the increase was spread over all heads of offences. The largest increase (17·2 per cent.) was again in the Central circle. In the Northern and Southern circles there were increases of 4·6 and 3·6 per cent., respectively. There were increases under 'unauthorised felling' in all the circles; and 'under injury by fire' in all but the Northern, where there was a decrease. Under 'illicit grazing' there was a decrease of 24 per cent. in the Southern circle, and small increases elsewhere. Other offences increased everywhere except in the Northern circle, where they decreased.

The figures relating to fire protection during the year are compared below with those for 1898–99 :— Protection from fire.

Circles.	During 1898-99.			During 1899–1900.		
	Area attempted in square miles.	Percentage of area attempted which escaped fire.	Average cost per square mile.	Area attempted in square miles.	Percentage of area attempted which escaped fire.	Average cost per square mile.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Northern	963	95·1	10 10 9	953	93·8	9 6 2
Central	2,416	98·9	5 3 8	2,446	96·9	5 15 9
Southern	1,747	93·6	6 10 4	1,737	91·4	7 3 5
Total ...	5,126	96·3	6 11 9	5,136	94·5	7 0 6

There were increases of 10 square miles in the area which it was attempted to protect, and of Rs. 1,582 in charges, which rose to Rs. 36,114. The percentages of areas burnt to those which it was attempted to protect were 6·2 in the Northern, 3·1 in the Central and 8·6 in the Southern circle, respectively; against 4·9, 1·1 and 6·4 in 1898–99.

As the rainfall was deficient, the free cutting and removal of grass were permitted throughout the Northern circle; except in Ganjám and Vizagapatam; and in Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem in the Central circle. Besides, all the forests, except the specially fire-protected blocks, were thrown open to free grazing from February in Cuddapah and from April in Kurnool; as were also some areas in Kistna and Nellore. The total area of reserved forests and reserved lands rose from 19,514 to 19,649 square miles. Of this, 1,396 square miles were closed to all animals throughout the year, and 554 for part of the year,; against 1,824 and 132 square miles, respectively, in 1898–99. The revenue from grazing rose from Rs. 4,34,043 to Rs. 4,89,765. The increase was common to all circles. Grazing.

Natural reproduction was, to some extent, checked by the drought; both directly, and in consequence of the excessive strain on some forests for fodder and grazing. Reproduction of sâl in Ganjám continued to be excellent. Flowering and seeding of other timber species was also good. Reproduction from the preceding year's seeding of *Bambusa arundinacea* was luxuriant. In Vizagapatam, *Terminalia belirica* on the Gudem hills, and the teak planted in Garugapalli tope, seeded profusely, and the seedlings were healthy. The flowering of sâl in Palkonda was scanty, and reproduction from seed was not good. Bamboo growth in Palkonda was poor. The unfavourable season interfered with natural reproduction in Gódávari and Kistna. In the latter district, the coppice growth in the felled coupes of the Guntúr Babúl working circle was excellent, while reproduction from seed was not satisfactory. Of the valuable species, *Chloroxylon swietenia* withstood the drought. In Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, the year was unfavourable to natural reproduction. The regrowth was, however, fair in the areas under special protection and closed to grazing. In the Ramandrug range, Bellary district, there was a fair growth of *Tectona grandis*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Sandal* and *Anogeissus latifolia*. Seedlings of *Hardwickia* were noticeable in parts of the Malapanagudi block in Bellary, and of Kottakota in Anantapur. In Cuddapah, the year was a bad one for reproduction, both from seed and coppice. Regeneration from seed and coppice was satisfactory in Nellore. In Chingleput, reproduction from coppice continued to be satisfactory, while that from seed was particularly good in specially-protected areas. Seedlings of *Azadirachta Indica*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Melia Indica*, *Engenia Jambolona* and bamboos were most noticeable. In North Arcot, reproduction was generally poor, except in areas specially protected and closed to grazing. In South Arcot, the growth of seedlings of all sorts was encouraging. In Salem, reproduction from coppice in coupes Natural reproduction.

continued to be satisfactory. Seedlings of satinwood, in many of the coupes recently felled at the foot of the Shevaroy hills, were also full of promise. Reproduction from sandalwood seeds in the same coupes was however wanting. In Trichinopoly, regeneration from seed and coppice continued to be good; the chief species being *Inga dulcis*, *Acacia arabica*, *Cassia florida*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Mimusops hexandra*, *Albizzia amara* and *Acacia planifrons*. *Memecylon edule* (Casan) coppiced extremely well in the felled coupes of the Udayárpálaiyam range. The dry sandy nature of the soil in Tanjore was not favourable to natural reproduction from seed. In South Canara, the coppice growth in coupes worked for the supply of firewood in Coondapoor was excellent. Reproduction from seed was poor. In South Malabar, the coppice growth in Walayar was good; and a fair number of seedlings of *Lagerstræmia*, *Xylia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium* and *Hopea* were found in the Chenat nair reserve. In the natural forests of the Nilambur range, there was a fine show of seedlings of *Xylia*. The growth of seedlings of *Terminalia paniculata*, *Lagerstræmia*, *Tectona grandis* and *Terminalia tomentosa* in the Karimpoya and Nettekutti reserves of the Amarampalam range was excellent. In the Nilgiris, coppice growth in the blue-gum plantations was good. In the Sigur range, regeneration of sandalwood was fair; while in the Mudumalai range seedlings of valuable species, such as teak, vengai and blackwood, were promising in areas under special protection and closed to grazing. There was an excellent growth of seedlings of *Terminalia chebula* in Kollegal and Satyamangalam ranges in North Coimbatore division, and a fair growth of vengalí in parts. A heavy seeding of *Shorea laccifera* and satinwood took place near Gairmalam in May. In South Coimbatore, the coppice growth in the Aiyarangal coupes was excellent. Regeneration from seed on the outer slopes of the Anamalais, and in the felling compartments of the leased forest, was remarkable. In the ever-green forests of Madura, reproduction was excellent. *Albizzia amara* continued to coppice well. Regeneration from seed in the deciduous forests containing timber was poor. In Tinnevelly, coppice growth was fair in the coupes, and there was a fair sprinkling of seedlings from standards. Teak, vengai and *Anogeissus* grew well from seed. The growth of *Hopea* and *Mesua* in the ever-green forests was good.

Communications and buildings.

The subjoined statement compares the outlay on communications and buildings during the year with that in 1898–99:—

	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	RS.	RS.
Roads and bridges	38,614	33,229
Buildings	49,409	43,931
Other works	5,376	9,148

Compared with the figures of the previous year, there were decreases in the expenditure under "roads and bridges" and in that under "buildings"; and an increase under "other works." In the Northern circle Rs. 12,635 were spent on "roads and bridges", chiefly in Gódávari and Kurnool. In the Central circle Rs. 5,232 were spent on roads. About 50 per cent. of this was spent on roads in North Arcot. In the Southern circle the expenditure on roads was Rs. 15,362; and the bulk of this amount was spent in repairs, chiefly in North and South Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. Under "buildings" the most important works undertaken during the year in the Northern circle were the construction of a rest-house at Chulakanchalli in Bellary, and the completion of another at Roilapalli in Anantapur. A large sum was spent on repairs to rest-houses in Kurnool. In the Central circle a few rest-houses were constructed, and some others were in course of construction. Over Rs. 1,000 were spent in Cuddapah in repairing the bungalows and other buildings. In the Southern circle, the chief works were the construction of (i) a new District Forest office at Nilambúr in South Malabar; and (ii) a portion of a godown at Satyamangalam in North Coimbatore, at a cost of Rs. 3,764. A sum of Rs. 1,794 was spent on the former work.

The subjoined abstract compares the total amount of timber and other produce collected during the year with the figures for 1898–99 :— Yield and working.

—	Timber (in cubic feet) including sandalwood (at 40 cubic feet a ton).		Fuel in cubic feet—(at 40 cubic feet a ton).		Bamboos (in numbers).		Minor produce (gross value in rupees).*	
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Government agency ...	662,916	567,324	2,889,534	3,210,384	397,177	384,925	41,649	49,365
By purchasers (including confiscations)	1,958,096	2,274,117	10,229,486	11,115,841	25,535,500	27,306,029	9,02,537	10,07,674
By free grants	54,058	58,380	3,183	9,188	126,970	166,515	2,334	3,063
By right-holders	1,423	1,773	257,523	257,574	21,370	21,289	40,304	40,061
Total ...	2,676,493	2,901,594	13,379,726	14,592,987	26,081,017	27,878,758	9,86,824	11,00,163
Increase or decrease in 1899–1900 as compared with 1898–99	...	+ 225,101	...	+1,213,261	...	+1,797,741	...	+1,13,339
Percentage of increase or decrease over the previous year	...	+ 8·4	...	+ 9·0	...	+ 6·9	...	+ 11·5

* Includes value of grass cut and grazing fees.

There was a decrease in the quantity of produce collected departmentally, except under fuel and minor produce. The realisations from sales of such produce rose from Rs. 4,49,647 to Rs. 5,01,594. Timber yielded Rs. 1,71,832, fuel Rs. 2,44,200, bamboos Rs. 7,929, sandalwood Rs. 28,382, and minor produce Rs. 49,251. The subjoined abstract compares the quantity and value of timber and other produce removed by the purchasers during the year with the figures for 1898–99 :—

—	During 1898–99.			During 1899–1900.		
	Quantity.	Amount of sales.	Average.	Quantity.	Amount of sales.	Average.
Northern circle.	TONS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Timber ... ... C. ft.	1,109,119	1,15,757	0 1 8	1,313,516	1,39,361	0 1 8
Firewood ... ... „	2,683,229	59,575	0 0 4	2,698,974	51,864	0 0 4
Bamboos ... ... No.	14,223,975	67,983	0 0 1	15,273,688	74,206	0 0 1
Grass and grazing	...	1,43,594	...	...	1,79,051	...
Minor produce	...	1,67,455	...	...	2,33,283	...
Total ...	...	5,54,364	...	...	6,77,765	...
Central circle.						
Timber ... ... C. ft.	510,865	59,030	0 1 10	516,559	62,039	0 1 11
Firewood ... ... „	3,058,873	1,07,643	0 0 7	3,759,016	1,49,479	0 0 8
Bamboos ... ... No.	7,291,137	44,050	0 0 1	8,615,324	80,160	0 0 2
Grass and grazing	...	2,08,171	...	...	2,24,962	...
Minor produce	...	2,12,071	...	...	1,94,713	...
Total ...	...	6,30,965	...	...	7,11,353	...
Southern circle.						
Timber ... ... C. ft.	275,561	31,215	0 1 10	371,983	54,575	0 2 4
Firewood ... ... „	4,381,191	1,12,586	0 0 5	4,621,740	1,05,508	0 0 4
Bamboos ... ... No.	3,978,543	18,728	0 0 1	3,367,484	20,247	0 0 1
Grass and grazing	...	82,402	...	...	86,266	...
Minor produce	...	88,054	...	...	89,108	...
Total ...	...	3,32,985	...	...	3,55,704	...
Presidency Total. Timber ... C. ft.	1,895,545	2,06,002	0 1 9	2,202,058	2,55,975	0 1 10
Presidency Total. Firewood ... „	10,123,293	2,79,804	0 0 5	11,079,730	3,06,851	0 0 5
Presidency Total. Bamboos ... No.	25,493,655	1,30,761	0 0 1	27,256,496	1,74,613	0 0 1
Presidency Total. Grass and grazing ...	...	4,34,167	...	...	4,90,279	...
Presidency Total. Minor produce ...	...	4,67,580	...	...	5,17,104	...
Grand Total of Sales ...	...	15,18,314	...	...	17,44,822	...

Financial.

The subjoined statement compares by circles the revenue and expenditure of the year with those of 1898–99 :—

Forest year.	Circle.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net results.
			A. "Conservancy and works."	B. "Establishments."	Total.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1898–99	Northern	6,14,046	1,98,750	2,59,525	4,58,275	+ 1,55,771
	Central	8,73,772	2,48,912	2,81,023	5,29,935	+ 3,43,837
	Southern	5,87,436	3,20,139	2,83,800	6,03,939	− 16,503
	Total	20,75,254	7,67,801	8,24,348	15,92,149	+ 4,83,105
1899–1900	Northern	7,13,954	2,29,397	2,65,661	4,95,058	+ 2,18,896
	Central	9,63,093	2,85,449	2,94,553	5,80,002	+ 3,83,091
	Southern	6,36,460	3,17,555	2,95,581	6,13,136	+ 23,324
	Total	23,13,507	8,32,401	8,55,795	16,88,196	+ 6,25,311

The total receipts and expenditure exceeded those of 1898–99 by Rs. 2,38,253 and Rs. 96,047, respectively. There was an increase of Rs. 64,600 in expenditure under conservancy and works. The increase of Rs. 31,447 under establishment was due to the employment of additional Extra Assistant Conservators; to promotions amongst Rangers and Deputy Rangers; and to the augmentation of the subordinate staff. Salem contributed over 26 per cent. and Nellore, Kistna, North Arcot and Bellary 13, 11, 11, and 10 per cent. of the net surplus.

TRADE. (1899–1900.)

Total Trade.

Excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in 1899–1900 was 29 crores and 19¼ lakhs, against 28 crores and 10¾ lakhs in the preceding year—an increase of 1 crore and 8½ lakhs. The figures for the last 24 years, including the famine period of 1876–78, are given below :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876–77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877–78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878–79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879–80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880–81	10,70,66,233	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881–82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882–83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876
1883–84	13,26,11,353	8,75,15,274	22,01,26,627
1884–85	13,03,37,106	9,14,16,146	22,17,53,252
1885–86	12,50,78,935	8,84,44,996	21,35,23,931
1886–87	13,28,82,602	9,73,49,048	23,02,31,650
1887–88	14,17,80,929	9,78,85,102	23,96,66,031
1888–89	15,02,01,892	10,12,73,968	25,14,75,860
1889–90	16,11,92,908	11,04,57,422	27,16,50,330
1890–91	15,64,96,304	11,97,12,235	27,62,08,539
1891–92	15,30,09,782	12,65,35,999	27,95,45,781
1892–93	16,43,37,726	12,01,55,427	28,44,93,153
1893–94	16,71,09,331	12,58,21,786	29,29,31,117
1894–95	18,10,21,483	12,84,40,648	30,94,62,131
1895–96	18,57,24,634	12,46,76,631	31,04,01,265
1896–97	17,09,55,763	11,28,92,416	28,38,48,179
1897–98	16,48,10,471	12,41,33,456	28,89,43,927
1898–99	16,33,73,642	11,76,99,997	28,10,73,639
1899–1900	17,49,13,755	11,70,20,393	29,19,34,148

Compared with the previous year, the exports increased by 1 crore and 15¼ lakhs, and the imports decreased by 6¾ lakhs. The following statement shows the trade for the last three years (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There was an increase of over 1 crore and 13 lakhs under the first head, of over 30 lakhs under the second, and of nearly 12½ lakhs

under the third; and a decrease of over 47 lakhs under the fourth head, leaving a net increase of 1 crore and $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports	11,41,27,684	61·63	11,17,88,985	58·51	11,99,66,320	60·21
Imports	6,39,48,532		5,26,72,909		5,58,08,833	
Total	17,80,76,216	...	16,44,61,894	...	17,57,75,153	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports	2,81,13,134	24·17	2,93,16,489	26·73	3,38,12,851	26·76
Imports	4,17,13,499		4,58,02,301		4,43,18,125	
Total	6,98,26,633	...	7,51,18,790	...	7,81,30,976	...
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports	46,05,815	1·84	41,30,187	1·76	55,69,355	2·13
Imports	7,16,477		8,29,279		6,34,699	
Total	53,22,292	...	49,59,466	...	62,04,054	...
Total. Exports	14,68,46,633	87·64	14,52,35,661	87·00	15,93,48,526	89·10
Imports	10,63,78,508		9,93,04,489		10,07,61,657	
Total, External trade	25,32,25,141	...	24,45,40,150	...	26,01,10,183	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Exports	1,79,63,838	12·36	1,81,37,981	13·00	1,55,65,229	10·90
Imports	1,77,54,948		1,83,95,508		1,62,58,736	
Total	3,57,18,786	...	3,65,33,489	...	3,18,23,965	...
Grand Total. Exports	16,48,10,471	...	16,33,73,642	...	17,49,13,755	...
Imports	12,41,33,456		11,76,99,997		11,70,20,393	
Total	28,89,43,927	100	28,10,73,639	100	29,19,34,148	100

Total External Trade—Exports.

The total value of the external trade was Rs. 26,01,10,183, of which Rs. 15,93,48,526 represented exports, and Rs. 10,07,61,657 imports. The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Articles.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs.		Rs.		
1. Hides and skins ... ... Cwt.	272,028	2,69,92,067	293,746	2,96,34,897	18·75	18·75
2. Coffee ... ... „	272,053	1,76,06,480	285,689	1,49,99,266	12·23	9·49
3. Grain and pulse. Rice ... ... „	1,611,857	78,94,631	2,016,333	93,71,615	6·45	9·46
Paddy ... „	457,327	11,57,768	454,058	10,51,716		
Other grains „	66,875	2,50,248	1,011,649	45,31,555		
4. Cotton, raw ... ... „	677,122	1,42,73,375	719,890	1,49,23,825	9·92	9·44
5. Oils (exclusive of dregs of gingelly oil) ... ... Gals.	6,452,014	75,18,473	7,831,072	91,97,456	5·22	5·81
6. Spices ... ... lb.	38,610,100	81,18,413	40,845,708	88,08,942	5·64	5·57
7. Indigo ... ... Cwt.	42,760	93,42,661	39,853	87,56,048	6·49	5·54
8. Cotton piece-goods ... Yds.	29,285,750	75,67,762	30,756,233	81,08,144	5·27	5·13
9. Seeds ... ... Cwt.	1,080,035	62,45,888	1,064,496	61,91,870	4·34	3·92
10. Coir, yarn and rope ... „	641,982	52,78,049	712,723	60,20,771	3·67	3·81
11. Sugar ... ... „	487,048	34,65,795	712,018	45,74,811	2·41	2·89
12. Cocoanuts ... ... No.	80,005,074	21,86,185	53,525,730	13,25,930	2·67	2·49
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwt.	153,436	16,45,231	252,843	26,04,654		
13. Tobacco ... ... lb.	10,843,310	26,88,770	15,810,568	38,32,361	1·87	2·42
14. Tea ... ... „	4,062,005	28,21,079	4,538,614	34,22,957	1·96	2·17
15. Cotton twist and yarn ... „	6,299,243	22,54,139	4,895,736	17,63,449	1·57	1·11
16. Live animals ... ... No.	173,982	12,98,702	257,413	16,85,610	0·90	1·07
17. Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	13,81,462	...	16,10,328	0·96	1·02
18. All other articles ... ... „	...	1,39,35,094	...	1,56,70,258	9·68	9·91
Total, merchandise ...	...	14,39,22,272	...	15,80,86,463	100	100
Re-exports	...	13,13,389	...	12,62,063	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	14,52,35,661	...	15,93,48,526	...	...

Compared with 1898–99, the exports for the year increased, both in quantity and in value, under hides and skins, grain and pulse, raw cotton, oils, spices, cotton piece-goods, coir, yarn and rope, sugar, cocoanut kernel, tobacco, tea and live animals; and decreased in both under indigo, seeds, cocoanuts, and cotton twist and yarn. There was an increase in quantity and a decrease in value under coffee, and an increase in value under timber and wood.

Hides and skins.

The trade in hides and skins increased by 7·98 per cent. in quantity, and 9·80 per cent. in value. There was a large increase in the exports to the United States, that in raw skins alone having been 12,918 cwt. in quantity and over 10 lakhs in value. There is a great demand for raw skins in America, owing to the increasing popularity of "*chrome tannage.*" In the north cattle mortality was unusually high, owing to famine, and raw skins and hides were brought thence to Madras to be tanned and exported. Owing to the excellence of the method of tanning in Madras, hides and skins are often brought from distant places to be tanned there. The United Kingdom took 70·78 per cent., the United States 20·05 per cent., Bengal 5·38 per cent. and other countries 3·79 per cent. of the total quantity. Madras, from which 89·46 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped, was as usual the chief centre of this trade.

Coffee.

The trade in coffee increased by 13,636 cwt., or 5·01 per cent. in quantity, and decreased by Rs. 26,07,214, or 14·81 per cent. in value. This decrease in value was chiefly due to the heavy fall in price in foreign markets; but the partial failure of the crop in this Presidency no doubt led to some deterioration in quality, and therefore in price. The shipments, direct from the west coast, of coffee which might otherwise be exported *viâ* Madras still continue, owing to the lighter railway freight, and greater facilities for preparing coffee for shipment, which exist on that coast. The exports to the United Kingdom were 55·07 per cent., those to France 33·90 per cent., those to Ceylon 3·82 per cent. and those to other countries 7·21 of the total quantity. Coffee was chiefly exported, as usual, from Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Madras.

Rice and paddy.

The trade in rice and paddy increased by 401,207 cwt., or 19·39 per cent. in quantity, and by Rs. 13,70,932, or 15·14 per cent. in value. The increase was due to large exportation to Ceylon and Goa where prices were high, and to Bombay where there was a great demand on account of famine. 74·76 per cent. of the total quantity was exported to Ceylon, 9·28 per cent. to Goa, 6·64 per cent. to Bombay, 2·52 per cent. to Mauritius, 2·27 per cent. to the Cochin State and 4·53 to other countries.

Other grains.

The abnormal increase in the exports of other grains to Bombay was due to the severe famine there. The increase under the several items is shown below:—

	Exports.			
	1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Gram	31,468	1,18,628	155,041	5,87,709
Jowar and bajra ...	44	185	633,366	30,24,775
Pulse	31,496	1,13,486	108,601	4,73,227
Wheat	1,745	9,844	195	1,127
Wheat flour	52	507	78	560
Other sorts	2,070	7,598	114,368	4,44,157
Total ...	66,875	2,50,248	,011,649	45,31,555

Cotton, raw.

The exports of raw cotton increased in quantity by 42,763 cwt., or 6·31 per cent. There was an increase of 39¼ lakhs worth in the exports to Japan, which was partly counterbalanced by decreases, amounting in all to 32¾ lakhs, in the exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, China, Bengal, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy. These variations were due to the diversion of the exports to Japan. There was a short crop in this Presidency, and owing to a plentiful supply from America, the demand in Europe for Indian cotton was small. For the first half of the year the price of cotton was so low that most of the mills in

Southern India, not expecting a rise, did not lay in their usual stocks, which were thus available for export. The large demand from Japan, however, raised the price very considerably, and not only helped to bring out any stores of cotton that were held over for a rise in price, but diverted to Japan cotton that usually goes to Bombay. Japan took 68·46 per cent. of the total quantity, Belgium 7·98 per cent., the United Kingdom 5·77 per cent., France 5·21 per cent., Germany 3·42 per cent., Bengal 3·17 per cent., and other countries 5·99 per cent. The principal ports from which cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada.

Oils.

The total exports of oils were 7,831,072 gallons, valued at Rs. 91,97,456. The most important were cocoanut, ground-nut, gingelly and castor. The exports of cocoanut oil increased by 1,274,902 gallons in quantity, and by Rs. 15,16,437 in value. The increase was in the exports from Malabar, and was due to large supplies from the newly-established local mills, and to low prices in the local market. The principal increases were in the value of the exports to the following provinces and countries :—Bengal 5 lakhs, United Kingdom $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, Burma 2 lakhs, United States $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Cochin $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; there was a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the exports to Bombay. The exports of ground-nut oil were 715,692 gallons, valued at Rs. 9,79,690; against 518,554 gallons, valued at Rs. 7,34,391 in the previous year. The oil was, as usual, chiefly exported to Burma, which took 75 per cent. of the total quantity. There were increases of 197,138 gallons in quantity, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value, chiefly in the exports to Burma and Bengal, owing to good crops of the ground-nut seed in South Arcot. The exports of castor-oil were 355,634 gallons, valued at Rs. 3,71,358 ; against 451,824 gallons, valued at Rs. 4,87,016. The exports fell off owing to failure of crops. The decrease was chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom. The exports of gingelly oil were 314,505 gallons, valued at Rs. 4,20,777; against 333,629 gallons, valued at Rs. 4,53,038 in the previous year. The exports of essential oils were 10,029 gallons, valued at Rs. 2,20,676; against 8,261 gallons, valued at Rs. 1,71,375 in the previous year. The value of the exports of other oils was Rs. 46,409.

Spices.

The exports of spices were 40,845,708 lb., valued at Rs. 88,08,942—an increase of 2,235,608 lb. in quantity, and of Rs. 6,90,529 in value. There was an increase of Rs. 6,49,321 under pepper, due to a good crop and favourable prices in foreign markets. The decrease under ginger was due to smaller production. The exports of spices were distributed as follows :—

Countries or provinces.	Pepper.	Chillies.	Betel-nut.	Ginger.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	7,85,975	2,56,363	5,01,955	2,60,276	2,80,870	1,419	20,86,858	23·69
Bengal	17,52,716	1,61,357	8,019	1,500	1,61,134	...	20,84,726	23·67
United Kingdom ...	6,41,488	28,245	...	4,77,933	74,045	9,987	12,31,698	13·98
Germany	6,17,211	...	...	71,961	52,350	...	7,41,522	8·42
Ceylon	7,130	4,63,752	...	13,161	8,931	813	4,93,787	5·61
France	4,11,102	...	1,340	...	246	...	4,12,688	4·68
Italy	3,94,074	...	...	...	...	...	3,94.074	4·47
Kattiwar	7,927	3,854	3,50,008	200	1,211	...	3,63,200	4·12
Austria-Hungary	2,93,337	...	...	30,684	...	...	3,24,021	3·68
Other places	3,91,177	44,290	1,43,793	36,173	60,935	...	6,76,368	7·68
Total ...	53,02,137	9,57,861	10,05,115	8,91,888	6,39,722	12,219	88,08,942	100

Indigo.

The trade in indigo decreased by 2,907 cwt. or 6·80 per cent. in quantity, and by Rs. 5,86,613 or 6·28 per cent. in value. The decrease was due to the short crop.

Cotton piece-goods.

The decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the value of grey goods was chiefly in the exports to Bengal and Burma, and was due to the high price of cotton during the latter half of the year. There was an increase of 4 lakhs in the value of coloured goods which were exported to Ceylon, chiefly for the use of emigrants ; and of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in that of the exports to the Straits Settlements of goods made by the Madras mills (the Buckingham and Carnatic mills). The above increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the value of exports to Burma. Of the $15\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs worth of grey goods exported, nearly 8 lakhs worth were taken by Burma, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs

worth by Bengal and 3¼ lakhs worth by China. Of nearly 65 lakhs—the total value of coloured goods—the Straits Settlements paid nearly 29¾ lakhs, Ceylon 22¼ lakhs, Burma 7½ lakhs, Bengal 1½ lakhs, and Siam 1 lakh.

Seeds. There were large increases, of 140,616 cwt. in the quantity and Rs. 9,33,168 in the value, of the exports of ground-nuts; and decreases of 2¾ lakhs under gingelly, 6 lakhs under castor, and 1 lakh under other seeds. The trade in ground-nuts with France. which seemed to be gradually dying out during the last 3 years, suddenly revived, and rose from nearly Rs. 20,000 in 1898–99 to over 7 lakhs. This rise was attributable to the good crop in South Arcot, and the export was chiefly from Cuddalore. The decrease under gingelly and castor was due to an unfavourable season in the northern districts, whence these seeds are chiefly exported. Italy took 3 lakhs worth of the gingelly seed in 1898–99 and nothing in 1899–1900. The exports of castor seed to the United Kingdom were 6¾ lakhs in value, against 13¼ lakhs in the preceding year. The heading "other sorts" in the statement includes "seeds, essential," the exports of which were 9 lakhs in value.

Coir, yarn and rope. The exports under coir, yarn and rope increased by 70,741 cwt. and by Rs. 7,42,722 in value; owing to the larger supply from the interior of Travancore, and to a larger demand, chiefly from Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom. The exports were, as usual, chiefly from Malabar.

Sugar. There was a large increase of 15¼ lakhs in the exports of unrefined sugar to the United Kingdom, owing to higher prices ruling in London; and a decrease of 3 lakhs in the exports of the refined article to Bengal and Ceylon. It is worthy of note that in 1898–99 the increase was in refined, while in 1899–1900 it was in unrefined, sugar. In the former year the sugar-cane crop failed, but in the latter it was a fair one. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 74·18 per cent., Bengal 12·01 per cent., Ceylon 4·88 per cent., Bombay 3·41 per cent., Burma 2·71 per cent., other countries 2·81 per cent.

Cocoanuts and cocoa-nut-kernel. The value of the exports of cocoanuts and cocoanut-kernel was 39¼ lakhs, against 38¼ lakhs in the previous year. There was an increase of 9½ lakhs in the value of exports of the kernel, and a decrease of 8½ lakhs in the value of the nut exported. Both the variations were chiefly in the exports to Bombay. Of the kernel, Germany took nearly 3 lakhs worth more than in the previous year; and large exports were made to Bombay, under a contract with an oil mill company there.

Tobacco. The exports of tobacco increased by 45·81 per cent. in quantity and 42·53 per cent. in value, owing to good crops and favourable prices. Out of the total increase of 11½ lakhs in the value of exports, the increase in the exports to Burma was nearly 9 lakhs. Burma took tobacco leaf valued at 24¼ lakhs; but there was also an increase in the value of cigars exported. Of these, the United Kingdom took 4¼ lakhs worth, and Bengal and the Straits Settlements 2¼ and 1 lakh, respectively.

Tea. The trade in tea, which had been steadily developing, made a further advance during the year, and showed an increase of 6 lakhs over the exports in the preceding year. Of the total quantity, 95·33 per cent. went to the United Kingdom.

Cotton twist and yarn. The trade in cotton twist and yarn decreased by 22·28 per cent. in quantity and 21·77 per cent. in value. The decrease was chiefly in the exports to China during the second half of the year, owing to the rise in price of cotton.

Live animals. Animals of the value of Rs. 16,85,610 were exported. The value of those exported to Ceylon was 11¾ lakhs; and that of those exported to the Straits Settlements 5 lakhs.

Timber and wood. The several kinds of timber and wood exported are shown below:—

—	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wood, teak	1,68,783	1,41,735
Other timber	4,43,258	3,99,154
Ornamental wood including sandalwood	5,98,236	8,86,336
Manufactures of wood	1,60,377	1,72,947
Firewood	10,808	10,156
Total ...	13,81,462	16,10,328

Out of the total increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the increase in the value of exports of sandalwood to France was 1 lakh. Teak and other kinds of wood were exported chiefly to France, Asiatic Turkey, United Kingdom, Bombay, Sind and Cutch. Sandalwood was exported chiefly to the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

The extent and destination of the export trades in articles of minor importance during 1899–1900 and the previous year are shown below :— Other articles.

Articles.	Total value.		Countries to which exported.	Value of the artfcles exported to the countries.
	1898–99.	1899–1900.		1899–1900.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Germany	$2\frac{1}{4}$
			Belgium	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Cotton manufactures—				
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ...	6	$3\frac{3}{4}$	United Kingdom	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Drugs and medicines—				
Cinchona bark	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Other sorts of drugs and medicines ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	3
			Bombay	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Dyeing and tanning materials—				
Myrabolams	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	United Kingdom	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Turmeric	$5\frac{3}{4}$	10	Bengal	$6\frac{3}{4}$
			Bombay	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Fodder, bran, &c.—				
Oil cake	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Ceylon	$5\frac{2}{4}$
			Straits Settlements	$5\frac{1}{2}$
			Bombay	3
Fruits and Vegetables—				
Vegetables, fresh	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Ceylon	$5\frac{1}{4}$
			Burma	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Metals, &c.—				
Manganese ore	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	United Kingdom	5
			United States	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Mica	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	United Kingdom	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Oils, &c.—				
Dregs of gingelly oil	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Ceylon	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Provisions—				
Fish, dried, unsalted	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$
			Burma	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Do. do. salted	$7\frac{1}{2}$	12	Ceylon	$11\frac{1}{4}$
Ghee	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Burma	4
Other provisions	$11\frac{1}{2}$	9	United Kingdom	$1\frac{1}{4}$
			Burma	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Silk piece-goods	4	3	Do.	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Woollen goods	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	United Kingdom	$1\frac{3}{4}$

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the imports relating to external trade from 1876–77, thus including the famine period of 1876–78, is given below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876–77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,401
1877–78	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878–79	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879–80	3,97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880–81	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881–82	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882–83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371
1883–84	5,57,34,903	1,83,94,261	7,41,29,164
1884–85	6,04,59,882	1,63,19,519	7,67,79,401
1885–86	5,47,08,331	1,96,74,255	7,43,82,586
1886–87	6,56,58,300	1,88,53,026	8,45,11,326
1887–88	6,55,22,096	1,85,71,707	8,40,93,803
1888–89	7,05,98,627	1,57,21,531	8,63,20,158
1889–90	7,40,69,684	1,91,48,241	9,32,17,925
1890–91	7,44,43,269	2,67,73,491	10,12,16,760
1891–92	7,18,79,083	3,32,39,315	10,51,18,398
1892–93	6,60,77,598	3,00,50,436	9,61,28,034
1893–94	7,44,67,867	3,13,48,679	10,58,16,546
1894–95	8,25,05,215	2,86,32,837	11,11,38,052
1895–96	7,09,22,616	3,41,92,148	10,51,14,764
1896–97	6,92,13,601	2,53,29,759	9,45,43,360
1897–98	7,38,48,614	3,25,29,894	10,63,78,508
1898–99	6,17,55,783	3,75,48,706	9,93,04,489
1899–1900	6,66,09,501	3,41,52,156	10,07,61,657

There was an increase of 48½ lakhs in the value of foreign produce, and a decrease of nearly 34 lakhs in that of Indian produce; the net result being an increase of 14½ lakhs in the value of the total imports. The United Kingdom supplied 38·6 per cent. of the total imports, Bombay 18·78 per cent., Bengal 16·62 per cent., Burma 8·44 per cent., Russia 3·52 per cent., Ceylon 3·2 per cent., the Straits Settlements 2·54 per cent., and all other countries 8·3 per cent. Details of the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1899–1900, compared with those of the preceding year, are shown below:—

Articles.	1898–99.		1899–1900.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	112,213,347	1,61,37,358	129,593,558	1,84,64,131	16·25	18·33
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	5,147,257	1,92,71,596	4,553,939	1,69,15,812	19·41	16·79
Cotton twist and yarn ... lb.	20,448,079	1,02,10,331	18,994,713	1,01,05,987	10·28	10·03
Kerosine oil ... ... Gals.	9,688,733	38,80,026	12,203,343	53,24,918	3·91	5·28
Metals ... ... Cwt.	547,464	51,56,441	544,360	50,74,851	5·19	5·04
Salt ... ... Tons.	43,020	36,03,672	45,192	37,95,616	3·63	3·77
Coal, coke and patent fuel ... „	317,595	35,72,113	246,614	27,56,631	3·60	2·74
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	26,11,851	...	26,61,577	2·62	2·64
Spices ... ... lb.	22,862,748	31,06,905	22,818,503	25,71,599	3·13	2·55
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	22,48,268	...	24,49,903	2·26	2·43
Machinery and mill work ... „	...	26,31,319	...	23,27,913	2·65	2·31
Liquors ... ... Gals.	722,260	23,35,427	724,220	22,42,709	2·35	2·23
Railway materials ... ... Val.	...	16,60,141	...	19,33,588	1·67	1·92
Stationery including paper and paste-board ... ... „	...	19,31,779	...	19,25,183	1·94	1·91
Hardware and cutlery ... „	...	19,33,950	...	19,17,832	1·94	1·90
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ... ... „	...	18,29,840	...	18,75,264	1·84	1·86
Provisions ... ... „	...	14,74,544	...	15,05,071	1·49	1·49
Gunny bags ... ... No.	6,958,768	11,31,493	8,007,421	14,22,686	1·14	1·41
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,45,77,435	...	1,54,90,386	14·69	15·37
Total ...	...	9,93,04,489	...	10,07,61,657	100	100

Cotton piece-goods.

The imports of cotton piece-goods increased by 23¼ lakhs worth over those of the previous year. This was partly due to the rise in the price of cotton, which enhanced the cost of piece-goods; but the actual imports largely exceeded those of the previous year. The imports in 1898–99 were small, so that very little balance of stock remained for the following year. The total increase of 23¼ lakhs was made up of increases in the value of imports from the United Kingdom, Bombay and Bengal of 16½, 4¾ and 2 lakhs, respectively. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:—

	Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.	Yds.	Rs.
Grey ... ... 1898–99 ...	64,682,770	82,59,004	521,624	89,542	65,204,394	83,48,546
Grey ... ... 1899–1900 ...	72,040,180	90,57,294	859,704	1,30,885	72,899,884	91,88,179
White ... 1898–99 ...	17,988,159	29,75,017	35,684	6,674	18,023,843	29,81,691
White ... 1899–1900 ...	22,373,562	35,91,102	19,660	4,012	22,393,222	35,95,114
Coloured ... 1898–99 ...	27,956,182	44,83,166	1,028,928	3,23,955	28,985,110	48,07,121
Coloured ... 1899–1900 ...	32,774,920	52,89,819	1,525,532	3,91,019	34,300,452	56,80,838
Total ... 1898–99 ...	110,627,111	1,57,17,187	1,586,236	4,20,171	112,213,347	1,61,37,358
Total ... 1899–1900 ...	127,188,662	1,79,38,215	2,404,896	5,25,916	129,593,558	1,84,64,131

The increases in value under grey, white and coloured goods were 8½, 6 and 8¾ lakhs, respectively. The total value of the foreign piece-goods was 179¼ lakhs. Of 5¼ lakhs worth of Indian piece-goods, 3 lakhs worth of coloured and grey goods were imported from Bombay, and nearly 2 lakhs worth of coloured goods from Goa.

The following statement shows the imports of rice, paddy and other grains for the last five years :— Grain and pulse.

Years.	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	Rs.	CWT.	Rs.	CWT.	Rs.	CWT.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	1,770,759	72,89,892	1,031,269	26,99,285	1,204,826	42,12,047	4,006,854	1,42,01,224
1896-97 ...	501,327	19,84,239	567,317	14,09,861	558,647	26,89,763	1,627,291	* 56,83,863
1897-98 ...	1,667,401	70,01,939	1,162,211	32,54,417	498,923	22,61,935	3,328,535	1,29,18,291
1898-99 ...	2,270,490	97,24,216	1,749,416	46,10,216	1,127,351	49,37,164	5,147,257	1,92,71,596
1899-1900 ...	2,387,755	98,41,322	1,371,950	36,54,782	794,234	34,19,708	4,553,939	1,69,15,812

* Flour has been included under "grain and pulse" since 1896-97.

Though the imports of rice increased slightly over those of the preceding year, the total imports of grain and pulse decreased in value by 23½ lakhs. This was due to the diversion of imports of grain from Bengal and Burma to those parts of Northern India where there was famine. 55·2 per cent. of the total value came from Bengal, 34·73 per cent. from Burma, and 9·1 per cent. from Bombay.

The imports of the Indian article decreased by 5 lakhs ; and those of the foreign article increased by 4 lakhs in value, though the quantity was less, on account of the high price of cotton in the latter half of the year; the net result being a decrease of 1 lakh in the value of the total imports. There was a decrease in the imports of Indian and foreign twist from Bombay, but the fall in the latter was more than counterbalanced by the rise in the direct imports from the United Kingdom; so that there was a net increase in the imports of the foreign article. The imports of Indian twist were worth nearly 20 lakhs, and those of the foreign article 81 lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn.

12,203,343 gallons of kerosine oil, valued at Rs. 53,24,918, were imported; against 9,688,733 gallons, valued at Rs. 38,80,026. In 1898-99 the imports of this oil, while increasing in quantity, decreased in value, on account of the substitution of bulk oil for case oil; but in the year under report they increased by 2,514,610 gallons in quantity, and by 14½ lakhs of rupees in value. This increase was due partly to the higher prices of vegetable oils, owing to drought; and partly to the extension of the sale in the internal parts of the country of kerosine oil, especially of bulk oil, on account of its comparative cheapness. Kerosine oil.

The subjoined statement shows the imports for the last two years :— Metals.

Metals.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	CWT.	Rs.	CWT.	Rs.
Aluminium	* ...	* ...	1,203	1,62,380
Brass	3,779	1,73,778	7,049	3,49,251
Copper	23,288	10,82,398	11,833	6,62,899
Iron	440,764	27,82,977	410,863	28,41,260
Steel	63,339	5,87,976	65,129	6,09,677
Quicksilver	307	53,414	311	59,778
Tin	3,307	1,84,754	911	61,057
Other metals	12,680	2,91,144	12,552	3,28,549
Total ...	547,464	51,56,441	509,851	50,74,851

* The figures for aluminium are included under "other metals" in these two columns.

The imports of brass rose to nearly double the quantity imported in the preceding year, which was the smallest for many years. The imports of copper, iron and tin declined, owing to high prices. Aluminium was imported into the port of Madras only. Its quantity and value are now shown separately, as the trade is a new one, and it will be interesting to watch its development. The rise in the price of almost all metals in Europe accounted for smaller importations. The imports of tin especially fell considerably. There was a good demand for it in this market, and a large stock for export in the Straits Settlements; but the holders of stock refused to sell, except at very high rates, and so very little business was done.

Salt.

The trade under salt increased by 2,172 tons to 45,192 tons in quantity, and by nearly 2 lakhs to Rs. 37,95,616 in value. The increase was attributed to larger demand from the interior of the country. But though the imports of the year were larger than those of 1898–99, they were smaller than those of 1897–98 (46,153 tons, valued at Rs. 38,88,294).

Coal, coke and patent fuel.

The imports of coal, coke, &c., decreased from 317,595 tons, valued at Rs. 35,72,113, in 1898–99, to 246,614 tons at Rs. 27,56,631.

There was a decline of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the value of imports from Bengal, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in that of those from the United Kingdom. Bengal supplied 94·36 per cent. and United Kingdom 4·38 per cent. of the total quantity. In 1898–99 large quantities of Bengal coal were imported for the use of the railways and the mills in Madras, but in the year under report these used Singareni coal, which is now brought by rail. Since the opening of the East Coast Railway, the Kolar Gold Fields, which are now in direct communication with the Singareni coal mines, have also used Singareni coal; which fact is another cause for the fall in the imports by sea.

Apparel, including boots, shoes and military uniforms.

The trade under this head increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh, from Rs. 26,11,851 to Rs. 26,61,577; but is still considerably less than that of the years up to 1896–97. Of the total imports, France supplied 46·79 per cent., the United Kingdom 25·81 per cent., Bengal 13·59 per cent., and Bombay 7·31.

Spices.

The total value of the imports of spices was $25\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, against 31 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the trade continued to be in betel-nuts from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. The low value was due to the importation of a large quantity of cheap split betel-nuts during the year. Amongst other spices, the value of the imports of pepper was $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and that of cloves nearly 1 lakh.

Timber and wood.

The imports of the several kinds of timber and wood are compared below with those of 1898–99:—

Articles.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	15,35,653	17,46,290
Other timber	1,50,367	82,484
Firewood	9,594	3,439
Ornamental woods including sandalwood	73,014	92,671
Manufactures	4,79,640	5,25,019
Total ...	22,48,268	24,49,903

The value of timber and wood imported exceeded the imports in 1898–99 by 2 lakhs. The increase was chiefly in the imports from Bombay and Burma.

Machinery and mill work.

The value of imports under machinery, &c., decreased by 3 lakhs to Rs. 23,27,913. This was due to a falling off in the imports of gold mining machinery, owing to fewer renewals of plant. 90·44 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom, 2·46 per cent. from Ceylon, and 2·2 per cent. from Germany.

Liquors.

The following table shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquor during the last five years:—

Liquors.		1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
Spirits and liqueurs	Gals.	220,954	217,466	199,337	181,484	203,190
	Rs.	12,08,981	13,18,945	10,89,019	12,24,807	12,49,586
Wines	Gals.	58,005	55,441	52,378	50,466	52,454
	Rs.	5,07,981	5,19,413	5,23,379	4,58,992	3,94,832
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	541,990	551,505	429,254	489,331	467,658
	Rs.	7,14,669	6,99,773	6,08,207	6,45,449	5,93,078
Other sorts	Gals.	245	392	676	979	918
	Rs.	1,130	1,793	3,435	6,179	5,213
Total ...	Gals.	821,194	824,804	681,645	722,260	724,220
	Rs.	24,32,761	25,39,924	22,24,040	23,35,427	22,42,709

There was an increase of 1,960 gallons in quantity, and a decrease of Rs. 92,718 in value. The imports of spirits and liqueurs increased, both in quantity and in value; those of wines increased in quantity, but declined in value; while those of ale, beer and porter fell off in both.

Spirits and liqueurs.

The imports under spirits and liqueurs are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

Spirits and liqueurs.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Brandy	33,486	3,05,513	30,973	2,89,926
Rum	1,933	11,076	2,069	9,509
Gin	9,147	40,300	10,931	52,121
Whisky	61,598	5,22,552	69,188	5,29,812
Other spirits	68,315	2,56,226	83,043	2,85,331
Liqueurs	1,309	26,605	970	17,302
Total ...	181,484	12,24,807	203,190	12,49,586
* 5,696		* 62,535	* 6,016	* 65,585

* Particulars are not separately recorded of gin, whisky and liqueurs imported coastwise. These figures represent the totals of such importations.

The imports increased by 21,706 gallons in quantity, and Rs. 24,779 in value. The imports of wines during the last two years are shown below:—

Wines.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Champagne	2,371	67,936	2,363	68,752
Claret	14,977	1,17,625	13,601	65,790
Port	10,916	92,768	11,556	85,944
Sherry	3,142	32,094	2,822	21,878
Other sorts	13,692	1,03,879	16,953	1,09,849
Total ...	50,466	4,58,992	52,454	3,94,832
† 5,368		† 44,690	† 5,159	† 42,619

† Particulars for the several kinds of wines are not separately recorded in the coasting trade returns.

The imports increased by 1,988 gallons in quantity, and decreased by Rs. 64,160 in value. France supplied 29·4 per cent. of the total quantity, Spain 22·09 per cent., United Kingdom 12·54 per cent., Italy 10·59 per cent., Portugal 8·31 per cent., Bombay 6·42 per cent., and Germany 3·4 per cent. The imports of ale, beer and porter declined by 21,673 gallons in quantity, and Rs. 52,371 in value. This was owing to the absence in South Africa, during the last half of the year, of European troops usually stationed in this Presidency. The United Kingdom supplied 93·32 per cent., Germany 2·71 per cent., and Bombay 2·39 per cent. of the total quantity.

Railway materials.

The value of railway materials imported rose from Rs. 16,60,141 to Rs. 19,33,588. The increase of 2¾ lakhs was due to importation of special rolling stock, and materials for renewing bridges.

Stationery including paper and paste-board.

The value of the imports for the last three years is shown below:—

—	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Stationery	5,41,334	5,32,314	4,98,184
Paper and paste-board	11,83,035	13,99,465	14,26,999
Total ...	17,24,369	19,31,779	19,25,183

There was a slight increase under paper and paste-board, and a corresponding decrease under stationery. This was due to imported paper and paste-board being converted into stationery in this country, and so taking the place of the imported article.

Hardware and cutlery.

The value of hardware and cutlery imported during the year was Rs. 19,17,832, against Rs. 19,33,950 in 1898-99. The United Kingdom supplied 57·52 per cent. of the total imports, Bombay 29·65 per cent., and Bengal 5·33 per cent.

Drugs, medicines and narcotics.

The value of the imports for the last two years is shown below :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ...	11,31,219	10,86,781
Opium	22,988	44,513
Tobacco { Unmanufactured	3,30,260	4,31,241
Tobacco { Manufactured	3,45,373	3,12,729
Total ...	18,29,840	18,75,264

$3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs worth of drugs and medicines, (including $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs worth of camphor) was imported from the Straits Settlements, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs worth from the United Kingdom, and nearly 3 lakhs worth from Bombay. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs worth of tobacco leaf, was imported from Sumatra.

Provisions.

The value of provisions was Rs. 15,05,071, or Rs. 30,527 more than last year. The United Kingdom supplied $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs worth and Bombay $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs worth.

Gunny bags.

8,007,421 gunny bags, valued at Rs. 14,22,686 were imported; against 6,958,768 bags, valued at Rs. 11,31,493 in 1898–99. The importations from Bengal increased by nearly 2 lakhs; a slight improvement after the great depression in the previous year. The increase was due to the large demand for bags for grain exported to famine districts.

Other articles.

The value and source of the trade in the more important of the "other articles" are shown below :—

Articles.	Total value. 1898-99.	Total value. 1899-1900.	Countries from which imported.	Value of articles imported from the countries mentioned, 1899-1900.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Animals	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Victoria	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	United Kingdom	6
Chemicals	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	Do.	$5\frac{3}{4}$
			Do.	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Dyeing and tanning materials ...	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Belgium	3
			Bombay	3
			Bengal	$2\frac{3}{4}$
			Burma	1
Glass and glassware	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	United Kingdom	$1\frac{1}{2}$
			Bombay	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Hides and skins	6	6	Ceylon	$2\frac{1}{4}$
			Bengal	2
Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Java	7
			Bombay	3
Cotton, raw	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Egypt	$1\frac{1}{2}$
			Bombay	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Woollen manufactures	6	$5\frac{3}{4}$	United Kingdom	4
			Bombay	$1\frac{1}{4}$

Private Treasure.

The net imports of gold and silver on private account, for the last ten years are compared in the following statement :—

Years.	Gold. Imports.	Gold. Exports.	Gold. Net imports.	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Silver. Net imports.	Total. Imports.	Total. Exports.	Total. Net imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890–91 ...	25,92,581	10,10,080	15,82,501	10,50,530	8,60,963	1,89,567	36,43,111	18,71,043	17,72,068
1891–92 ...	14,89,505	1,41,248	13,48,257	15,86,578	13,43,461	2,43,117	30,76,083	14,84,709	15,91,374
1892–93 ...	2,73,893	13,150	2,60,743	17,30,707	19,42,272	— 2,11,565	20,04,600	19,55,422	49,178
1893–94 ...	8,39,267	50,500	7,88,767	17,86,275	12,76,595	5,09,680	26,25,542	13,27,095	12,98,447
1894–95 ...	4,28,367	...	4,28,367	16,05,041	13,60,200	2,44,841	20,33,408	13,60,200	6,73,208
1895–96 ...	8,75,122	39,40,734	—30,65,612	13,85,328	3,43,350	10,41,978	22,60,450	42,84,084	—20,23,634
1896–97 ...	7,11,935	...	7,11,935	38,77,347	4,91,600	33,85,747	45,89,282	4,91,600	49,97,682
1897–98 ...	8,45,246	...	8,45,246	32,34,701	7,30,499	25,04,202	40,79,947	7,30,499	33,49,448
1898–99 ...	5,75,800	10,250	5,65,550	14,65,016	25,09,400	—10,44,384	20,40,816	25,19,650	—4,78,834
1899–1900.	37,94,630	...	37,94,630	18,16,620	6,55,150	11,61,470	56,11,250	6,55,150	49,56,100

There were no exports of gold in 1899–1900. In 1898–99 gold to the value of Rs. 10,250 was exported, while there were no exports in the two previous years. The value of imports rose to Rs. 37,94,630, the highest figure reached

during the past ten years, and an increase of Rs. 32,18,830, compared with the previous year. The imports of silver exceeded the exports by Rs. 11,61,470. In 1898–99 the exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 10,44,384.

Government Stores.

The exports and imports of Government stores to, and from, ports outside the Presidency are compared below with those of the previous year:—

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1898–99	9,53,701	28,41,752
1899–1900	14,01,302	38,88,692

29 lakhs worth were imported from the United Kingdom, 7⅓ lakhs worth from Bengal, and 1 lakh worth from Bombay. The increased importation was of machinery and millwork from the United Kingdom; 9½ lakhs worth were imported in 1899–1900, against less than 1 lakh worth in 1898–99. 5 lakhs worth of exports went to Burma, 4 lakhs worth to Bengal, and 2½ lakhs worth to Bombay.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government were worth Rs. 15,052, the whole of which was sent to Bombay. There were no imports.

Share taken by each Country in Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government:—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	4,91,03,744	4,30,53,015	9,21,56,759	30·42	39·05	33·92
Austria-Hungary	11,71,559	4,51,241	16,22,800	·73	·41	·60
Belgium	22,50,980	16,69,757	39,20,737	1·39	1·51	1·44
France	87,79,128	18,70,389	1,06,49,517	5·44	1·70	3·92
Germany	45,82,063	7,21,694	53,03,757	2·84	·65	1·95
Italy	7,83,137	93,147	8,76,284	·49	·08	·32
Russia	2,51,352	35,48,069	37,99,421	·16	3·22	1·40
Spain	81,514	62,778	1,44,292	·05	·06	·05
Egypt	29,88,685	5,01,025	34,89,710	1·85	·45	1·29
Mauritius	4,11,714	1,696	4,13,410	·25	...	·15
Bourbon	3,28,588	...	3,28,588	·24	...	·12
United States	88,05,132	2,20,453	90,25,585	5·45	·20	3·32
Aden	68,510	2,026	70,536	·00	·00	·03
Arabia	1,07,993	10,704	1,18,697	·07	·01	·04
Ceylon	1,81,06,368	47,65,740	2,28,72,108	11·22	4·32	8·42
China	17,37,622	66,009	18,03,631	1·08	·06	·66
Japan	1,39,30,483	53,166	1,39,83,649	8·63	·05	5·15
Java	55,255	7,06,442	7,61,697	·03	·64	·28
Persia	52,412	20,715	73,127	·03	·02	·03
Straits Settlements	59,42,206	26,10,231	85,52,437	3·68	2·37	3·15
Turkey in Asia	3,42,388	55,748	3,98,136	·21	·05	·15
New South Wales	62,450	10,54,050	11,16,500	·04	·96	·41
Victoria	94,598	14,89,383	15,83,981	·06	1·35	·58
All other foreign countries ...	7,22,576	7,79,278	15,01,854	·45	·71	·55
Total of foreign countries ...	12,07,60,457	6,38,06,756	18,45,67,213	74·81	57·87	67·93
Bengal	1,03,02,775	1,75,22,418	2,78,25,193	6·38	15·89	10·24
Bombay	1,41,16,358	1,95,49,199	3,36,65,557	8·75	17·73	12·40
Sind	3,30,756	1,41,537	4,72,293	·21	·13	·17
Burma	1,03,38,526	85,59,335	1,88,97,861	6·40	7·76	6·95
Total of British Provinces in other Presidencies	3,50,88,415	4,57,72,489	8,08,60,904	21·74	41·51	29·76
Cochin	15,94,740	28,295	16,23,035	·99	·03	·60
Cutch	3,45,127	1,667	3,46,794	·21	·00	·13
Kattiwar	20,13,592	57,935	20,71,527	1·25	·05	·76
Goa	11,68,405	4,31,670	16,00,075	·73	·39	·59
Pondicherry	96,017	24,722	1,20,739	·05	·02	·05
Travancore	2,92,732	1,13,650	4,06,382	·18	·11	·15
Other Indian ports not British ...	60,545	24,415	84,960	·04	·02	·03
Total of Indian ports not British	55,71,158	6,82,354	62,53,512	3·45	·62	2·31
Grand Total ...	16,14,20,030	11,02,61,599	27,16,81,629	100	100	100

Balance of trade.

The following statements show the comparative value of exports and imports, including treasure and Government transactions, in external trade, foreign and coasting, for the last five years for—

(i) The Presidency, (ii) The Madras port, (iii) The East coast districts (excluding the Madras Port), and (iv) The West coast districts.

—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
		The Presidency.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	11,21,91,250	17,25,57,203	6,03,65,953	...
1896-97	11,40,33,376	15,49,47,246	5,09,13,870	...
1897-98	11,82,15,406	14,88,08,379	3,05,92,973	...
1898-99	10,41,87,057	14,87,52,657	4,45,65,600	...
1899-1900	11,02,61,599	16,14,20,030	5,11,58,431	...
		The Madras Port.		
1895-96	6,19,86,463	6,91,45,568	71,59,105	...
1896-97	6,83,48,777	5,75,69,864	...	1,07,78,913
1897-98	6,90,37,966	5,48,31,979	...	1,42,05,987
1898-99	5,87,37,710	5,21,17,886	...	66,19,824
1899-1900	6,34,52,348	5,78,51,067	...	56,01,281
		The East Coast Districts (excluding the Madras Port).		
1895-96	2,57,26,913	5,31,34,338	2,74,07,425	...
1896-97	1,82,54,740	5,64,03,706	3,81,48,966	...
1897-98	2,89,14,535	5,09,43,818	2,20,29,283	...
1898-99	2,26,29,378	4,99,24,729	2,72,95,351	...
1899-1900	2,09,19,066	5,00,39,546	2,91,20,480	...
		The West Coast Districts.		
1895-96	2,44,77,874	5,02,77,297	2,57,99,423	...
1896-97	1,74,29,859	4,09,73,676	2,35,43,817	...
1897-98	2,02,62,905	4,30,32,582	2,27,69,677	...
1898-99	2,28,19,969	4,67,10,042	2,38,90,073	...
1899-1900	2,58,90,185	5,35,29,417	2,76,39,232	...

Exports exceeded imports in each of the last five years, except at Madras where except in 1895–96 the reverse was the case. There was in 1899–1900 an increase of 57¼ lakhs in the exports from Madras, of 1¼ lakhs in those from the other East coast districts, and of 68¼ lakhs in the exports from the West coast districts.

Trade with foreign countries.

The subjoined statement shows the value of the trade (merchandise only), with each continent during the last two years :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
With Europe	11,17,49,443	11,49,87,380
With Africa and adjacent islands	42,93,984	40,59,712
With America	64,23,997	90,34,182
With Asia	4,12,02,747	4,66,81,509
With Australia	7,91,723	10,12,370
Total ...	16,44,61,894	17,57,75,153

There was an increase in the trade with all continents except Africa, the war with Transvaal having disorganized the trade of that country during the latter half of the year. The following statement shows the value of the merchandise interchanged, in the last two years, with the principal countries with which the ports of this Presidency have commercial relations :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.			
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
				Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
Europe.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom	3,72,85,173	3,88,94,935	4,96,99,767	2,11,338	4,88,72,391	4,90,83,729
Austria-Hungary	3,19,538	4,51,241	19,50,498	240	11,71,319	11,71,559
Belgium	15,97,332	16,69,757	25,42,503	5,108	22,45,872	22,50,980
Denmark	7,914	2,785	8,614	...	5,427	5,427
France	18,28,154	18,31,048	72,77,864	2,671	87,76,457	87,79,128
Germany	6,46,228	7,21,694	38,52,297	787	45,81,276	45,82,063
Holland	1,50,822	1,90,743	1,04,920	...	2,34,558	2,34,558
Italy	1,08,309	93,147	11,05,735	655	7,82,482	7,83,137
Malta	367	...	30,915	...	18,267	18,267
Norway	1,11,406	1,06,192	...	...	...	...
Portugal	48,872	44,674	...	...	...	...
Russia	25,40,980	35,48,069	1,30,270	...	2,51,352	2,51,352
Spain (excluding Gibraltar) ...	65,153	61,600	17,783	...	66,299	66,299
Spain-Gibraltar	...	1,178	...	...	15,215	15,215
Sweden	1,67,989	1,23,904	89,100	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	10,940	...	4,699	4,699
Total ...	4,48,78,237	4,77,40,967	6,68,71,206	2,20,799	6,70,25,614	6,72,46,413
Africa and Adjacent Islands.						
Cape Colony	...	...	3,513	...	8,292	8,292
Eastern Coast of Africa. — Mozambique...	...	...	240	...	...	...
Eastern Coast of Africa. — Zanzibar ...	173	...	4,846	...	3,743	3,743
Eastern Coast of Africa. — Other ports ...	7,264	9,299	21,362	50	9,449	9,499
Egypt	4,405	1,46,418	32,54,425	2,624	29,86,061	29,88,685
Madagascar	...	...	49	...	...	...
Mauritius	13,374	1,696	7,82,314	350	3,91,178	3,91,528
Natal	...	4	1,55,004	697	1,65,469	1,66,166
Ré-union (Bourbon)	...	...	46,095	150	3,28,438	3,28,588
Other countries	...	...	920	...	5,794	5,794
Total ...	25,216	1,57,417	42,68,768	3,871	38,98,424	39,02,295
America.						
Canada	...	3,828	...	...	442	442
South America	500	720	...	...	...	...
United States	1,25,145	2,20,453	62,94,513	2,370	88,02,762	88,05,132
West Indies	3,839	3,607	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,29,484	2,28,608	62,94,513	2,370	88,03,204	88,05,574
Asia.						
Aden	360	1,526	51,809	1,477	50,079	51,556
Arabia	5,039	10,704	93,545	90	1,07,903	1,07,993
Ceylon	35,85,483	32,24,531	1,58,66,122	1,66,153	1,72,58,187	1,74,24,340
China-Hongkong	51,062	53,340	1,37,456	912	1,32,759	1,33,671
China-Treaty Ports	2,061	12,669	26,28,011	1,695	16,02,256	16,03,951
Japan	1,00,346	53,166	94,82,244	450	1,39,30,033	1,39,30,483
Java	165	7,06,442	1,394	...	55,255	55,255
Maldives (except Minicoy which is a British Indian Port)	1,234	2,563	7,847	936	6,400	7,336
Mekran and Sonmiani	33,035	37,185	5,819	10	8,098	8,108
Persia	37,523	20,715	1,00,285	...	52,412	52,412
Philippines	...	245	...	..	2,404	2,404
Siam (including Salang or Jung Ceylon)	...	...	27,215	1,605	1,06,689	1,08,294
Straits Settlements	28,29,414	25,54,394	49,71,193	3,14,788	56,14,404	59,29,192
Sumatra	4,51,435	1,78,123	1,275	600	...	600
Turkey	39,349	55,748	6,92,026	...	3,42,388	3,42,388
Other countries	..	...	...	2,260	9,915	12,175
Total ...	71,36,506	69,11,351	3,40,66,241	4,90,976	3,92,79,182	3,97,70,158
Australia.						
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)	5,03,466	7,70,490	2,88,275	2,409	2,39,471	2,41,880
Grand Total ...	5,26,72,909	5,58,08,833	11,17,88,985	7,20,425	11,92,45,895	11,99,66,320

(I) EUROPEAN TRADE—
(a) *United Kingdom.*

The trade with the United Kingdom, which had been falling off since 1895–96, showed an improvement of nearly 10 lakhs over the trade of the previous year. The trade for the last five years is given below :—

	RS.
1895–96	10,49,47,106
1896–97	9,67,00,420
1897–98	9,76,43,360
1898–99	8,69,84,940
1899–1900	8,79,78,664

The value of the export trade in each of the last five years was as follows :—

	RS.
1895–96	6,09,54,081
1896–97	5,17,59,196
1897–98	4,94,09,325
1898–99	4,96,99,767
1899–1900	4,90,83,729

The value of exports in 1899–1900 was 6 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The chief items were as follows :—

—	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	RS.	RS.
Hides and skins	2,08,52,071	2,08,47,053
Coffee	1,13,58,091	95,08,455
Tea	24,91,204	32,62,736
Sugar	12,27,821	27,54,258
Coir, yarn and rope	17,21,431	18,24,876
Indigo	15,84,571	13,64,598
Spices	15,76,357	12,31,698
Oils	7,67,266	11,77,703
Seeds	18,20,168	11,35,594
Cotton, raw	18,79,188	8,45,437
Cinchona bark	3,48,189	8,24,260
Manganese ore	4,15,770	5,05,640
Tobacco	3,17,611	4,27,049
Handkerchiefs	5,62,724	3,71,198
Mica	3,24,415	3,78,785
Other sorts of drugs and medicines	2,14,819	2,89,960
Myrabolams	2,19,714	2,71,708
Timber and wood	7,87,756	2,54,955

The trade in hides and skins alone formed 42·47 per cent. of the total trade. There were decreases chiefly under coffee, raw cotton, and seeds; but these were partly counterbalanced by increases under sugar, tea, cinchona bark and oils.

Imports increased by 16 lakhs worth, or 4·32 per cent. over those of the preceding year. The figures for five years are—

	RS.
1895–96	4,39,93,025
1896–97	4,49,41,224
1897–98	4,82,34,035
1898–99	3,72,85,173
1899–1900	3,88,94,935

The principal items in the list of imports from the United Kingdom are the following :—

—	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	RS.	RS.
Cotton piece-goods	1,24,80,842	1,41,50,910
Cotton, twist and yarn	70,66,533	78,53,431
Metals	25,74,010	23,76,674
Machinery and mill work	24,67,226	21,05,319
Railway materials	16,03,981	18,80,720
Liquors	12,94,762	12,33,114
Hardware and cutlery	12,93,710	11,03,086
Paper and paste-board including stationery	7,30,040	8,63,376
Provisions	8,68,232	8,19,350
Apparel	7,13,398	6,87,005
Arms and ammunition	11,39,812	6,18,123
Chemicals	4,72,870	5,91,255
Wool manufactures	4,52,045	4,17,314

The most noticeable fluctuations in these items were the increases under cotton piece-goods, and cotton twist and yarn; and the decreases under machinery and mill work, and arms and ammunition.

(b) *Austria-Hungary.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	27,80,703	1,60,705
1896-97	16,67,089	1,75,735
1897-98	8,70,749	3,25,213
1898-99	19,50,498	3,19,538
1899-1900	11,71,559	4,51,241

The decline in the value of exports was due to smaller shipments of coffee, raw cotton, and gingelly seed. The chief imports consisted of glass, and glassware and metals.

(c) *Belgium.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	28,77,803	18,37,884
1896-97	21,70,798	22,20,902
1897-98	17,38,225	19,25,948
1898-99	25,42,503	15,97,332
1899-1900	22,50,980	16,69,757

The decrease in the exports was due to smaller shipments of cotton, partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of bristles, coir manufactures and cocoanut kernel. The chief imports were metals (iron 10 lakhs), and alizarine dyes.

After the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Japan, France, as in the previous year, takes the largest share of the trade of the Presidency:— (d) *France.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	1,39,43,451	20,34,590
1896-97	1,13,20,040	18,72,782
1897-98	85,47,601	16,05,819
1898-99	72,77,864	18,28,154
1899-1900	87,79,128	18,31,048

All important items of export, except coffee and raw cotton, showed increases as shown below:—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs
Coffee	42,64,655	42,21,891
Seeds	11,98,924	20,16,456
Raw cotton	8,56,999	8,55,203
Indigo	1,57,605	2,42,393
Pepper	1,42,020	4,11,102
Wood and timber	90,368	2,64,026

The chief imports from this country consisted of articles of apparel, valued at $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and liquors at 36 lakhs. (e) *Germany.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	35,01,944	6,84,794
1896-97	27,77,761	7,65,291
1897-98	26,66,259	6,78,280
1898-99	38,52,297	6,46,228
1899-1900	45,82,063	7,21,694

134057

The chief items of exports, except coffee and raw cotton, showed increases as shown below :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	RS.	RS.
Coir, yarn and rope	7,70,771	11,11,664
Spices	5,00,983	7,41,502
Cocoanut kernel	4,43,788	7,35,596
Raw cotton	6,20,339	4,60,132
Cocoanut oil	3,90,601	4,03,564
Timber and wood	1,97,881	2,55,891
Bristles and fibre for brush and brooms	1,61,932	2,15,264
Oil-cake	99,371	1,76,313
Coffee	3,78,213	1,55,681

The principal articles of import were alizarine and aniline dyes, liquors and metals.

(*f*) *Holland.* The exports, of which coir manufactures and manganese ore were the most important items, were in 1899–1900 worth over 2¼ lakhs. The value of imports, (chiefly tobacco and gin), was Rs. 1,90,743.

(*g*) *Italy.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1895-96	10,61,894	1,06,076
1896-97	6,83,755	1,09,492
1897-98	3,92,578	1,06,886
1898-99	11,05,735	1,08,309
1899-1900	7,83,137	93,147

The decrease in the value of exports was due to the sudden fall in the value of exports of seeds, from Rs. 2,97,589 in 1898–99 to Rs. 40. Cement, glass beads and false pearls, wines, and silk manufactures formed, as in the previous year, the bulk of imports.

(*h*) *Norway.* As in the previous year there were no exports to this country. The whole of the import trade, worth Rs. 1,06,192, was in matches.

(*i*) *Russia.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1895-96	3,69,207	11,86,267
1896-97	5,75,529	14,11,132
1897-98	29,700	20,87,806
1898-99	1,80,270	25,40,980
1899-1900	2,51,352	35,48,069

The exports slighty increased, owing to the larger demand for castor seeds, the only article of export. Practically the only article imported was kerosine-oil, for which there was an exceptionally large demand. The imports of this oil increased in value by 10 lakhs, and were the largest on record.

(*j*) *Spain.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1895-96	82,069	34,439
1896-97	98,539	42,039
1897-98	59,044	53,765
1898-99	17,783	65,153
1899-1900	81,514	62,778

The increase under exports was due to the revival of the trade in raw cotton, which was worth Rs. 54,371. Wines formed the bulk of the imports.

There were no exports to this country, there having been no demand for raw cotton. The imports for the last five years were as follows:— (k) *Sweden.*

	Rs.
1895-96	1,83,895
1896-97	2,87,670
1897-98	4,28,098
1898-99	1,67,989
1899-1900	1,23,904

Iron and matches were practically the only imports. The decrease was due to the smaller imports of the latter.

(II) TRADE WITH AFRICA—

(a) *Egypt.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	32,20,322	...
1896-97	29,98,069	1,385
1897-98	41,27,259	5,836
1898-99	32,54,425	4,405
1899-1900	29,88,685	1,46,418

The export trade in the year was mainly in indigo. The increase in the imports was due to the trade in raw cotton, the value of which was Rs. 1,45,162. (b) *Mauritius.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	5,11,475	1,544
1896-97	8,66,406	1,136
1897-98	5,66,934	3,074
1898-99	7,82,314	13,374
1899-1900	3,91,528	1,696

The decrease under exports was mainly under rice. The import trade was inconsiderable.

The exports in 1899-1900 were worth Rs. 1,65,469, against Rs. 1,55,004 in the preceding year. They were mostly coloured piece-goods, apparel and cigars. (c) *Natal.*

(III) TRADE WITH AMERICA—

(a) *United States.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	1,13,02,246	14,611
1896-97	85,75,710	42,915
1897-98	64,74,422	33,015
1898-99	62,94,513	1,25,145
1899-1900	88,05,132	2,20,453

The value of exports in the year suddenly increased by 25 lakhs over that of the previous year. This was mainly due to the revival of the trade in hides and skins. The principal items of export were—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hides and skins	45,32,368	70,29,322
Cocoanut oil	6,71,094	8,01,585
Indigo	5,09,559	3,04,610
Pepper	2,87,601	1,47,356

The rise in the import trade was chiefly due to larger imports of kerosine-oil, the value of which was Rs. 1,91,280.

(IV) TRADE WITH ASIA—

(a) *Arabia.*

The value of the exports, which consisted chiefly of cordage and rope, jawar and bajra, rice and timber, increased from Rs. 93,545 in the previous year to Rs. 1,07,993. The imports, chiefly salted fish, were worth only Rs. 10,704.

(b) *Ceylon.*

Next to the United Kingdom, Ceylon takes the largest share of the trade of this presidency.

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	1,35,28,274	32,28,815
1896-97	1,89,13,969	32,13,696
1897-98	2,27,84,145	39,24,399
1898-99	1,58,66,122	35,85,483
1899-1900	1,74,24,340	32,24,531

There was an increase in the export trade, contributed by most of the important articles of Indian produce exported, as shown below :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	61,27,261	69,67,825
Paddy	9,30,043	7,35,789
Cotton piece-goods	19,17,803	22,81,156
Animals, living	8,32,644	11,77,735
Fish, dry, salted	7,60,602	11,36,730
„ „ unsalted	1,28,755	2,40,289
Dregs of gingelly oil	7,18,804	6,78,626
Oil-cake	4,14,544	5,86,052
Fresh vegetables	5,21,540	5,28,286
Spices	7,04,993	4,93,787
Coffee	2,09,280	3,57,652
Sugar	3,67,748	2,72,014
Seeds	2,96,617	1,96,324
Raw cotton	1,89,127	1,83,572
Grains (exclusive of rice and paddy)	1,00,599	1,55,672

The chief items of import were betel-nuts (10½ lakhs) and gunny bags (4¼ lakhs).

(c) *China, Hongkong and Treaty Ports.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	31,01,146	13,556
1896-97	26,42,606	4,647
1897-98	27,60,551	49,303
1898-99	27,65,467	53,123
1899-1900	17,37,622	66,009

The shipments of cotton piece-goods increased by nearly ½ lakh's worth; while those of raw cotton and twist and yarn declined by 6 lakhs' worth and 4½ lakhs' worth, respectively. The figures for the last two years are—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	16,66,460	12,13,377
Cotton piece-goods	2,78,155	3,23,230
Raw cotton	7,46,116	1,22,327

The small imports from China consisted mainly of camphor, fireworks, raw silk, and silk piece-goods.

(d) *Japan.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	44,47,427	74,556
1896-97	75,37,855	1,24,861
1897-98	78,08,359	1,27,691
1898-99	94,82,244	1,00,346
1899-1900	1,39,30,483	53,166

The export trade to Japan maintained the rapid progress which it had shown for some years; so much so that Japan is now the third in importance among the countries which trade with this Presidency. In the year under report, the exports, which were mainly raw cotton, indigo and tanned skins, were worth nearly 44½ lakhs more than in the previous year :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Raw cotton	62,79,651	1,02,16,901
Indigo	29,53,881	34,87,630
Tanned skins	2,38,172	1,97,495

There was a heavy fall in the import trade, which is still chiefly in matches and metals.

There was an increase both in exports and imports in the past year. Oil-cake of the value of Rs. 54,797 was exported, and unrefined sugar of the value of Rs. 7,06,282 was imported. (e) *Java.*

(f) *Persia.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	2,41,377	10,997
1896-97	1,14,353	16,367
1897-98	1,80,525	18,179
1898-99	1,00,285	37,523
1899-1900	52,412	20,715

The decrease in exports was chiefly under indigo. The small imports were provisions, such as dates, fishmaws, shark-fins and salted fish. (g) *Straits Settlements.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	38,59,522	22,13,437
1896-97	34,71,169	22,39,706
1897-98	36,60,646	28,00,887
1898-99	49,71,193	28,29,414
1899-1900	59,29,192	25,54,394

The chief items of exports were—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods	23,94,489	33,41,170
Oil-cake	2,64,948	5,55,193
Animals	4,59,779	5,03,778
Hides and skins	3,46,940	3,10,748
Indigo	2,13,630	2,63,557
Tobacco	2,04,866	2,33,847
Fresh vegetables	94,970	1,09,168

There were increases under all the items, except hides and skins, which showed a decrease. The chief articles of import were—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Betelnuts	12,25,146	11,08,784
Camphor	3,66,881	3,45,132
Cotton piece-goods	3,60,195	2,82,515
Gum benjamin	1,00,153	1,19,866

There were decreases under betel-nuts, camphor and cotton piece-goods; and an increase under benjamin.

(h) *Sumatra.* The small exports consisted of hardware, cutlery, jewellery and plate. The imports for the last five years were—

	Rs.
1895–96	38,127
1896–97	...
1897–98	6,15,004
1898–99	4,51,435
1899–1900	1,78,123

No kerosine-oil was imported which accounted for the large decrease.

(i) *Turkey in Asia.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895–96	9,01,302	1,80,387
1896–97	6,77,314	62,243
1897–98	9,70,292	1,41,419
1898–99	6,92,026	39,349
1899–1900	3,42,388	55,748

The decrease in exports was chiefly under indigo, which was worth Rs. 83,362 against Rs. 4,43,544 in the preceding year. The increase in the imports was due to the larger receipts of dates.

(V) Australia—*Victoria.*

—	Exports.	Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895–96	1,05,441	2,94,347
1896–97	1,90,011	2,40,773
1897–98	1,42,788	3,57,989
1898–99	1,51,753	4,65,580
1899–1900	94,598	7,39,383

The decrease in exports was due to smaller shipments of coffee. 1,373 horses, valued at Rs. 5,81,200, were imported in 1899–1900; against 951 horses valued at Rs. 3,85,000 in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the import of Australian coal.

Coasting trade. The subjoined statements show the trade with other provinces in British India, and with Indian ports not British, for the last five years :—

Countries.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	
					Value.	Percentage.
Exports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	1,37,40,949	1,12,43,726	1,24,22,875	1,04,51,419	1,38,49,008	35·16
Bengal	1,11,32,932	99,17,967	68,97,642	94,00,317	98,83,684	25·10
Burma	86,71,651	82,34,953	85,85,524	92,80,820	98,32,297	24·98
Kattywar	10,09,334	8,77,943	12,33,357	9,31,597	20,13,592	5·11
Cochin	14,27,211	14,33,319	1,81,587	16,53,890	15,93,152	4·04
Goa	5,63,196	8,28,459	8,84,014	5,61,573	11,68,405	2·97
Cutch	4,76,547	4,33,133	4,69,516	4,43,325	3,45,127	0·88
Travancore	16,87,320	14,21,793	16,54,784	3,98,962	2,92,517	0·74
Sind	3,29,582	3,26,746	2,07,093	1,83,933	2,47,862	0·63
Pondicherry	2,52,917	1,30,023	1,67,949	1,35,687	96,017	0·24
Other Indian ports	8,656	11,531	14,608	5,153	60,545	0·15
Total, Exports—Coasting Trade ...	3,93,00,295	3,48,59,593	3,27,18,949	3,34,46,676	3,93,82,206	100
Imports.						
Bombay	2,53,31,926	1,93,71,537	2,02,22,613	1,98,44,690	1,89,23,887	42·10
Bengal	1,57,39,511	1,12,32,541	1,12,72,314	1,56,15,781	1,67,44,704	37·25
Burma	62,92,186	49,00,206	1,00,51,844	1,00,37,607	85,08,167	18·93
Goa	4,21,380	3,74,183	3,40,319	3,93,888	3,91,015	·88
Sind	86,359	1,29,675	1,66,728	3,04,223	1,41,367	·31
Travancore	1,18,756	1,35,727	1,54,918	2,20,743	1,13,650	·25
Kattywar	87,220	50,474	1,55,116	1,36,076	53,935	·12
Cochin	64,821	62,528	16,273	21,797	28,295	·06
Cutch	2,905	2,920	1,970	3,723	1,667	·00
Other Indian ports	31,067	46,134	47,881	53,052	46,137	·10
Total, Imports—Coasting Trade ...	4,81,77,131	3,63,05,925	4,24,29,976	4,66,31,580	4,49,52,824	100

Exports were worth 393¾ lakhs and imports 449½. Compared with 1898–99, the exports showed an increase of 59¼ lakhs worth and the imports, a decrease of 16¾ lakhs worth. The chief articles of export to Bombay and their value were grain and pulse 33¼ lakhs, cocoanut kernels and cocoanuts 27½ lakhs, spices 20¾ lakhs, oils 20 lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 9½ lakhs, oil-cake 3 lakhs, timber and wood

2¾ lakhs, cotton, raw, 2½ lakhs, provisions other than ghee 2¼ lakhs, sugar 2 lakhs, seeds 1¾ lakhs, turmeric, and bricks and tiles 1½ lakhs each, and drugs 1¼ lakhs; to Bengal, spices 20¾ lakhs, oils 13¾ lakhs, seeds 11½ lakhs, sugar 9½ lakhs, turmeric 6¾ lakhs, hides and skins 5¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods, and coir, yarn and rope 5 lakhs each, cotton, raw, 4¾ lakhs, tobacco 3 lakhs, drugs 1½ lakhs, coffee, and grain and pulse 1 lakh each; to Burma, tobacco 25 lakhs, oils 20½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 16 lakhs, seeds 9¼ lakhs, provisions other than ghee 4¾ lakhs, cotton twist 4½ lakhs, ghee 4 lakhs, silk piece-goods 2½ lakhs, sugar 2¼ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 1¼ lakhs, and spices 1 lakh; to Kattywar, grain and pulse 13½ lakhs, and spices 3½ lakhs; to Cochin, oils 5¾ lakhs, coir, yarn and rope 5 lakhs, and grain and pulse 2 lakhs; to Goa, grain and pulse 10¼ lakhs; to Cutch, grain and pulse 1¼ lakhs; to Travancore, tobacco, and grain and pulse 1 lakh each; to Sind, spices 1 lakh. The chief articles of import from Bombay and their value were salt 37¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 32¼ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 21 lakhs, grain and pulse 15¼ lakhs, kerosine-oil 12¼ lakhs, metals 10 lakhs, seeds 5¾ lakhs, hardware and cutlery 5½ lakhs, raw cotton 4½ lakhs, drugs, medicines and narcotics 3½ lakhs, provisions and sugar 3¼ lakhs each, dyeing and tanning materials and wood 3 lakhs each, stationery (including paper and paste-board) and umbrellas 2½ lakhs each, glass and glassware 2¼ lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) 2 lakhs, spices 1¾ lakhs, liquors and wool manufactures 1½ lakhs each, cotton manufactures (excluding piece-goods), and fruits and vegetables 1¼ lakhs each, and earthenware and porcelain 1 lakh; from Bengal, grain and pulse 93¼ lakhs, coal 24¼ lakhs, jute manufactures 11 lakhs, stationery (including paper and paste-board) 6½ lakhs, apparel (including boots and shoes) and cotton piece-goods 3½ lakhs each, dyeing and tanning materials 3 lakhs, silk, raw, 2¾ lakhs, hides and skins and seeds 2¼ lakhs each, drugs, medicines and narcotics and metals 1¼ lakhs each, and hardware and cutlery 1 lakh; from Burma, grain and pulse 58¾ lakhs, timber and wood 18½ lakhs, and dyeing and tanning materials and kerosine-oil 1¼ lakhs each; from Sind, grain and pulse 1¼ lakhs; from Goa, cotton piece-goods 2 lakhs, and coffee 1½ lakhs.

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the ports of this Presidency for the last two years:—

Articles.	Exports.				Imports.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ... Cwt.	1,181,527	38,85,158	1,219,912	40,96,388	1,146,914	39,92,856	1,235,053	42,20,268
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	5,148,191	8,76,432	3,565,641	6,30,557	5,339,517	9,09,497	3,292,073	6,45,364
Twist and yarn ... lb.	1,735,350	7,50,388	1,594,090	6,25,180	1,708,355	7,37,594	1,548,189	6,07,708
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	211,488	13,10,014	104,085	5,41,258	212,147	13,71,176	103,265	5,48,196
Oils ... ... Gals.	632,499	5,92,234	432,822	4,16,360	590,759	6,17,513	439,198	4,65,707
Cwt.	2				983		3,821	
Spices ... ... lb.	5,376,537	9,52,187	4,366,839	8,84,697	5,243,957	9,68,607	4,320,055	8,99,066
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	3,80,261	...	5,21,428	...	3,92,774	...	5,17,244
Metals ... ... Cwt.	19,142	2,10,312	12,481	1,20,104	26,952	2,76,199	13,303	1,24,356
Sugar ... ... „	145,412	9,16,649	155,809	9,51,468	133,890	8,93,065	157,519	10,25,050
Jute, raw, and manufactured ... Val.	...	2,07,894	...	3,17,970	...	2,14,521	...	3,16,505
Tobacco ... ... lb.	2,246,290	2,89,061	2,291,955	2,87,680	2,059,613	2,83,615	2,107,091	2,85,746
Fruits and vegetables. Val.	...	5,23,930	...	7,31,758	...	7,21,902	...	9,38,684
Hides and skins ... Cwt.	31,101	19,35,312	21,205	12,87,769	30,630	19,37,920	20,762	12,92,762
Timber and other wood manufactures ... Val.	...	3,52,674	...	3,85,070	...	3,64,374	...	4,34,465
Dyeing and tanning materials ... „	...	2,46,498	...	1,89,084	...	1,99,324	...	1,56,628
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	44,707	27,96,070	31,360	13,93,203	40,560	25,30,940	34,648	15,61,543
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	38,173	2,36,986	66,754	3,78,745	37,329	2,07,055	48,039	3,45,642
Coir and rope ... Cwt.	25,677	1,48,719	37,530	2,50,155	35,890	2,32,137	42,224	2,80,446
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	12,237	...	1,716	...	12,578	...	1,39,459
All other articles „	...	15,14,965	...	15,54,639	...	15,31,861	...	14,53,897
Total ...	...	1,81,37,981	...	1,55,65,229	...	1,83,95,508	...	1,62,58,736
Government Stores ...	...	3,01,267	...	2,77,800	...	4,97,548	...	6,57,998

Treasure.

The movements of gold and silver, on private and Government account, between the ports within the Presidency are given below:—

—	Gold.		Silver.	
	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	...	...	5,73,900	10,000
Imports	...	...	6,98,030	...

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below:—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	9,82,66,589	42,51,468	55,320	...	1,87,11,368	18,670
Ganjám	6,21,900	...	2,20,234	...	9,97,742	6,700
Vizagapatam ...	42,47,253	...	12,020	...	25,46,910	...
Gódávari	74,90,022	...	1,02,237	...	60,79,573	...
Kistna	8,66,226	9,960	240	...	4,53,332	...
Nellore	500	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	38,53,996	1,800	82,704	...	33,03,263	150
Tanjore	95,03,074	7,26,667	2,959	...	24,21,151	...
Madura	5,60,620	7,070	28,131	...	7,44,479	...
Tinnevelly	2,07,11,456	6,71,875	1,10,576	...	45,58,792	15,000
South Canara ...	73,39,198	...	20,26,678	43,655	45,74,313	4,92,922
Malabar	2,54,37,539	...	35,64,758	4,000	3,59,05,024	31,515
Total ...	17,88,98,373	56,68,840	62,05,857	47,655	8,02,95,947	5,64,957

Districts.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	34,52,928	1,64,350	12,04,86,205	44,34,488	12,49,20,693	40·86
Ganjám	8,68,301	...	27,08,177	6,700	27,14,877	·89
Vizagapatam ...	15,76,832	2,64,150	83,83,015	2,64,150	86,47,165	2·83
Gódávari	23,84,995	62,330	1,60,56,827	62,330	1,61,19,157	5·27
Kistna	10,35,259	83,350	23,55,057	93,310	24,48,367	·80
Nellore	48,056	10,300	48,556	10,300	58,856	·02
South Arcot	7,89,297	...	80,29,260	1,950	80,31,210	2·63
Tanjore	9,32,133	1,72,950	1,28,59,377	8,99,617	1,37,58,934	4·50
Madura	8,37,557	28,600	21,70,787	35,670	22,06,457	·72
Tinnevelly	23,24,464	1,85,000	2,77,05,288	8,71,875	2,85,77,163	9·35
South Canara ...	47,31,998	1,10,900	1,86,72,187	6,47,477	1,93,19,664	6·32
Malabar	1,37,77,943	2,00,000	7,86,85,264	2,35,515	7,89,20,779	25·81
Total ...	3,27,59,763	12,81,930	29,81,59,940	75,63,382	30,57,23,322	100·

Customs Revenue.

Import duty.

Including the customs duty on salt, the gross collections on imports were Rs. 30,91,439, against Rs. 28,70,752 in the preceding year—an increase of Rs. 2,20,687, or 7·69 per cent. The chief increases were Rs. 1,39,350 under petroleum, Rs. 65,884 under spirits, and Rs. 53,505 under cotton manufactures.

These were Rs. 69,475, against Rs. 37,203 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 32,272. Deducting amounts refunded, the net collections of duty on imports were Rs. 30,21,964, against Rs. 28,33,549 in 1898–99;—an increase of Rs. 1,88,415. Refunds and drawbacks.

The gross and net collections on the exports of paddy and rice, for the past five years are given below:— Export duty.

Articles.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	1,24,398	1,17,162	74,063	1,01,816	99,270	– 2,546
Rice	3,11,986	6,87,839	6,69,692	3,78,385	4,64,064	+ 85,679
Gross collections	4,36,384	8,05,001	7,43,755	4,80,201	5,63,334	+ 83,133
Refunds	1,354	3,067	2,972	2,613	3,734	+ 1,121
Net collections	4,35,030	8,01,934	7,40,783	4,77,588	5,59,600	+ 82,012

The amount of revenue under this head was Rs. 5,63,334, against Rs. 4,80,201 in 1898–99. The increase of Rs. 83,133, or 17·31 per cent., is due to a larger exportation of rice to Ceylon and Goa.

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency, from and to foreign countries, during the last five years, are given below:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage per vessel.
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	ONS.	
1895–96	2,760	995,576	2,735	846,310	5,495	1,841,886	335
1896–97	2,884	1,017,536	2,970	947,834	5,854	1,965,370	336
1897–98	2,713	1,021,089	2,703	834,655	5,416	1,855,744	343
1898–99	2,388	966,776	2,310	811,692	4,698	1,778,468	378
1899–1900	2,077	1,053,341	1,979	821,716	4,056	1,875,057	462

The number and tonnage of the steamers included in the above figures are as follows:—

Years.	Entered.		Average tonnage per steamer.	Cleared.		Average tonnage per steamer.
	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	
1895–96	780	804,699	1,031	733	657,323	896
1896–97	804	824,354	1,025	787	752,945	957
1897–98	812	835,701	1,029	756	643,583	851
1898–99	839	820,223	978	779	663,251	851
1899–1900	940	947,000	1,007	865	716,805	829

The nationalities of the steamers and sailing vessels, that called at ports in the Presidency in 1898–99 and 1899–1900, were as follows:—

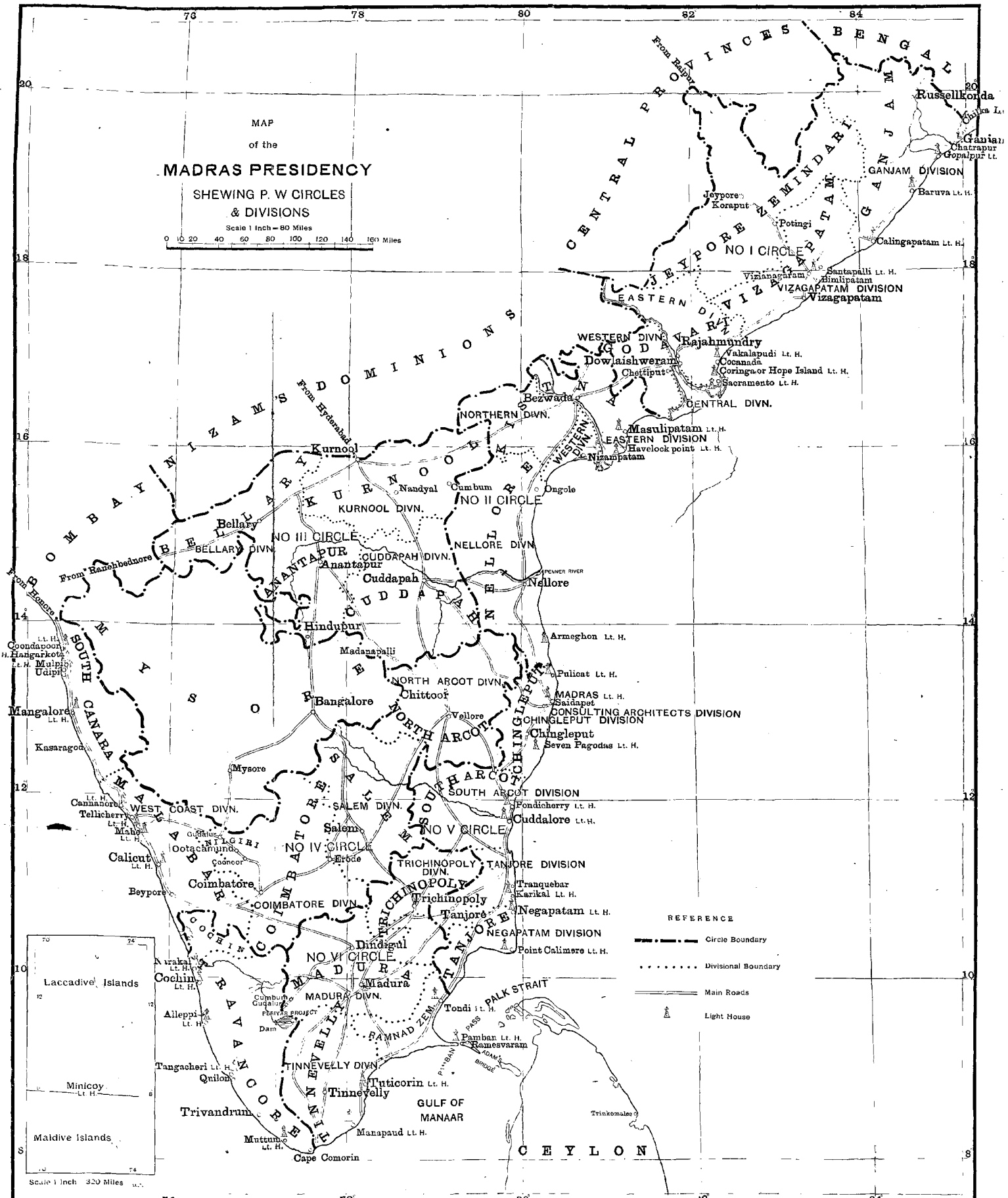
—	1898–99.				1899–1900.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	1,536	1,323,248	13	5,854	1,729	1,510,404	54	7,935
British Indian	...	...	1,533	215,681	1	1,441	1,075	136,089
Foreign	82	160,226	38	4,458	75	151,960	43	6,716
Native craft	...	...	1,496	69,001	...	...	1,079	60,512
Total ...	1,618	1,483,474	3,080	294,994	1,805	1,663,805	2,251	211,252

The movements of shipping, to and from each foreign country, are shown below :—

Countries.	1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
United Kingdom	133	309,335	144	345,284
Austria-Hungary	1	1,173	...	...
Belgium	1	2,314	2	4,388
France	6	14,240	7	16,422
Germany	27	70,728	29	85,516
Russia	14	30,669	18	40,717
Cape Colony	2	3,276	...	...
Eastern Africa	17	7,611	5	3,733
Egypt	3	1,524	3	2,521
Mauritius	13	12,852	16	27,711
Natal	11	12,864	9	13,766
United States	9	18,508	9	20,701
Aden	1	2,517	...	...
Arabia	7	1,984	4	389
Ceylon	4,283	1,021,851	3,540	848,345
Maldives	2	164	11	519
Mekran and Sonmiani	18	1,104	15	847
Persia	10	966	5	522
Straits Settlements	122	245,599	207	424,051
Turkey in Asia	8	902	12	1,315
Borneo	1	1,046	...	...
Java	...	...	1	1,700
Sumatra	3	3,710	...	...
Australia	6	13,531	14	25,397
China	...	...	2	5,316
Holland	...	...	2	3,652
West Indies	...	...	1	2,245
Total ...	4,698	1,778,468	4,056	1,875,057

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India, are given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1895–96	5,495	1,249,814	5,956	1,761,136
1896–97	4,892	1,226,725	5,283	1,555,409
1897–98	4,705	1,254,479	5,084	1,631,346
1898–99	4,585	1,342,637	4,790	1,718,452
1899–1900	4,775	1,481,914	4,953	1,698,628



Register No. 3873
Copies 220

Photo-Print Survey Office Madras
1900

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below:—

Years.	Entered				Cleared			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	No.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1897-98	11,539	3,899,768	4,855	187,255	10,724	3,580,768	5,560	324,952
1898-99	11,345	4,400,369	4,815	185,673	11,006	4,085,612	5,180	327,684
1899-1900 ...	10,490	3,647,555	5,087	187,992	10,417	3,518,790	5,301	315,277

15 vessels, of 273 tons aggregate burthen, were built and registered during the year under Act X of 1841, all at Mangalore on the west coast.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1899-1900.)

Statements 59 and 60 in the Appendix show the expenditure on, and income derived from, Productive Public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under establishment under each division in the Presidency during the year:—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Provincial.		Local Civil works.	
		Military.		Civil.		Civil.		Incorporated.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjám	415	1,222	11	348	24,650	11,164	...	386
	Vizagapatam	186	2,926	316	481	80,680	32,162	...	...
	Gódávari Central ...	...	...	...	40	222	430	530	...
	Gódávari Eastern ...	...	965	582	2,421	19,842	13,182	...	2,277
	Gódávari Western ...	...	...	481	...	8,482	1,243	4,430	...
II Circle.	Kistna Eastern	...	360	...	667	5,343	10,342	...	1,250
	Kistna Northern	...	...	...	306	9,786	3,239	...	...
	Kistna Western	...	...	30	...	692	523	...	947
	Nellore	...	...	2,016	490	22,110	8,420	...	600
III Circle.	Bellary	...	...	...	1,371	17,528	15,017	...	..
	Cuddapah	...	...	276	244	13,551	6,018	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	18	15	55,006	2,347	...	...
IV Circle.	Anamalai	...	...	...	...	2,60,114	104	...	...
	Coimbatore	1,772	7,467	...	1,258	73,435	52,964	...	...
	North Arcot	2,633	1,433	270	373	7,141	9,738	...	...
	Salem	...	600	41	430	33,966	6,222	...	...
	West Coast	7,608	27,184	...	915	1,26,349	22,420	...	...
V Circle.	Chingleput	...	...	...	197	76,870	19,664	...	...
	Negapatam	298	50	253	827	14,514	5,428	1,543	6,766
	Public Works Stores ...	...	...	...	...	87	1,808	...	...
	Public Works Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	204	1,966	...	...
	South Arcot	...	13	1,291	342	18,972	10,186	...	3,978
	Tanjore	...	...	185	197	49,675	5,362	...	5,764
VI Circle.	Madura	...	240	3,617	520	57,599	8,690	...	...
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	1,066	23,941	2,598	...	...
	Trichinopoly	223	6,476	2,585	1,378	10,701	11,955	...	2,274
Special ...	Consulting Architect ...	309	118	16,230	2,300	2,79,014	1,15,699	...	...
	Examiner's division ...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
	Light-house	...	...	...	...	226	...	...	...
	Special Superintending Engineer, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sanitary Engineer, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,444	49,054	28,202	16,186	12,90,790	3,78,891	6,503	24,242

Circle—*cont.*	Division—*cont.*	Local civil works—*cont.* Excluded. Works.	Excluded. Repairs.	Irrigation. Works.	Irrigation. Repairs.	Total works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand total.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Circle.	Ganjám	...	760	81,613	60,353	1,80,922	69,382	2,50,304
	Vizagapatam	7,289	92	14,749	17,805	1,56,686	1,03,821	2,60,507
	Gódávari Central ...	...	3	39,569	1,00,367	1,41,161	38,474	1,79,635
	Gódávari Eastern ...	13,875	1,123	10,689	1,95,540	2,60,496	76,738	3,37,234
	Gódávari Western ...	...	...	48,863	1,08,090	1,71,589	59,198	2,30,787
II Circle.	Kistna Eastern	6,111	52	70,509	1,86,327	2,80,961	1,21,855	4,02,816
	Kistna Northern	...	...	53,914	16,721	83,966	41,208	1,25,174
	Kistna Western	...	...	1,48,480	1,88,036	3,38,708	66,222	4,04,930
	Nellore	...	...	73,121	1,12,512	2,19,269	68,958	2,88,227
III Circle.	Bellary	...	...	39,642	72,291	1,45,849	1,09,116	2,54,965
	Cuddapah	...	...	23,145	37,375	80,609	63,750	1,44,359
	Kurnool	...	...	17,505	90,697	1,65,588	78,953	2,44,541
IV Circle.	Anamalai	...	...	...	...	2,60,218	25,224	2,85,442
	Coimbatore	...	...	25,933	53,986	2,16,815	1,28,222	3,45,037
	North Arcot	...	...	52,865	1,50,997	2,25,450	76,938	3,02,388
	Salem	...	...	6,964	33,926	82,149	52,804	1,34,953
	West Coast	3,666	5,855	617	7,952	1,86,662	56,370	2,43,032
V Circle.	Chingleput	...	...	45,873	2,00,393	3,42,997	96,918	4,39,915
	Negapatam	2,447	1,578	10,126	50,009	93,839	47,010	1,40,849
	Public Works Stores ...	...	...	...	...	1,895	19,437	21,332
	Public Works Workshops ...	13,591	...	...	...	15,761	21,849	37,610
	South Arcot	583	235	81,993	1,43,317	2,60,910	72,083	3,32,993
	Tanjore	...	...	2,69,014	1,45,803	4,76,000	65,592	5,41,592
VI Circle.	Madura	1,757	571	76,052	98,847	2,47,893	92,905	3,40,798
	Tinnevelly	9,992	245	47,315	1,20,512	2,05,669	55,542	2,61,211
	Trichinopoly	...	...	26,392	73,309	1,35,293	65,324	2,00,617
Special ...	Consulting Architect ...	1,207	1,023	...	...	4,15,900	76,548	4,92,448
	Examiner's division ...	...	...	...	...	90	3,62,790	3,62,880
	Light-house	63,052	2,757	...	...	66,035	41,401	1,07,436
	Special Superintending Engineer, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	58,332	58,332
	Sanitary Engineer, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	39,013	39,013
	Total ...	1,23,570	14,294	12,64,943	22,49,261	54,59,380	23,51,977	78,11,357

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1899–1900.)

Administration.

Mr. W. B. deWinton went on privilege leave in February 1899. He resumed charge of the appointments of Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, from Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., on the 4th May 1899. He continued to be also Secretary to Government, Marine Department, and President, Sanitary board. Mr. W. Hughes continued to be Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, throughout the year. The designation of Joint Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, was changed to that of Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch. The Honcurable Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., continued to hold the appointment.

Circle charges.

Mr. W. C. deMorgan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary rank), retained charge of the 1st Circle till 10th March 1900, when he went on furlough; Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated during the remaining part of the year. Mr. J. Hannan, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, retained charge of the 2nd Circle; except for the period of his absence on furlough from 19th April to the 20th October 1899, when Major W. M. Ellis, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary rank), retained charge of the 3rd Circle, throughout the year. Mr. A. H. Garrett, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, continued in charge of the 4th Circle till 7th February 1900, when he went on leave. Mr. J. P. Davidson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated up to 20th March 1900; when Mr. C. H. B. Burlton,

Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, relieved him. The latter gentleman continued in charge to the end of the year. Colonel C. C. Rawson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle, went on furlough on 5th April 1899. Mr. J. E. Paul, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated till 5th May 1899, when Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., assumed charge of the Circle, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer on special duty, Cauvery Completion Estimates. Colonel O. V. Boddy, R.E., Superintending Engineer, held charge of the 6th Circle throughout the year. Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Consulting Architect, continued to hold the office of Consulting Architect to Government; except for the period of his absence on privilege leave for three months from 29th September 1899, when Mr. R. S. Paterson, Assistant Engineer, officiated.

Divisional charges.

The Anamalai Road project was constituted a separate division, with effect from 1st August 1899. When, on 3rd February 1900, Mr. H. A. Moss, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, went on leave, the control of the Public Works Stores and Workshops was vested in the Consulting Architect. Mr. F. W. Ashpitel, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Superintendent of Works, held charge of the Lighthouse division throughout the year.

Casualties and retirements

Messrs. W. C. Lewis, A. S. Russell, J. E. Paul, C. H. T. Norfor, Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, and Mr. F. Heinig, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, retired from the service during the year.

Grants and expenditure.

The grants and expenditure, under the several finance heads, are shown below :—

Funds and financial heads.	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military works	69,000	82,141	80,419
Imperial Civil works	50,000	56,000	55,213
Provincial Civil works	30,89,000	23,80,000	27,19,784
Local Incorporated funds	32,000	36,000	35,734
Local Excluded funds	8,27,072	2,00,635	1,92,252
Contribution works	...	..	2,10,419
Total ...	40,67,072	27,54,776	32,93,821

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 32,93,821, Rs. 27,19,784 were from Provincial funds. The distribution of expenditure under "departmental heads" is shown below :—

Service heads.	Original works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IMPERIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
44. *Military works.*						
Works	14,255	13,444	48,345	49,054	62,600	62,498
Establishment	...	...	...	...	14,747	12,906
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	1,114	812
Barrack department—						
New supplies	...	...	...	...	800	647
Repairs	...	...	...	...	1,180	1,498
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,700	2,058
Total, Military works ...	...	...	...	...	82,141	80,419
45. *Civil works.*						
Works { Civil buildings	28,200	28,202	17,645	16,186	45,845	44,388
Works { Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works { Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	10,304	10,157
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	766	668
Total, Civil works ...	...	...	...	...	56,915	55,213
Total, Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,056	1,35,632

Service heads.	Original works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PROVINCIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
45. *Civil works.*						
Works — Civil buildings	8,31,144	8,25,003	2,68,552	2,64,733	10,99,696	10,89,736
Works — Communications	4,30,110	4,21,003	93,387	93,989	5,23,497	5,14,992
Works — Miscellaneous public improvements	4,824	44,784	19,931	20,169	24,755	64,953
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,19,099	8,14,780
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	1,04,269	1,16,019
Suspense accounts	...	...	...	..	— 37,000	1,19,304
Total, Provincial Civil Works	...	...	...	...	24,34,316	27,19,784
LOCAL FUNDS.						
45. Civil works, Incorporated local	...	...	...	...	36,321	35,734
Civil works, Excluded local	...	...	...	...	2,00,635	1,92,252
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
44. Military works — Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	904
45. Civil works ... Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Civil works ... Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	...	4
45. Civil works ... Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,563
Civil works, Excluded Local, University fee fund.	...	...	...	...	...	11,613
Estate works	...	...	...	...	...	26,335
Total, Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,419
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures entered in column 6 represent final grants.

Revenue receipts.

The revenue collected by the Public Works department was as follows:—

Sub-heads.	XXXI. Military works.	XXXII. Civil works, Provincial.	XXXII. Civil works, Incorporated Local.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rents of buildings	3,385	73,746	...	77,131
Sales of buildings	170	10,541	...	10,711
Sales of barrack furniture	76	...	...	76
Sales of tools and plant	...	66,311	...	66,311
Sales of produce	44	1,603	8,024	9,671
Sales of old materials	34	4,766	...	4,800
Value of materials received from old buildings	...	46	...	46
Receipts from self-supporting workshops and net profits.	...	4,124	...	4,124
Unclaimed deposits	...	185	...	185
Fines, refund and miscellaneous	16	26,665	170	26,851
Realized in Public Works department	3,725	1,87,987	8,194	1,99,906
Realized in Civil department	...	...	...	...
Total	3,725	1,87,987	8,194	1,99,906

IMPERIAL—MILITARY WORKS.

The following were the most important works in progress. A well at Ampuva, estimated to cost Rs. 1,030, was constructed. Rs. 8,076, against the estimate of Rs. 10,650, were spent on remodelling the present married quarters at West Hill, Calicut, and their out-houses. The work was practically completed. The construction of the armoury, magazine, office-room and quarters, for the sergeant-instructor of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps at Pákala, was stopped for some time, and resumed in December 1899. The superstructure of the building was raised, and the woodwork for the roof laid. The plastering of the lower storey was in progress. The expenditure on the work up to date was Rs. 6,312.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL WORKS.

A seventh-class post office with Postmaster's quarters, at Gokavaram, Gódávari Eastern division, estimated to cost Rs. 1,440, was in progress, the outlay being Rs. 595. A combined postal and telegraph office at Venkatagiri, estimated to cost Rs. 2,490, was put in hand early in December 1899. Funds were allotted in

November 1899, and Rs. 2,007 were spent during the year. The post office at Anantapur was completed, and the quarters for mail sorters at Guntakal were in hand. Rs. 520 were spent on sinking a well in the compound of the post office, Rajampet, and repairing the post office at Jammalamadugu. Rs. 1,089 were spent in improving the telegraph offices at Bellary and Guntakal, and the signaller's quarters at the latter station. The estimate of Rs. 2,365, for improving the taluk cutcherry at Wandiwash, included accommodation for the post and telegraph offices, to cost of Rs. 620; but the work was not commenced till January 1900. Rs. 270 were spent. An estimate of Rs. 1,630 for repairs to the post and telegraph office at Tindivanam was sanctioned, and the work partly done. A combined post and telegraph office at Kodaikánal, estimated to cost Rs. 5,450, was completed, except the fencing; the total expenditure being Rs. 5,243. The Observatory at Kodaikánal was completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,490. Certain minor works still remained un-executed, for which a supplemental estimate was sanctioned. The Astronomer's bungalow and quarters for the establishment, were also finished, except certain minor items which were in hand.

PROVINCIAL —CIVIL BUILDINGS— Forest.

The old Jail hospital at Chittoor was made into a District Forest office. Rs. 2,995 were sanctioned for this work, and Rs. 3,113 spent.

Customs.

The masonry of the lower storey of the new Sea customs office at Vizagapatam was almost finished; the walls of the upper storey reached a height of 4 feet. Rs. 18,375 were spent, and a revised estimate was under preparation. Improvements to the east godown of the Sea customs office at Cocanada were carried out, at a cost of Rs. 2,299 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,700. The burnt portion of the Sea customs godown at Calicut was re-built. This was estimated to cost Rs. 14,000. Rs. 7,694 were spent during the year, the charges up to date being Rs. 13,478. A corrugated iron warehouse at Mangalore was completed by the department, at a cost of Rs. 11,489. Rs. 1,005 were spent in collecting materials for a Sea customs office at Baindur. The abandonment of the work was subsequently ordered. An open corrugated iron roof shed was constructed at the Sea customs house, Madras, and cost Rs. 3,732, against the estimate of Rs. 3,590. A shed with corrugated iron roof, for the use of the Appraiser's department, was also built there, at a cost Rs. 3,784.

Land Revenue buildings.

First Circle.—A first-class taluk office at Palkonda was completed; it cost Rs. 31,973, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 32,470. The Deputy tahsildar's office at Gunupur, estimated to cost Rs. 11,550, was practically completed. The Deputy tahsildar's office at Jeypore, begun in March 1899, was in progress. The roof and floor were not finished. The total cost up to the end of the year was Rs. 14,051, against the estimate of Rs. 18,530. The Deputy collector's office at Ellore was finished, except fitting the lightning conductors. Rs. 4,782 were spent during the year, making the total cost up to date Rs. 20,061. A Stationary sub-magistrate's office at Rajahmundry was almost finished. Up to the end of the year Rs. 6,672 were spent, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,060. Additions and improvements to the Deputy tahsildar's office at Prattipad were carried out, costing Rs. 2,880. A treasury room attached to the Collector's office at Chatrapur was practically completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 7,331.

Second Circle.—The Deputy tahsildar's office at Macherla—an incomplete work of last year—was almost finished. A ryots' shed in the compound of the taluk office at Vinukonda was begun late in the year. A first-class taluk office at Gudiváda was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 52,003. A ryots' shed in the compounds of the Gannavaram and Avanigedda taluk offices, and a rain-gauge pillar and railings at the salt factory at Pandraka were finished. An estimate of Rs. 38,230 for constructing a first-class taluk office at Ongole was sanctioned in July 1899. The building was practically completed.

Third Circle.—The construction of the taluk cutcherry at Kalyandrug was undertaken departmentally. The basement of the main building, and the masonry superstructures of the latrine and cook-house were finished. The first-class taluk cutcherry at Madakasíra—an incomplete work of last year—was finished. An estimate of Rs. 31,905 for a Deputy tahsildar's office at Chitvel was sanctioned in

January 1900. The work was undertaken departmentally, and was approaching completion. The taluk cutcherry at Pattikonda was in progress, and the main building was finished; a revised estimate was under preparation. A Stationary sub-magistrate's office at Nandyal was finished. It cost Rs. 1,855 in excess of the amount sanctioned. Rs. 25,853 were spent up to date on a taluk cutcherry at Nandikótkur. The work was in progress. A revised estimate of Rs. 31,060 was sanctioned in October 1898 for an upper storey to the Collector's office at Kurnool. The work was being carried out departmentally and by piece-work, and good progress was made.

Fourth Circle.—Improvements to the Collector's cutcherry at Coimbatore were completed, at a total cost of Rs. 9,381. A Deputy tahsildar's office at Rasipúr was practically completed by the department, at a total cost of Rs. 15,793. Rs. 2,871 were spent during the year on a Stationary sub-magistrate's office at Athur. The basement was finished, and all the woodwork prepared. The taluk cutcherry at Tiruppattúr was fenced with wire, at a cost of Rs. 1,632. A first-class taluk office at Kasaragod was completed; it cost Rs. 34,600, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 35,921.

Fifth Circle.—Rs. 8,339 were spent on a Deputy tahsildar's office at Sathiavedu, estimated to cost Rs. 14,600; the work was being done departmentally. Rs. 1,214 were spent on repairing the Collector's cutcherry at Saidapet. A ryots' shed, latrine and compound walls with gates to the taluk office at Chidambaram, estimated to cost Rs. 3,050, were begun in May 1899; but the contractor failed, and little progress was made. The public offices at Tanjore were almost finished; Rs. 41,173 were spent during the year. Materials for a taluk office at Tirutturaippúndi were collected, and the land acquired. The improvments and repairs to the taluk office at Mannárgudi were in progress.

Sixth Circle.—The works of extending the treasury and of converting the plunge bath into a store-room, at the Collector's office at Trichinopoly, were begun and the latter finished. In all Rs. 6,532 were spent. The Stationary sub-magistrates' offices at Periyakulam and Dindigul were finished, and cost Rs. 8,803 and Rs. 9,980, respectively. Rs. 4,819 were spent on the construction of a Deputy tahsildar's and Sub-magistrate's office with sub-jail wards at Paramagudi (estimate Rs. 18,800). Part of the foundations were excavated, and materials being collected. Additions and alterations to the Deputy tahsildar's office at Kodaikánal were carried out, at a total cost of Rs. 3,038. A record-room was added to the Sub-collector's office at Dindigul, at a total cost of Rs. 3,066. Certain improvements to the Collector's office at Madura were finished, at a cost of Rs. 3,615. The work was in charge of the Consulting Architect. The work of remodelling and terracing the roof of the correspondence department of the Collector's office at Tinnevelly was begun in November 1899; all the woodwork was fitted.

Consulting Architect's division

Certain minor additions to the Paper Currency office and connected buildings, to the Secretariat buildings at Ootacamund, and to the Government Houses at Guindy, Madras and Ootacamund, were finished. Some minor additions and alterations were made to the Stationery office.

Educational.

The chemical laboratory at the Presidency college was fitted, and partly furnished; Rs. 2,507 were spent during the year, and the total outlay, to the end of the year, was Rs. 28,573. The addition to the college of Engineering, estimated to cost Rs. 41,260, was in progress. The foundation and basement were completed; and Rs. 5,258 were spent during the year. The normal and union schools for the Training college at Rajahmundry, estimated to cost Rs. 61,000, were finished, except the wire fencing. The total cost was Rs. 57,331. Rs. 2,550 were spent on the additions to the Government Training school at Salem. The verandah round the old building was finished. The walls for the new portion were raised to the full height. Only roofing remained to be done. A Government girls' school at Námakkal was almost finished; Rs. 4,550 were spent in the year. The additions and alterations to the Reformatory school at Chingleput were retarded, owing to delay in the receipt of supplies from the Public Works workshops; and in December 1899 the work had to be stopped, pending the receipt of certain proposals from the Superintendent of the Reformatory school. Several sub-works, such as kitchens,

godown, latrine, cow-shed and stable for the Deputy superintendent's quarters, were very nearly finished; and the school room, blacksmiths' shop and tailors' shed were well forward.

Ecclesiastical.

The renewal and reconstruction of the roof of St. Paul's Church at Waltair—an incomplete work of last year—were finished, and cost Rs. 3,064. The construction of the church at Bezwada was in charge of the Consulting Architect. The cost of construction was partly paid by Government, and partly subscribed. The work was well advanced, and was expected to be shortly finished. Improvements to St. Thomas' cemetery at Ootacamund, estimated to cost Rs. 5,520, were in progress under the Government Curator. They were delayed by scanty rainfall. St. Thomas' church at the Mount was begun, on an estimate prepared by the Consulting Architect; but as several improvements were suggested, and some minor deviations found necessary, a revised estimate of Rs. 6,130 was prepared.

Law and Justice.

A new court-house for the District Munsif at Chódavaram, estimated to cost Rs. 12,600, was begun early in the year; but was soon stopped, as good bricks could not be got. The design was subsequently altered, random rubble and rough-stone being substituted for brick in chunam. A revised estimate of Rs. 15,450 was submitted. Rs. 2,007 were spent during the year. An estimate of Rs. 15,600 for a District Munsif's court at Kanigiri was sanctioned in January 1899; the work was begun only in June 1899, owing to delay in acquiring the site. Materials were, in the meanwhile, being collected. Burnt stone was substituted for brick, which was of inferior quality. During the year the building rose to a height of 8 feet above the basement; and the segmental arches over the doors and windows were in progress. Rs. 5,719 were spent during the year. A new court-house for the District Munsif at Udamalpet, estimated to cost Rs. 19,770, was begun during the year. It had been brought up to basement level by 31st December 1899, when the work was stopped for want of funds. It has since been resumed. An upper storey to the Sub-Judge's court at Palghat was completed, at a total cost of Rs. 3,285, against Rs. 2,980 the sanctioned amount. The construction of a court-house for the District Munsif at Conjeeveram was retarded, as it was decided late in the year to use surki in the foundation, which had to be dug over 9 feet deep and filled in with sand. Rs. 3,835 were spent on the work. A District Munsif's court-house at Villupuram was being carried out departmentally. The work was well in progress. The roof of the main building and a part of the front verandah, and the concrete flooring to three rooms were finished. Repairs costing Rs. 1,284 were done at the Cantonment magistrate's court at St. Thomas' Mount. Work to the value of Rs. 2,146 remained to be done. Rs. 8,801 were spent during the year on building a District Munsif's court-house at Dindigul. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,493, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,050. The work of remodelling and terracing the roof of the Subordinate Judge's court at Kokkarakulam was begun in November 1899, and practically finished, at a total cost of Rs. 3,890. The additions on the north side of the Presidency magistrate's court, Black Town, Madras, were completed; but those on the west were held in abeyance, pending removal of the police station within the court-yard. Certain minor additions to the new law courts at Madras costing Rs. 2,841 were carried out.

Jails.

The widening and deepening of the well in the Central jail, Coimbatore, and the steining work were finished. The cistern walls were raised to a height of 6 feet, and the pipes were being fixed. The fixing of the hydrants, and the construction of the cistern, still remained to be done. An aeromotor fixed to the well did not work satisfactorily, the maximum discharge registered being 655 gallons, instead of 2,400 gallons, per hour. The work of providing impervious flooring of cut-stone slabs, in the hospital building of the Central jail at Coimbatore, was completed and cost in all Rs. 3,725; against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,880. Improvements to the Central jail buildings at Salem were carried out, at a cost of Rs. 4,493. The number of cells at the Penitentiary, Madras, was increased, at a cost of Rs. 45,887. A further sum of Rs. 6,833 was also spent on cells there, which were begun and finished in the year. Minor additions to the Penitentiary and connected buildings, Madras—an incomplete work of the previous year—were finished and cost Rs. 2,130;

against the estimate of Rs. 2,707. The collection of materials for a quarantine block in the District jail at Berhampur, estimated to cost Rs. 5,250, was taken in hand in March 1900. Rs. 610 were spent during the year. Two cells were added to the Sub-jail at Angádipuram, at a total cost, during the year, of Rs. 2,980. Certain improvements were carried out to the sub-jail attached to the Sub-magistrate's court at Tiruvádi—an incomplete work of the previous year. The total cost of the improvements to the District jail at Madura was Rs. 5,834; against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,840.

Police. A police office with school, store-room and place-of-arms at Vizagapatam, estimated to cost Rs. 25,500, was practically finished. Rs. 7,573 were spent on constructing a magazine, and improving the station-house at Chintapalle, and the work was finished. A police school building at Chatrapur was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 3,398. A third-class station-house at Karempudi—an incomplete work of the previous year—was completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,165, against the estimate of Rs. 1,210; also a third-class police station-house at Phirangipuram. The police buildings at Masulipatam, estimated to cost Rs. 10,500, were almost finished. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,012. The excess was due to an erroneous debit to the work. A second-class police station-house at Venkatagiri was under construction. The second-class police station-house at Harpanahalli, Bellary division, begun in July 1899, was very nearly finished. A revised estimate of Rs. 32,000 for a police office at Kurnool was sanctioned in November 1899, and the work was almost finished. A first-class police station at Kollegal was begun and finished, at a cost of Rs. 2,565. The work of adapting the old jail guard lines, as accommodation for the Reserve police, was finished early in the year; but they were not handed over, pending the construction of a latrine, which has since been finished. A patent iron latrine, for the police force at Coimbatore, received from England, was fixed. The construction of a second-class police station at Vániyambádi was delayed, owing to the failure of two contractors and some difficulty in fixing the site. The walls were built to their full height. The total cost was Rs. 3,551. The Thiyar, Moplah and Bugler lines, and the quarters with out-houses for the Inspector and two European Head constables of the Malapuram force, were finished. The superstructure of a second block of Moplah huts was almost completed, and the excavation for one block of Nayar lines finished. Further work was in progress. The cost up to date was Rs. 18,500, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 35,800. An office for the Assistant Superintendent of police, Palghat, was finished, at a cost of Rs. 4,454. The police Head-quarters office, Calicut, was improved, at a total cost of Rs. 7,703. 145 police huts at Mangalore were finished; the total expenditure being Rs. 31,143, against an estimate of Rs. 30,770. The new roof to the Head-quarters police office at St. Thomas' Mount, estimated to cost Rs. 5,700, was practically finished. Rs. 2,484 were spent during the year. A town police station-house at Madura was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 3,278. A second-class police station-house at Pettai was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 3,657. An estimate of Rs. 12,450 was sanctioned in August 1896 for an office and bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of police at Tuticorin. The buildings were handed over during the year. They cost Rs. 12,847.

Medical. The Lunatic Asylum buildings at Waltair were improved at a cost of Rs. 6,494; and some additions made to the Lunatic Asylum at Madras at a cost of Rs. 50,688. The covered passage at the Maternity Hospital was finished; and cost Rs. 3,077. Certain additions to the General Hospital, Madras, were carried out at less than the estimated cost. The scullery, however, was not finished. The improvements to the Chemical Laboratory of the Chemical Examiner were in progress. The physiological lecture-room, Medical college, Madras, was fitted; and minor additions were made to the Medical Stores and connected buildings.

Registration. The Registrar's office at Chatrapur was finished, at a cost of Rs. 3,946. Rs. 2,547 were spent during the year on the Registrar's office at Salem. The walls were raised to their full height, and the woodwork of the verandah finished. The roofing and plastering were not done, owing to non-receipt of timber from Calicut. The Sub-registrar's office at Pennagaram was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 2,532. The accounts, however, were not finally closed, owing to certain defects in the structure. The Sub-registrar's office at Tiruppattúr was finished, at a total cost of

Rs. 3,419. At the Sub-registrar's office at Pallikonda, all that remained to be done was to point the compound wall. This was finished at a cost of Rs. 208, the total outlay being Rs. 2,332. The main building of the Sub-registrar's office at Valavanur was finished, and the compound wall was in progress. The Sub-registrar's office at Pullambadi was finished, at a cost of Rs. 2,083. The Sub-registrar's offices at Uppiliapuram, Lálgudi and Aruppukóttai were also finished. Materials for the construction of a Sub-registrar's office at Manamadura were under collection. Rs. 580 were spent in the year. A Sub-registrar's office at Kadayanallur was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 2,948.

Public Works buildings.

The Superintending Engineer's bungalow at Waltair was practically finished. It cost up to date Rs. 17,035, of which more than Rs. 1,000 were expected to be recovered by the sale of surplus materials. A store-shed in the Executive Engineer's office compound at Berhampur, estimated to cost Rs. 6,440, was begun in July 1899, and practically finished. Rs. 5,213 were spent during the year. The rest-house with out-houses at Cocanada was finished, at a total cost of Rs. 7,410. A store-shed for famine tools at Cumbum, and a rest-house at Markapur, were finished. The quarters for the hospital assistant, in the police lines at Salem, were finished, except the roof work and some petty items. Certain additions and alterations to the Secretariat clerks' quarters, and quarters for inferior servants, attached to the Secretariat offices, Ootacamund, were finished. Quarters with out-houses for the Inspector of police at Kodaikánal were nearly finished. Rs. 2,549 were spent during the year, and the total cost up to date was Rs. 3,665. The District Forest officer's bungalow at Palamcottah was completed. The total cost was Rs. 9,436. Quarters for the District Superintendent of police, the Executive Engineer, the District Forest officer and the District Judge, at Madura, were finished during the year.

Communications.

The road from Kallikóta to Boirani, with its masonry works, was finished during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 88,514. In 1898–99 the approaches on one side of the iron girder bridge at Maha Singhi, estimated to cost Rs. 70,910, had alone been finished. Those on the other side were finished and metalled during the year under report. The accounts of the work were closed and the bridge, together with other works in the Civil Agency sub-division, transferred to the Civil department on the abolition of the sub-division. The Maharaja of Jeypore offered to contribute Rs. 1,50,000 towards the cost of bridges over the Kolab and Indravatti rivers in the Jeypore Zamindari. Borings were taken, data for rates framed, and the sites surveyed. Roads were maintained from Itikavalasa to Koraput, from Kalingia to Tikkaballi and from Kalingia to Udayagiri; also the Kallikóta-Boirani, Kalingia ghât and Boad roads. Rs. 2,60,218 were spent on the Anamalai road. Good progress was made, and the heaviest rock-cutting was accomplished. The total cost of the improvements to the Sultan's battery-Mysore frontier road, up to date was Rs. 82,509, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 84,340. The most important work done during the year was the erection of the iron girder bridge over the Kullar Poya river. This was practically completed. An estimate of Rs. 88,600, for metalling 18 miles of the Chundale-Sultan's battery road, was sanctioned in June 1899. Good progress was made in the collection of road metal; but, owing to the partial failure of the rains, much progress was not made in laying and consolidating the broken stone. Rs. 32,448 were spent on the work during the year. As regards the Pandalur road, some minor bridges were begun and finished during the year. The erection of a rolled iron girder bridge at 6th mile 2nd furlong of the road was sanctioned. Materials for this were being collected and brought to the site, where a temporary bridge was erected. Rs. 76,655 were spent on the road from Melathur to Nilambúr, estimated to cost Rs. 82,150. The Havelock road at Ootacamund was opened for traffic in April 1899. Such works as erecting fences, guard walls, revetments, etc., were done during the year. The road was cut up in many places, owing to the use of blue metal, and to lack of rain for consolidation. Some progress was made on the road from Rosemount to Pykara finger post, Ootacamund, estimated to cost Rs. 23,440. Rs. 6,904 were spent on the Westbury-Segur road, including Rs. 4,000 contributed by the municipality. All work was completed, with the exception of turfing. The total cost of the Pallapalayam-Chinnar road was Rs. 37,547, of which Rs. 20,745 were

spent during the year under report. Rs. 34,479 were spent on maintaining the Ootacamund-Kullar road, and a further sum of Rs. 888 on maintaining the suspension bridge at Kullar. The survey of the Mullapuram ghât was abandoned, and a realignment of Captain Bailey's trace was ordered. The work was finished and an estimate submitted. Rs. 4,625 were spent during the year. The Marmalong bridge was widened, at a cost of Rs. 17,076. Rs. 30,009 were spent, up to the end of the year, on the Bódináyakkanúr-Kotagudi road, which was in good progress.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The work of filling in the Ootacamund lake was practically finished. Rs. 6,164 were spent on the conservancy of the river Cooum. Seasonable rains kept the water level in the Cooum fairly high, and preliminary cuts in the bar were made in time and worked well. There were no good floods to scour the river bed; efforts were therefore made to keep the surface clean and to remove floating weeds, filth, etc. The earth dams at Harris' bridge and Munro's bridge were washed away in October 1899, and were restored soon after.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Rs. 950 were spent on the reconstruction of the road over the Kistna anicut, and Rs. 300 on the maintenance of the Kaikalur road along the side of the Polraz canal. The roadway over the Pennér anicut, in the Nellore division, was gravelled and repaired, at a cost of Rs. 600. A village road was made from Latchmangudi village to Kóttayam, at a cost of Rs. 1,235.

Excluded Local Funds—Port Funds.

The quarters with out-houses for the Port officer at Vizagapatam were finished, at a cost of Rs. 12,333. In connection with the harbour improvements at Vizagapatam, observations of the currents, sand drift, prevailing winds, etc., were completed; and a report, with charts of soundings and surveys, submitted to Government. In all, Rs. 4,780 were spent on the investigation, against the estimate of Rs. 6,150. There were assets in the shape of diving gear, etc., to the value of Rs. 2,000. Rs. 6,106 were spent in dredging, in reclaiming the foreshore below the wharf wall, and in excavating a diversion from the Sivaganga drain into the creek below the tidal lock, at Masulipatam. The work was nearly finished, except a part of the cutting from the Sivaganga drain to the tidal lock channel. The port of Masulipatam was demarcated, at a cost of Rs. 94. An estimate of Rs. 71,800 was sanctioned in December 1899 for the reclamation of foreshore, and for the erection of a pier, at Mangalore. Rs. 449 were spent during the year. Some damage was done to the Calicut pier by the high seas during the monsoon. This was repaired during the year. An estimate for repairing the wharf at Porto Novo was under preparation. Rs. 583 were spent on materials and apparatus for forcing liquid cement, etc., supplied by the Public Works Workshops, Madras. The light-keeper's quarters at Point Calimere, and the hurdle groynes at Negapatam were completed. Rs. 383 were spent in improving the Port office at Negapatam. Rs. 8,199, were spent in altering and enlarging the Port and Sea customs offices at Tuticorin, and providing therein quarters for the Port officer. The total cost was Rs. 10,802. The lighthouse towers, and quarters for the light-keepers, at Havelock Point, Manapad, Mulki or Kaph, Mangalore, Muttum, Pulicat and Seven Pagodas, were finished. Quarters for light-keepers at Kundapur, Hangarakotta and Malpi were constructed, at a cost of Rs. 2,485, Rs. 2,321 and Rs. 2,832, respectively. Rs. 2,595 were spent on repairs to the existing buildings at Hare Island, Muttum, Seven Pagodas and Pulicat lighthouses. Rs. 226 were spent on cement testing operations during the year.

Contribution works.

In the Ganjám division, Bodogodo and Shergada estates were in charge of the Public Works department. Repairs to out-houses in the Bodogodo palace, begun in the previous year, were finished, at a cost of Rs. 583; in the latter estate, repairs to Jayamangaladevaro were in progress, and Rs. 895 were spent in the year. The Sivasamudram bridge was repaired, at a cost of Rs. 8,105. The contribution was Rs. 8,000. In the Madura division, the repairs to the Palayampatti estate bungalow, occupied by the District Judge, Madura, were carried out, at a cost of Rs. 913; and investigations connected with the Kondalair and Niravi tanks were in progress. Estimates for repairs to the Provanthi bungalow and tank were forwarded to the Collector. The Vizagapatam water-works were in fair progress, and the total

expenditure up to date was Rs. 89,843. A revised estimate of Rs. 4,19,950 was sanctioned in November 1899 for the Cocanada water-works. The clear water reservoir, which was re-commenced in January 1899, was arched over in October 1899; and the cement plastering of the northern half of the reservoir was nearly finished. The excavation of foundations for laying scour pipes was in progress, and the scour well sunk to 13·50. The roof of the store-shed was finished, and plastering, etc., in progress. The Tirupati water-works were finished and handed over to the municipality. Rs. 9,816 were spent during the year on improvements to Ootacamund water-supply.

Famine relief.

First Circle.—No works under this head were started, or in progress, during the year.

Second Circle, Nellore division.—Towards the middle of February, orders were issued to open out two major tanks of the Revenue department, for the relief of distress. An expenditure of Rs. 73 was incurred on removal of tools to the work spot. The attendance on these works was poor, and a fortnight after they were opened the coolies struck work.

Third Circle.—A few relief works were opened. Most of the test-works were irrigation works, on the intermediate piece-work system, which is reported to have worked satisfactorily.

Lighthouses.

The following lighthouses were inspected during the year, and their condition reported, by the ordinary staff of the Public Works department:—Vakalapudi, Hope Island, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.

Public Works stores.

The closing balance of the year, inclusive of surplus stock and of the value of such stock as was destroyed by fire (Rs. 27,567), was Rs. 3,90,804, against Rs. 3,06,706 at the end of the previous year; the receipts during the year being Rs. 2,55,394 and the issues Rs. 1,71,295.

Public Works workshops.

The value of work done in the shops during the year, was Rs. 3,47,841, against Rs. 2,61,337 in the previous year; an increase of Rs. 86,504. The work done for each department in the last two years is shown below:—

Department.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Public Works department	2,15,324 7 11	3,02,268 11 3	86,944 3 4	...
Military Works and State Railways	394 12 1	22 14 6	...	371 13 7
Other departments	41,557 8 8	40,603 2 1	...	954 6 7
Quasi-public bodies	3,630 4 5	773 4 1	...	2,857 0 4
Private parties	429 10 8	4,173 4 9	3,743 10 1	...
Total ...	2,61,336 11 9	3,47,841 4 8	90,687 13 5	4,183 4 6
	Increase of work in 1899-1900 = Rs. 86,504-8-11			

The increase under Public Works department was due to Executive Engineers indenting largely on the shops, and to the work done on the lift shutters for the Cauvery delta. The increase under "Private parties" was entirely due to the large order for engraved stamps given by the Mysore State. The decrease under other heads was partly due to a decrease in the number of orders.

Dowlaishweram workshops.

The work done in the Dowlaishweram shops, during the last two years, is shown below:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	More than 1898-99.	Less than 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Work done for the Public Works department excluding centage.	97,830	82,866	...	14,964
Do. for other departments excluding centage	5,625	7,559	1,934	...
Do. for private parties do.	1,200	1,784	584	...
Total ...	1,04,655	92,209	2,518	14,964

Bezwada workshops.

Work valued at Rs. 30,434 was done in the Bezwada shops, against Rs. 48,605 in the previous year. The work done was distributed between Irrigation and Provincial works, nearly in the proportion of 9 to 5.

Government Brick and Tile Manufactory.

The factory worked throughout the year, except for about 6 weeks when the kiln was under repairs. The charges were Rs. 36,423, and income Rs. 37,090, so that there was a profit of Rs. 667 on the year. The charges for land and kilns, and also the general charges, remained the same. Brick making was also started at Ootacamund during the year. The charges were Rs. 8,001 and income Rs. 8,204, leaving a profit of Rs. 203.

Government Lime Kilns.

The charges of the Government lime kilns were Rs. 4,896, and the income therefrom Rs. 4,205, the result being a loss of Rs. 691. There was very little work on hand during the year; and the demand for lime was small. The brick and lime kilns together yielded a net profit of Rs. 178.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1899-1900.)

General Remarks.

Classes of works.

The irrigation works of the Madras Presidency are classified as follows:—*Class I.*—Major productive and protective works. *Class II.*—Minor works and Navigation, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept. *Class III.*—Minor works and Navigation, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are maintained individually. *Class IV.*—Other Minor works, for which neither capital, revenue nor individual accounts are kept. *Class V.*—Agricultural works.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure (including that on establishment, tools and plant) during the year was Rs. 50,97,888; of which Rs. 21,04,944 were spent on works of Class I from Imperial funds, and Rs. 29,92,944 on works of the remaining classes from Provincial and Local Irrigation cess funds.

Area irrigated.

The total area charged as irrigated, for both first and second crops, under all classes of works was 6,037,109 acres. Of this 2,691,452 acres were under works of Class I, 517,719 acres under works of Class II, and 2,827,938 acres under works of Classes III and IV.

Revenue.

The total revenue from all classes of irrigation works was Rs. 2,01,75,080; of which Rs. 1,11,76,671 were from works of Class I, Rs. 89,61,489 from works of Classes II, III and IV, and Rs. 36,920 from works of Class V.

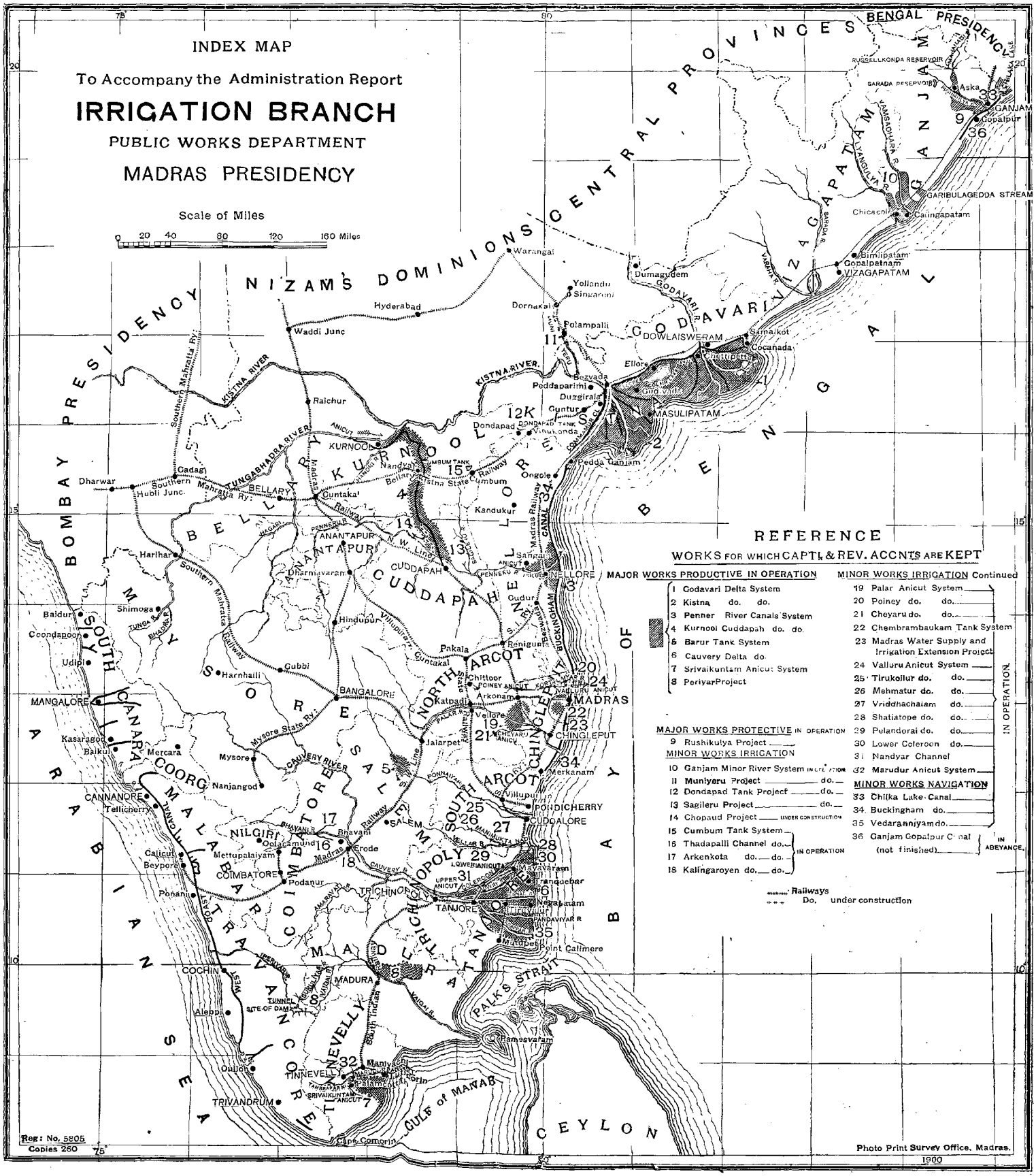
WORKS UNDER CLASS I.

Capital outlay.

The direct and indirect outlay, for each work, during and up to the end of the year are shown below:—

Class.	Works.	Cost of construction as now estimated.	During the year.			Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1899-1900.
			Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective work (Account head 35).	Rushikulya project	49,45,820	42,448	4,473	46,921	47,46,149
Productive works (Account head 49).	1. Gódávari delta	1,32,30,569	64,717	2,651	67,368	1,31,32,881
	2. Kistna do.	1,37,00,614	1,82,559	26,347	2,08,906	1,36,05,531
	3. Pennér river canals	62,35,626	74,479	1,942	76,421	58,54,227
	4. * Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ...	2,17,27,726	2,276	106	2,382	2,17,26,872
	5. * Barúr tank project ...	4,27,745	483	13	496	4,25,541
	6. Cauvery delta	29,62,595	1,70,769	3,743	1,74,422	22,86,760
	7. Srivaikuntam anicut system ...	14,84,893	7,272	190	7,462	14,84,889
	8. Periyar project	88,01,821	75,314	14,359	89,673	87,71,278
	Total ...	6,85,71,589	5,77,779	49,351	6,27,130	6,72,87,979
	Total 35 and 49 ...	7,35,17,409	6,20,227	53,824	6,74,051	7,20,34,128

* The outlay on these two systems is now met from Provincial—"43. Minor works and Navigation."


INDEX MAP
To Accompany the Administration Report
IRRIGATION BRANCH
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Scale of Miles
0 20 40 80 120 160 Miles
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CEYLON
Gulf of Manar
Palks Strait
Waranga
Hyderabad
Waddi Junc
Yellandu
Singareni
Dornakal
Polampalli
Dumagudem
GODAVARI
DOWLAISWERAM
Samalkot
Cocanada
Chicacole
Calingapatam
Bimlipatam
Gopalpatnam
VIZAGAPATAM
GARIBULAGEDDA STREAM
RUSSELLKONDA RESERVOIR
SARADA RESERVOIR
Aska
GANJAM
Gopalpur
VAMSADHARA R.
VANGLIYA R.
SARADA R.
VARHA R.
GANJAM
Ellore
Bezvada
Peddaparimi
Duggirala
Guntur
MASULIPATAM
KISTNA RIVER
Raichur
Dondapad
Vinukonda
KURNOOL
Nandyal
CUMBUM TANK
Cumbum
Ongole
Pedda Ganjam
Kandukur
Madras Railway
CANAL
Sanrad
NELLORE
Gudur
Dharwar
Southern Mahratta Railway
Hubli Junc.
Cadag
TUNGABHADRA RIVER
ANICUT
BELLARY
Cuntakal
Bellary Kistna State Railway
ANANTAPUR
Harihar
Dharmavaram
CUDDAPAH
Pennaur Anicut
Baidur
Shimoga
Coondapoor
Udipi
Hindupur
Pakala
Renigunta
Buckingham Canal
Gubbi
Harnhalli
Chittoor
Poiney Anicut
Arkonam
Vellur Anicut
MADRAS
BANGALORE
Katpadi
Vellore
Palar R.
Jalarpet
CHINGLEPUT
Mysore State Railway
Kasaragod
Balkul
Mercara
Mysore
Cauvery River
Merkanam
MANGALORE
CANNANORE
Tellicherry
Nanjangod
Villupuram
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
Railway
SALEM
Bhavani
Ootacamund
Erode
Madras
Calicut
Beypore
Mettupalaiyam
COIMBATORE
Podanur
Lower Anicut
Upper Anicut
Kollidam R.
Amaravati R.
TRICHINOPOLY
Ponnani
TANJORE
Negapatam
Pandaviyar R.
Mutupet
Point Calimere
COCHIN
MADURA
Vaigai R.
Aleppi
Quilon
TINNEVELLY
Manjolai
Tambraparni R.
Srivaikuntam Anicut
TRIVANDRUM
Cape Comorin
Ramesvaram
Manaar
Pamban
Site of Dam
Tunnel
Ghat
Reservoir
Canal
Railways
Do. under construction
REFERENCE
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPTL. & REV. ACCNTS ARE KEPT
MAJOR WORKS PRODUCTIVE IN OPERATION
1 Godavari Delta System
2 Kistna do. do.
3 Penner River Canals System
4 Kurnool Cuddapah do. do.
5 Barur Tank System
6 Cauvery Delta do.
7 Srivaikuntam Anicut System
8 PeriyarProject
MAJOR WORKS PROTECTIVE IN OPERATION
9 Rushikulya Project
MINOR WORKS IRRIGATION
10 Ganjam Minor River System IN CONSTRUCTION
11 Muniyeru Project do.
12 Dondapad Tank Project do.
13 Sagileru Project do.
14 Chopaud Project UNDER CONSTRUCTION
15 Cumbum Tank System
16 Thadapalli Channel do. do. IN OPERATION
17 Arkenkota do. do.
18 Kalingaroyen do. do.
MINOR WORKS IRRIGATION Continued
19 Palar Anicut System
20 Poiney do. do.
21 Cheyaru do. do.
22 Chembrambaukam Tank System
23 Madras Water Supply and Irrigation Extension Project
24 Valluru Anicut System
25 Tirukoilur do. do.
26 Mehmatur do. do.
27 Vriddhachalam do. do.
28 Shatiatope do. do.
29 Pelandorai do. do.
30 Lower Coleroon do. do.
31 Nandyar Channel
32 Marudur Anicut System
MINOR WORKS NAVIGATION
33 Chilka Lake Canal
34 Buckingham do.
35 Vedaranniyam do.
36 Ganjam Gopalpur Canal (not finished) IN ABEYANCE.
IN OPERATION
Reg: No. 5805
Copies 250
Photo Print Survey Office, Madras.
1900

The revenue actually realized, and the charges against Revenue (Account head 42), during the last two years, are shown below :— Profit or loss based on realizations.

	1899–1900.			1898–1899.			Increase or decrease.
	Protective work.	Productive works.	Total.	Protective work.	Productive works.	Total.	
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct revenue	1,789	1,90,059	1,91,848	1,470	1,99,609	2,01,079	– 9,231
Indirect revenue	1,46,458	1,03,75,448	1,05,21,906	1,39,699	1,11,99,238	1,13,38,937	–8,17,031
Share of land revenue ...	2,606	4,60,311	4,62,917	211	4,91,802	4,92,013	– 29,096
Total ...	1,50,853	1,10,25,818	1,11,76,671	1,41,380	1,18,90,649	1,20,32,029	–8,55,358
Deduct revenue due to old irrigation	53,257	36,86,045	37,39,302	53,560	41,10,727	41,64,287	–4,24,985
Net ...	97,596	73,39,773	74,37,369	87,820	77,79,922	78,67,742	–4,30,373
Charges (Working expenses-Account head 42)—							
Direct charges	54,207	21,88,989	22,43,196	43,051	22,23,471	22,66,522	– 23,326
Indirect charges	1,314	1,22,978	1,24,292	1,015	1,27,727	1,28,742	– 4,450
Total ...	55,521	23,11,967	23,67,488	44,066	23,51,198	23,95,264	– 27,776
Deduct old maintenance charges	...	4,31,721	4,31,721	...	4,60,769	4,60,769	– 29,048
Net charge ...	55,521	18,80,246	19,35,767	44,066	18,90,429	19,34,495	1,272
Net revenue ...	42,075	54,59,527	55,01,602	43,754	58,89,493	59,33,247	–4,31,645
Interest charges ...	1,73,192	25,07,652	26,80,844	1,71,276	24,85,488	26,56,764	24,080
Profit or loss ...	–1,31,117	29,51,875	28,20,758	–1,27,522	34,04,005	32,76,483	–4,55,725

The Rushikulya project is the only protective work in the Presidency. This project may be said to be completed. Its accounts will be closed in due course.

The productive works show a net revenue of Rs. 54,59,527, or a return of 8·12 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year. The net revenue, after deducting the interest charges, shows a clear gain of Rs. 28,20,758, or 4·39 per cent. The percentage would be 8·25, were it not that the capital outlay is weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which had to be purchased in 1882–83.

GÓDÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

The work of fitting falling shutters to the anicut (estimate Rs. 1,75,500) was completed during the year. In the Eastern delta, a combined drainage outfall sluice, aqueduct and canal surplus, in the 43rd mile of the Bank canal, was successfully completed. The masonry works connected with the Pasumalla channel project, were completed, and also almost all the earthwork. A drain from a point near Mamidada through Gundredu Punta was excavated. In the Central delta, the under-tunnel in the 5th mile of Kadali channel, Gunnaram canal was started earlier than would otherwise have been possible, owing to the exceptionally dry season. Concrete was laid and the walls raised to the spring of the arches. The sluice at the head of Sivakodu side channel was completed, and the channel partly excavated. In the Western delta, he cross drainage works of Ellore canal, were nearly completed. The excavation of the short cut on the Yanamadurru drain to Naidupoliem yeru, which was started at the end of 1898–99, was proceeded with, and a cut, with a bottom width of 25 feet, completed throughout the line. Capital account.

In the Gódávari Eastern division, 1 under-tunnel, 3 dams and 1 head sluice were constructed, and 2 drains were excavated. In the Central division 1 under-tunnel, 1 inlet, 12 sluices, 11 drops and 8 dams were constructed ; while 13 sluices, 18 dams, 7 drops, 5 cattle ramps, 4 steps, 1 tail escape, 1 towpath, the excavation of a channel, 1 field sluice, 1 drainage sluice and the diversion of a canal, were in progress. In the Western division, a trial falling shutter on Duvva weir on the Yanamadurru drain, 2 sluices, 1 road culvert and several other small works were completed. 2 inlets, 1 under-tunnel, 1 stop dam and other petty works were in progress. Revenue account.

Maintenance and repairs.

The annual ordinary repairs to head works, canals, distributaries and drains were carried out, as well as special repairs to 7 drains in the Gódávari Central division. The improvements to Rangarazu Codu drain were in progress. The upkeep of the floating plant of the delta cost Rs. 27,112, against Rs. 31,897 in 1898–99. The earnings and working expenses, exclusive of cost of repairs, of the steamers employed on the works connected with the delta, were Rs. 2,102 and Rs. 3,140; against Rs. 4,179 and Rs. 4,453, respectively, in 1898–99. The receipts in the Public Works department during the year were Rs. 1,13,208. The receipts from navigation were Rs. 95,609, against Rs. 89,445, in 1898–99. The increase was due to the revised navigation rules which have been steadily enforced since June 1898. The charges were Rs. 61,747, against Rs. 73,666 in 1898–99.

Area irrigated and revenue.

The areas charged as irrigated during the year were 683,205 acres of first, and 66,407 acres of second, crop; against 656,062 and 120,431 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The extent of sugarcane cultivation during the year was 2,764 acres, against 3,327 acres in 1898–99. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 29,38,311, and the working expenses were Rs. 7,70,228. The gross revenue and working expenses, per acre irrigated, were Rs. 3·92 and Rs. 1·03; against Rs. 4·25 and Rs. 1·00, respectively, in 1898–99. The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying the interest charges, was 12·22 per cent. on the direct and indirect capital outlay; against 15·02 per cent. in 1898–99. The anticipated ultimate return was 9·3 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. The decrease in the net revenue of the year was due partly to the unfavourable character of the season, which led to a decrease in the cultivation of second-crop; and partly to the resettlement, which resulted in a decrease of Rs. 58,000 in the revenue attributed to irrigation, although there was an increase of Rs. 2,04,000 in the consolidated revenue. This result is attributed to the average share of the consolidated assessment, credited to irrigation, being Rs. 4–3–0 per acre; against the uniform water-rate of Rs. 5, which was credited in previous years.

Kistna Delta System.

Capital account.

The following are the principal works executed during the year :—

Head works.—The rear arches of the vents to the front face of Bezwada head sluice wall were extended, and the spaces above filled in with surki concrete. *Kistna Eastern division.*—Masulipatam canal—The second reach of the canal was widened, Urutur and Mallavole main channels excavated, a combined sluice for Nambigunta and high level channels, a head sluice to Mallavole main channel, a surplus weir at 22nd mile of canal, and an under-tunnel at 5 furlongs of Gundapad branch of Medur channel constructed. Ellore canal—The old Kesarapalli disused lock was converted into an escape, an outlet and an inlet constructed, and Gogunta channel excavated. Ryves canal—The inlet at the 14th mile of the canal was altered, and out-houses and stables constructed at Komatigunta rest-house. Pulleru canal—The banks of Mamilla codu, a branch of Butter codu, were strengthened, a head sluice constructed to Penjendra channel, and Pedava branch of Lingayya codu excavated. Polraz canal—Wharf establishment sheds at Madanapalle, and a siding basin on the canal below Madanapalle bridge were constructed. Peddalanka channel—A head sluice was constructed to Tumma codu channel. Drains—An under-tunnel on Dosapad channel, and a drop at the head of Pedapad escape drain were constructed; and Pedapad escape drain, Vinnacotta codu, now turned into a drain, Kudaravalli drain and Munjalaur affluent excavated. *Kistna Western division.*—Bank canal—The canal was improved, and 2 drainage pipes, and 4 bridges on the Varahapuram channel, and masonry works, except pipe sluices, connected with Ipur and Anantavaram branches were constructed; Kollur side channel, Ipur and Anantavaram branches and Royakampad affluent were excavated. All the materials required for the wharf wall at Vellatur were collected. A concrete foundation was laid, and the masonry raised to its full height. Commamur canal—A masonry inlet wall at 4 miles 2 furlongs, a head sluice, 4 pipe sluices, 3 bridges and a tail escape in the Bapatla tank east branch channel, a head sluice, 6 pipe sluices, 3 bridges and a tail drop in the Bapatla tank west branch

channel, Tenali road culvert and under-tunnel, a drop and bridge at 5 miles of the Tungabhadra side channel, and a trough aqueduct over the drainage channel in the Bapatla tank, to carry Mulapalem branch channel, were constructed. Tungabhadra side channel—The channel was excavated and an aqueduct constructed at the 3rd mile; a head sluice, Kopalli drain under-tunnel a drop at 3 miles 1 furlong, and a regulator for Armenda and Alavala tank channels, were nearly completed. The platform of Santaravur wharf was widened and improved, and the excavation of Bapatla tank east and west drains nearly completed. Some of the materials required for the masonry works of the branch channels of Tungabhadra side channel were collected. Perali drain—The excavation of the drain below the railway bridge was completed. Repalli main drain—The excavation of the straight cut was nearly completed. Tungabhadra main drain—The work was completed.

In the Kistna Eastern division, 33 minor improvements to canals and drains were completed. In the Western division, improvements to 45 works were completed and those to 58 works in progress. Revenue account.

The ordinary and special repairs to canals, distributaries, and drains, were carried out, and the works maintained in good order. The scour holes below the Kistna anicut were filled, 8 bottom-hinged and 6 experimental shutters of the anicut altered, soundings and velocity and silt tests in the canals from the head to the 3rd mile taken, and posts and chains fitted to both sides of Seetanagaram under sluices. The upkeep of the floating plant of the delta cost Rs. 16,012, against Rs. 22,829 in 1898–99. The earnings and working expenses, exclusive of the cost of repairs to the steamers employed on the Kistna delta works, were Rs. 123 and Rs. 816; against Rs. 1,303 and Rs. 1,228, respectively, in 1898–99. The receipts in the Public Works department were Rs. 61,361, of which Rs. 38,029 were from navigation. Maintenance and repairs.

The area charged as irrigated was 588,801 acres of first, and 553 acres of second, crop; against 566,129 and 148 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue was Rs. 28,06,313, and the working expenses Rs. 6,92,755. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre were Rs. 4·76 and Rs. 1·17, against Rs. 4·89 and Rs. 7·22, respectively, in 1898–99. The net revenue of the year, after paying interest charges, was 11·34 per cent. on the direct and indirect capital outlay, against 11·32 per cent. in 1898–99. Area irrigated and revenue.

Pennéru River Canals.

In July 1899 the Government of India sanctioned the amalgamation of the accounts of the Sangam and Pennéru anicut systems; and directed that the capital outlay, during the year under report, on the combined projects known as the "Pennéru River Canals," should be met from Imperial funds under the account head "49. Capital," "Expenditure not charged to Revenue."

The outlay during the year, under this head, was incurred on diverting the surplus of the Kanigiri reservoir into the Pyderu, constructing two foot-bridges across the Eastern channel and the Nellore tank supply channel, respectively, and paying compensation for land taken up for the Allur main drain and affluents. Capital account.

50 minor works were in progress, of which 18 were completed. Revenue account.

Ordinary and special repairs to the anicut, canals and channels, &c., were carried out, and the works maintained in good order. The receipts in the Public Works department, which were Rs. 1,692, were chiefly realized from sale of grass and other produce on the canal and channel banks. Maintenance and repairs.

The areas irrigated were 136,070 acres of first, and 4,613 acres of second, crop; against 142,470 and 7,983 acres, respectively, during 1898–99. The gross revenue was Rs. 5,32,281, and the working expenses Rs. 1,07,600. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre were Rs. 3·78 and Re. 0·76, against Rs. 4·17 and Re. 0·75, respectively, in 1898–99. The net return, after paying interest charges, was 0·50 per cent. on the direct and indirect capital outlay, against 2·08 per cent. in 1898–99. The decrease in the net revenue was attributed to late and inadequate freshes in the Pennéru, in consequence of which large remissions were granted. Area irrigated and revenue.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital account.

No expenditure in India has been incurred from Imperial funds, on the capital account of the canal, since its purchase. The cost of purchase of the canal remains, as at the end of the preceding year, at Rs. 2,16,38,942. The canal not having fulfilled the conditions of a Productive public work, the current capital outlay thereon is met from Provincial funds.

Revenue account.

Screw gearing was provided to Padithipad scouring sluice and calingulah, and an iron trough aqueduct on Jupad branch channel, two sluices, one pipe sluice, a channel to irrigate Boodrapally block lands, and a culvert on Gutlur main channel were completed.

Maintenance and repairs.

The canal and its masonry works were kept in order. The upkeep of the floating plant cost Rs. 980, against Rs. 1,140 in 1898–99.

Area irrigated and revenue.

The areas irrigated were 70,871 acres of first, and 6,345 acres of second, crop; against 25,594 and 23,216 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 1,86,939, and the working expenses Rs. 1,23,492.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

This project not having fulfilled the conditions of a productive work, the current capital outlay thereon is met from Provincial funds.

The areas irrigated under the project were 3,113 acres under first, and 2,451 acres under second, crop; against 2,887 and 2,014 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 13,530, and the working expenses Rs. 3,264.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital account.

In the Tanjore division, the construction of a masonry regulating dam across Porai Voikal for Varisapathu Vadagal lands, a rest-house with outhouses at Peralam, superintendents' and lascars' quarters at Sallore anicut, a masonry dam across Solasudamaniar surplus at Valkudi, and improvements to the Kali Voikal were completed. The fitting of lift shutters to the grand anicut, the remodelling of the Upper Coleroon anicut, the construction of regulators across Keerthimanar, Puthar Solasudamaniar and Puthar Velappar, the improvement of Kangayan channel and the conversion of the Cauvery-Kodamurti open dam into a regulator with shutters were in progress. In the Negapatam division, the construction of sheds for lascars and stores, at the Vettar regulator at Eukan, was completed; while improvements to the Mullyar-Marakakarayar channel and Mala Perumalai dam were nearly so.

Area irrigated and revenue.

859,268 acres of first, and 94,855 acres of second, crop were irrigated; against 884,869 and 109,249 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue was Rs. 38,19,950, and the working expenses Rs. 4,34,283. The gross revenue and working expenses, per acre, were Rs. 4·00 and Re. 0·45, respectively; against Rs. 4·38 and Re. 0·46 in 1898–99. The net return during the year, after paying interest charges, was 29·71 per cent., against 37·91 per cent. in 1898–99. The decrease was attributed to the deficiency of the rainfall during the south-west monsoon; and to excess during the north-east monsoon, which damaged or destroyed crops over large tracts near the coast. The Cauvery, in August 1899, was abnormally low and cultivation was greatly restricted. Remissions, amounting to Rs. 5,28,582, were granted during the year.

General.

The investigation, started in November 1895, for the preparation of the completion estimates of the Cauvery delta system, was continued during the year. Estimates were framed for improvements to 9 drainages, for remodelling the Pandavyar system of irrigation, and for the Vadavar extension project.

SRÍVAIKUNTAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital account.

The provision of screw gearing shutters to the scouring sluices in the Srívaikuntam anicut, an incomplete work of the previous year, and the construction of a new cross bank in the bed of Korampallam tank were completed.

The repairs to the Srívaikuntam anicut, south main channel, the masonry works in the north main channel, Nallur Melakulam, Nallur Kilakulam, and Arumugamangalam tank revetments, and the second apron in the rear of Korakaì tank weir, were completed during the year. Revenue account.

The areas irrigated were 22,152 acres under first, and 18,938 acres under second, crop; against 22,052 and 20,688 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,93,158, and the working expenses Rs. 41,802. The gross revenue and working expenses were Rs. 4·70 and Rs. 1·02 per acre, against Rs. 4·48 and Rs. 1·08 in 1898–99. The net return, after paying interest charges, was 2·00 per cent. on the total capital outlay, against 1·82 per cent. in 1898–99. The increase in the net revenue during the year occurred under second crop. Area irrigated and revenue.

Periyár Project.

Main channel.—Three field channels, two distributary channels and a sluice were completed. Capital account.

Branch channels—No. 1.—A distributary and field channel from Thodanary tank were completed. *No.* 2 was completed with the exception of shutters for the sluices. *No.* 3.—The improvements to Athalay tank were completed. *No.* 4.—The extensions of the tail end of the channel to Selayaneri tank, of the distributary from the tail end of the channel to Koilpapagudi, and of the Thiruppalai offtake, were nearly completed. The provision of shutters to the sluices, the banking of Thandalay offtake, and the excavation of a field channel from the sluice in Boothagudi tank, were in progress. *No.* 5.—Drop No. 10 is complete. *No.* 6 is complete. *No.* 7 is in abeyance. *No.* 8.—A field channel was completed. *No.* 9.—The improvements to Thirukkani tank and a few minor channels in Kunnathur offtake, and also the tail end of Pappagudi offtake, were completed. *No.* 10.—Three distributaries were completed. The sluices in Chunnambur offtake, and the field channels from them, were in progress. *No.* 11.—Distributaries and field channels were in progress. *No.* 12 is complete. Distributaries Nos. 3 and 5 were, fully, and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 to 9, nearly, completed. Nos. 10 and 11 were in progress.

The expenditure, under extensions and improvements, was incurred on the excavation of field channels and distributaries, in the main and branch channels. Revenue account.

The fitting up of the Stoney's gate to the Periyár tunnel was completed, both banks of Periyár main and branch channels maintained, silt cleared in the Periyár main channel, a temporary dam constructed in the watershed, and Periyár head works cut and maintained. Rs. 40,000 were paid to the Travancore Durbar, on account of rent due under the Periyár lease. Maintenance and repairs.

The areas irrigated during the year were 93,373 acres of first, and 35,859 acres of second, crop; against 79,377 and 29,648 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue was Rs. 5,35,336, against Rs. 4,70,003 in 1898–99. The gross revenue and working expenses, per acre, were Rs. 4·14 and Rs. 1·07; against Rs. 4·31 and Rs. 1·35, respectively, in 1898–99. Area irrigated and revenue derived.

Owing to unavoidable delay in the Revenue department, in the preparation of the revised forecast of revenue anticipated from the project, the report on the completion of the project, the construction estimate of which was closed on the 31st March 1897, was not submitted to the Government of India during the year. General remarks.

Rushikulya Project.

Rushikulya Section—Surada reservoir dam.—This work was completed, with the exception of repairs to slips, which occurred during the abnormal rainfall in October 1899. To protect the embankment from the set of the Johoro river, 4 stone groynes and a straight cut with a bund were sanctioned. The straight cut and bund, and many of the masonry works connected with the "B" Branch of Ichchápur channel, were completed. Of the incomplete works, some were nearing completion at the end of the year. Materials for masonry works connected with the extension of No. 14 Distributary, Rushikulya canal, were being collected, and the earthwork commenced. *Jamamilli Anicut shutters.*—The masonry work and fixing of T rails Capital account.

were completed. *Mahanadi section.*—The work of constructing a head sluice to Mangalapur channel, and pulling down the old one, was in progress. The earthwork and two drops, in connection with the new channel from the Russellkonda reservoir to the Jail tank, were completed.

Revenue account.

Steps were taken to minimise expenditure on maintenance, without impairing the efficiency of the works, by grouping works, and fixing limitations based on the experience of past years to charges for maintenance. The special repairs to the Jana milli anicut, and the Shergada cutting were the principal works in hand.

Area irrigated and revenue.

The areas irrigated during the year were 78,608 acres of first, and 3,186 acres of second, crop ; against 79,949 and 3,019 acres, respectively, in 1898–99. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,50,853, and the working expenses Rs. 55,521. The gross revenue and working expenses, per acre, were Rs. 1·84 and Re. 0·66 ; against Rs. 1·70 and Re. 0·53, respectively, in 1898–99.

General remarks.

Throughout the season there was a great demand for water, as the rains of the south-west monsoon were light, and the north-east monsoon failed. Had it not been for the supply in the Rushikulya canals drawn from the reservoirs, there would have been a total failure of crop, and a severe famine would have been the result. To minimise wastage of water in supplying second crop cultivation, it was decided that such crop must be raised only under selected tanks, and a list of such tanks was accordingly drawn up, in consultation with the Revenue department. Rs. 500 were spent by the Collector in purchasing seed-grain for experimental cultivation of second crop, and in distributing it to the ryots at cost price. The increasing demand for water, especially in the Berhampur sub-division, and the high prices fetched for waste lands commanded by the project at the sales which took place at Berhampur, are clear indications that the ryots are beginning to understand the benefits of canal irrigation.

WORKS UNDER CLASS II.

With the exception of the Chopaud project and the Ganjám-Gopalpur canal, all the works in this class were in operation, and the construction estimates have been closed for all of them except the Muniyeru, Dondapad and Sagiléru projects and the Lower Coleroon anicut system.

Ganjám Minor Rivers System.

Capital account.

The capital outlay of Rs. 36,215 was incurred on completing a scouring surplus sluice in the left bank of Bhairi main channel, at the 2nd mile below head sluice, and on the construction of a head sluice to Dusi channel.

Maintenance and repairs.

The expenditure under this head was incurred in clearing silt from, and in repairing and closing breaches in, several channels, and keeping them in working order.

Area irrigated and revenue.

The areas irrigated were 56,685 acres of first, and 9,614 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,30,717, and the working expenses Rs. 18,145. The actual return was 13·43 per cent. on the capital outlay (direct and indirect).

Muniyeru Project.

Capital account.

The outlay was Rs. 26,344. The project was practically completed. The excavation and banking of the main channel, and the construction of drops on distributaries and on Ramareddipalli and Kandur branch channels, were nearly completed. Drops No. 2 on Magallu branch channel, No. 1 on sub-branch and No. 2 on first distributary of Penuganchiprole branch were in progress. The excavation of Penuganchiprole distributary was completed. The construction of inlets and outlets in the main channel, was in progress during the year ; Rs. 709 were spent—against an estimate of Rs. 5,400.

The area irrigated during the year was 868 acres. The gross revenue was Rs. 2,575, and the working expenses Rs. 3,960. Area irrigated and revenue.

The ryots are still somewhat backward in making use of Muniyeru water, from the new works, for wet cultivation; although every endeavour is being made, in communication with the Revenue department, to encourage them to do so. General.

Dondapad Tank Project.

The outlay was Rs. 22. A distributary from the Nadigedda tank bund, and a sluice, were completed. Capital account.

The area irrigated was 118 acres. The gross revenue was Rs. 461, and the working expenses Rs. 452. Area irrigated and revenue.

The project has so far been a failure. The water-supply has always been very deficient, and the tank has never been nearly full. The ryots are backward in making use of the water. General.

Sagiléru "Upper" Project.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 6,974. The improvements to the Sagiléru anicut and those to the waterway of the regulator at the diversion of the Cumbum road—with the exception of the widening of the approach channel in front—were completed. Capital account.

The area irrigated during the year was 4,278 acres. The gross revenue and the working expenses were Rs. 8,735 and Rs. 8,409, respectively. Area irrigated and revenue.

Chopaud Project.

A revised estimate for the project, amounting to Rs. 5,38,000 for direct and indirect charges, was first sanctioned in January 1900 under "33. Famine Relief," but subsequently resanctioned as an ordinary work.

The capital outlay (Rs. 3,874) during the year, was incurred chiefly on the construction of a syphon and a bridge, and on excavating the channel. The last work was proceeded with as a famine test work.

Cumbum Tank System.

The capital outlay of the year (Rs. 1,444) was incurred on constructing a combined scouring sluice and bridge, at the site of the Sekrail Kuthwa. The area irrigated was 6,505 acres. The gross revenue was Rs. 19,888, and the working expenses were Rs. 725.

Thadapalli Channel System.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,941. The resluicing of Thadapalli channel from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles and from 32 to 37 miles, and of Ammapolliam branch, and the construction of two cast iron pipe sluices, were in progress. Capital account.

In addition to the usual maintenance of the channel, repairs to the rest-house at Gopichettipalayam, and a temporary turf bund over the crest of the Koduveri anicut, were in progress. Revenue account.

The area irrigated was 14,860 acres. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,07,573, and the working expenses Rs. 13,052. The net revenue was 13·26 per cent. on the total, direct and indirect, capital outlay. Area irrigated and revenue.

Arkankota Channel System.

The area irrigated during the year was 4,323 acres. The gross revenue and the working expenses were Rs. 28,838 and Rs. 5,653, respectively. The net revenue of the year was 3·34 per cent. on the total capital outlay—direct and indirect.

KALINGARAYEN CHANNEL SYSTEM.

Rs. 9,800 were spent on resluicing the channel from the head to 15 miles.

The area irrigated was 21,373 acres. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,06,038, and the working expenses Rs. 11,153. The net revenue of the year was 10·12 per cent. on the total capital outlay—direct and indirect.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital account.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 6,079. The improvement and strengthening of Avalur channel, a channel from Tennel to Nelvoy tank and an under-tunnel therein, and Karivedu-Kalathur branch channel, were in progress. Compensation was paid for land taken up for Reddivalam branch channel.

Area irrigated and revenue.

The areas irrigated were 68,211 acres of first, and 17,547 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue and the working expenses were Rs. 2,01,346 and Rs. 72,801, respectively. The net revenue of the year was 0·36 per cent. on the total capital outlay—direct and indirect.

POINEY ANICUT SYSTEM.

The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 1,349. The areas irrigated were 16,193 acres of first, and 3,348 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue was Rs. 43,728, while the working expenses were Rs. 15,861. The net revenue was 6·24 per cent. on the total capital outlay—direct and indirect.

CHEYÁRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

The areas irrigated were 18,366 and 12,080 acres of first and second crop, respectively. The gross revenue was Rs. 68,794, and the charges Rs. 17,748; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 14,565, which is 4·55 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

CHEMBRAMBÁKAM TANK SYSTEM.

The small outlay of Rs. 8, shown against the capital account of this system, represented the adjustment of land charges, advised by the Revenue Department.

The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 12,113 and 5,414 acres, respectively. The gross revenue was Rs. 53,535, and the working expenses were Rs. 6,730. The net revenue was 5·05 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION.

7,560 acres of first, and 2,983 acres of second, crop were irrigated. The gross revenue was Rs. 43,446, while the charges were Rs. 10,327. The net revenue of the year was 1·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The quantity of water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year was 19,331,416 cubic yards, for which Rs. 19,332 were received.

VALLÚRU ANICUT SYSTEM.

The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 4,979 and 209 acres, respectively. The revenue and the working expenses were Rs. 8,665 and Rs. 792, respectively.

The net revenue was 4·50 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

TIRUKKÓYILÚR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital account.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 7,462. The anicut was improved by a line of wells sunk in front for about 150 feet; the space enclosed being covered with an apron of concrete 3 feet deep.

A weir and dam in Mambalaput tank were completed; a sluice in the same tank, an under-tunnel in the Pombay channel, and a sluice in the Kodiyur tank were reconstructed. A weir in the Kodiyur tank was also built. The reconstruction of two sluices and of a weir in Arumpattu tank was in progress. Revenue account.

The repairs to Mambalaput, Natham and Kodiyur tanks were completed. The road over the head sluices of the anicut was gravelled. Repairs to Arumpattu and Gramam tanks were in progress. The ordinary maintenance of the anicut and of connected works was attended to. Maintenance and repairs.

The areas of first and second crops irrigated were 22,325 and 4,132 acres, respectively. The gross revenue was Rs. 87,777, and the working expenses Rs. 21,335. The net revenue was 6·42 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Area irrigated and revenue.

Mehmathur Anicut System.

The lascar's shed at the Sathakudal dam was completed. The reconstruction of a road-culvert, and improvements to the head sluice of the main channel, were in progress. Revenue account.

The Alachigudi tank was repaired, and the right flood bank above the anicut strengthened. Maintenance and repairs.

The areas irrigated were 3,795 acres of first, and 294 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue was Rs. 15,770, and the charges Rs. 9,763; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,067, or 2·91 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Area irrigated and revenue.

Vriddhachalam Anicut System.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,913. Improvements to the anicut, and the construction of Mukkondam dam, across the North main channel, were in progress. Capital account.

The dams across the last off-take from the Nellikollai supply channel, and at 4⅛th mile of the North main channel, were completed. A weir in the Valayamadevi tank was built. The extension of the left revetment below the anicut was in progress. A stable was built at the anicut rest-house. Revenue account.

A portion of the front-paved apron of the anicut was repaired. The anicut and connected works were kept in good order. Maintenance and repairs.

The areas irrigated under this system were 6,378 and 387 acres of first and second crops, respectively. The gross revenue was Rs. 21,938, and the working expenses were Rs. 12,663; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,484, or 4·76 per cent. on the capital outlay. Area irrigated and revenue.

Shatiatope Anicut System.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 6,831. The work of constructing an apron in front of the anicut, and increasing the thickness of the lower apron, was completed. Capital account.

Lascars' sheds at Pinnalore were completed. Cement pipes were provided in the Morattu channel, and the reconstruction of the Sembareddipoliem and Sirupalayur sluices in the Perumal tank was in progress. Revenue account.

Tower heads were built to the Alambadi, Thalakulam and Kolakudi sluices in the Wallajah tank, and screw-gearing shutters provided. The tunnel of the Kundiamallore sluice in the Perumal tank was repaired. The damages caused to the anicut, main channel, &c., by the floods of November and December 1898, were made good, and the ordinary maintenance of the head works, &c., attended to. Maintenance and repairs.

The areas irrigated were 28,737 acres of first, and 5,012 acres of second, crop. The revenue was Rs. 1,15,454, and the charges Rs. 19,495; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 78,280, which is 33·53 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Area irrigated and revenue.

Pelandorai Anicut System.

Capital account. The outlay during the year was Rs. 6,210. The lowering of the crest of the anicut, and the fitting of 6 feet girder shutters, were completed. The petty additional work of building a new sloping apron and cut-waters in the rear, and raising the rear end of the piers and front cut-waters, was carried out.

Revenue account. The construction of 3 lascars' sheds on the main channel, and of stalls for stables at the Srimushnam inspection bungalow, was completed. Teakwood shutters with locking-out were prepared for certain sluices in the main channel. The raising of the right revetment below the anicut, and the reconstruction of sluice No. 2 in Vakkaramari tank, were commenced.

Maintenance and repairs. The damage to the anicut and works in the main channel, caused by the floods of November and December 1898, was repaired. The works connected with the system were maintained in good order.

Area irrigated and revenue. The areas irrigated during the year were 10,145 acres of first, and 697 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue was Rs. 38,149, and the working expenses Rs. 16,270. The net revenue was 3·20 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

Lower Coleroon Anicut System.

Capital outlay. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,55,193. In the South Arcot division, in connection with the Chidambaram drainage scheme, the extension of the old Coleroon drain, aqueduct and bridge, the approach channel from Kopadi weir No. 2 to new aqueduct, and the extension of Salianthope branch channel, were almost completed. The reconstructing of the inspection bungalow at Lálpet was completed, and the widening of Khan Sahib's canal and the old Coleroon in progress. In the Tanjore division the fitting of iron shutters to the lower Coleroon anicut was completed, and the improvements to the anicut (estimate Rs. 3,14,100) in progress. About a third of the shutters of the North branch were fitted by the end of the year.

Revenue account. In the South Arcot division, gauges were fixed in the Khan Sahib's canal, and the construction of a lascar's shed, on the right bank of the Pasimuthan odai, was completed.

Maintenance and repairs. In the South Arcot division, the flood damages of November and December 1898 were repaired. The heads of the Chockan, Papunaikan, and Garudan sluices in the Veeranam tank were rebuilt. The silt at Vadavar head was partly removed, and the ordinary maintenance attended to.

Area irrigated and revenue. The areas irrigated were 102,285 acres of first, and 5,088 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue was Rs. 3,49,570 and the charges Rs. 39,099; showing a net revenue of Rs. 1,82,380, or 15·93 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

Nandyar Channel.

The outlay of Rs. 939 during the year, under capital account, was incurred in improving Nandyar extension channel. The areas irrigated were 4,709 acres of first, and 1,892 acres of second, crop. The gross revenue was Rs. 18,481, and the charges Rs. 6,525.

Marudur Anicut System.

The areas irrigated under this system were 17,564 acres of first, and 16,609 acres of second, crop. The revenue was Rs. 1,88,509, and the charges Rs. 10,798; leaving a net revenue of Rs. 62,147, which was 138·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

Chilka Lake Canal (Tidal).

The expenditure incurred during the year on the maintenance of the canal was Rs. 533. Rs. 6 were collected during the year, from the casuarina plantation of the canal.

Buckingham Canal (Navigation).

The capital outlay, of Rs. 7,922 during the year, was incurred in completing the outlet of 20 vents, in the 89th mile of the canal. Capital account.

The construction of a latrine for the lock establishment at the Ennore South lock, and of an escape in the east bank at $4\frac{1}{4}$ mile were in progress. Revenue account.

The maintenance of the canal cost Rs. 69,243. Maintenance.

Three new ferry boats with copper sheathed hulls were supplied for the Pálár and Gundalacamma river crossings, and for the canal crossing at Ramapatam. Four ferry boats were also supplied at the Swarnamukhi, Ennore North, and Pálár North and South locks. The upkeep of the floating plant of the canal cost Rs. 460, against Rs. 964 in 1898-99. Tools and plant.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 78,919, or Rs. 21,449 less than the charges. Receipts.

There was a great diminution of traffic, owing probably to the completion of the Bezwada-Madras Railway. General.

Védáranniem Canal (Tidal).

Rs. 2,839 were spent during the year under maintenance and repairs.

Ganjám-Gopalpur Canal.

Nothing was done during the year on this canal, which was put in hand in January 1889 owing to scarcity in the Ganjám district. The work was stopped in November 1890, as it was no longer required for famine-relief purposes, and as the advantages to be gained from completing it were not commensurate with the probable cost. The canal is nearly filled up again, with blown sand and earth washed down from the spoil banks. The total expenditure, including indirect charges, remained, as at the end of the previous year, at Rs. 1,55,493. Only Rs. 6 were collected during the year, by leasing out the cocoanut trees on the banks of the canal.

WORKS UNDER CLASS III.

The outlay under this head during the year is shown below :— Outlay and receipts.

—	Ordinary Minor works in charge of the		Old maintenance charges.	Tank Restoration works.	Total.
	Public Works department.	Revenue department.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	2,20,459	21,467	10,381	...	2,52,307
Repairs	4,25,857	20,741	1,42,850	2,94,900	8,84,348
Establishment	1,49,295	9,640	2,56,406	67,339	4,82,680
Tools and plant	9,961	629	1,868	4,437	16,895
Total ...	8,05,572	52,477	4,11,505	3,66,676	16,36,230

The receipts in the Public Works department were Rs. 13,839.

The total area charged as irrigated, and the revenue, are compared below with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue.

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Class III—Works	174,661	175,672	6,88,321	7,06,970
Class IV—Works—				
(*a*) In charge of the Public Works department	1,145,980	1,391,109	32,19,317	40,26,655
(*b*) In charge of the Revenue department	1,507,297	1,783,779	32,99,907	42,58,496
Total ...	2,827,938	3,350,560	72,07,545	89,92,121

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation revenue, together with the miscellaneous revenue collected in the Public Works department, was Rs. 72,21,383, and the total charges were Rs. 24,60,649, viz., Rs. 20,64,182, in the Public Works department and Rs. 3,96,467 in the Revenue department; leaving Rs. 47,60,734 as the net revenue.

Area irrigated, revenue and expenditure.

The following statement shows the area irrigated under, and the irrigation revenue derived from, these classes of works during the revenue year ending with 30th June 1900, and the expenditure on them during the official year 1899–1900 :—

	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the revenue year ending with 30th June 1900.			Outlay (including establishment and tools and plant) during the official year 1899–1900.	Remarks.
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue.		
	First crop.	Second crop.			
PROVINCIAL.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	
CLASS III.					
Vizagapatam.					
Sárada river (six anicuts) ...	11,980	8,840	30,994	2,631	
Varaha river (four anicuts) ...	6,135	5,420	16,381		
Salem.					
Pennagundapuram tank	437	427	1,467	873	
Marandahully	.....	.....	.....		
Coimbatore.					
Amarávati, twenty-two channels ...	23,886	20,858	1,33,859	12,730	
Chingleput.					
Madurántakam tank	6,019	1,527	13,875	218	
South Arcot.					
Myorenady—Kattumailur anicut ...	520	39	2,138	.....	
Gudilam river—					
1. Tiruvádi anicut ...	7,057	2,343	37,572	9,591	
2. Vánamádévi do. ...	810	235	4,932		
3. Tiruvéndipuram do. ...	2,042	1,061	11,665		
Kullár river—Vikravándi anicut ...	2,426	186	8,797		
Tinnevelly.					
Támbrapurni river (six anicuts) ...	37,332	35,081	4,26,641	13,542	
Total, Class III Works ...	98,644	76,017	6,88,321	39,585	

WORKS UNDER CLASS IV.

Districts.	Minor works, Public Works department.				Minor works, Revenue department.			
	Area charged as irrigated and the revenue derived during the revenue year ending with 30th June 1900.			Outlay (including establishment and tools and plant) during the official year 1899–1900.	Area charged as irrigated and revenue derived during the revenue year ending with 30th June 1900.			Outlay (including establishment and tools and plant) during the official year 1899–1900.
	Area.		Total irrigation revenue.		Area.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.			First crop.	Second crop.		
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	49,005	1,854	72,718	14,397	61,365	3,897	72,618	18,284
Vizagapatam ...	7,301	7,119	22,525	32,125	61,806	54,697	1,74,925	23,256
Gódávari	29,686	119	28,553	41,747	25,422	114	13,269	24,293
Kistna	1,698	12	—1,517	59,547	13,754	160	19,225	14,285
Nellore	70,745	7,710	2,39,028	90,116	27,018	3,785	74,061	17,301
Cuddapah	46,103	22,305	1,78,437	47,853	110,715	39,031	3,15,749	29,936
Anantapur	45,027	8,581	1,65,392	...	70,690	22,192	2,14,836	23,090
Bellary	31,475	7,644	1,94,610	1,30,736	21,842	7,746	68,675	15,219
West Coast (Malabar)	...	...	...	— 7,292	...	...	...	...
Salem	26,662	23,900	1,08,336	38,735	80,312	75,038	2,92,594	22,152
Coimbatore... ...	33,919	15,849	1,57,969	30,627	9,391	4,290	28,863	3,977
North Arcot ...	47,805	19,227	1,60,939	1,62,535	124,428	47,933	4,38,052	47,945
Chingleput	217,449	30,065	5,25,077	1,61,696	113,214	12,967	2,38,003	30,607
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681
South Arcot ...	82,466	16,083	3,07,435	1,10,490	184,697	45,645	6,33,739	72,675
Tanjore	18,254	1,651	45,482	10,555	34,215	2,742	74,578	11,788
Trichinopoly ...	76,196	30,085	4,20,977	26,885	45,469	12,068	1,13,167	19,839
Madura	38,831	20,082	1,83,529	42,172	52,461	13,257	1,44,930	21,191
Tinnevelly	56,409	36,773	3,70,139	1,13,088	71,947	31,405	3,41,951	33,716
Kurnool	14,621	3,577	39,688	26,701	19,483	2,101	40,672	18,710
Total ...	893,344	252,636	32,19,317	* 1,132,713	1,128,229	379,068	32,99,907	† 4,48,94

* This amount includes expenditure on Tank Restoration works.
† Includes Rs. 3,96,467, the outlay incurred by Civil officers.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

Extent of investigation operations.

The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 44,041 square miles, of which 38,395 square miles were completed. These figures were, during the year under report, increased by 1,600 and 1,879 square miles; thus bringing the totals up to 45,641 square miles entered upon, and 40,274 square miles investigated, which represents nearly half the total area (84,467 square miles) to be investigated in the Presidency.

Estimates sanctioned.

The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 4,51,347, against Rs. 3,78,730 in 1898–99. Two estimates, amounting to Rs. 5,290, for railway-affecting tanks were also sanctioned and sent to the Collectors for execution; and estimates, amounting to Rs. 12,810, for 39 railway-affecting tanks were withdrawn during the year, as on further investigation it was ascertained that these tanks, in the event of their breaching, could not be regarded as a source of danger to the railway. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 69,306, or 15·35 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned. The

total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works, from the commencement of the Tank Restoration scheme operations up to the end of the year, was Rs. 60,80,280; against which the total expenditure on works was Rs. 49,98,009, or Rs. 62,11,061 including establishment and tools and plant charges. The following statement shows the work done by the Tank Restoration scheme, during and up to the end of, 1899–1900 by *districts* :—

Parties.	Districts.	Approximate area investigated		Number of works estimated for		Amount of estimates sanctioned	
		During the year 1898–99.	To the end of the year.	During the year 1898–99.	To the end of the year.	During the year 1898–99.	To the end of the year.
		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.			RS.	RS.
No. I party	Madura	...	3,852	1	1,145	5,044	11,78,839
	Nellore	874	2,574	62	205	52,564	1,71,909
No. II party	Tinnevelly ...	155	2,757	68	531	90,512	6,44,036
No. III party	Chingleput ...	460	2,778	48	1,049	47,585	12,47,024
Nos. III and VI parties ...	Kurnool	50	7,348	3	222	4,840	2,24,735
	Cuddapah ...			36	66	19,631	40,270
	Bellary			...	23	170	6,644
Nos. IV and VI parties ...	Anantapur ...	140	1,050	27	70	37,063	10,07,824
Nos. III and IV parties ...	Coimbatore ...	...	8,664	....	147	...	3,09,318
	Salem	80	3,009	28	747	42,811	* 3,71,090
No. V party	North Arcot ...	120	2,736	93	809	1,01,520	† 7,66,391
	South ,, ...	...	256	5	107	18,105	2,95,490
Nos. IV and V parties ...	Tanjore	...	903	1	240	25,312	3,03,286
No. VII party	Gódávari	...	748	1	176	850	1,08,926
	Kistna	...	3,036	4	201	3,060	1,57,329
No. VIII party	Vizagapatam ...	...	563	2	139	2,370	1,47,169
	Total ...	1,879	40,274	379	5,877	4,51,437	60,80,280

* Of these, 13 estimates, amounting to Rs. 2,765, refer to repairs to dasabandam works, and were sent to the Collector of the district for execution by the inamdars.

† Of these, 29 estimates, amounting to Rs. 6,670, refer to repairs to dasabandam works, and were sent to the Collector of the district for execution by the inamdars.

WORKS UNDER CLASS V.

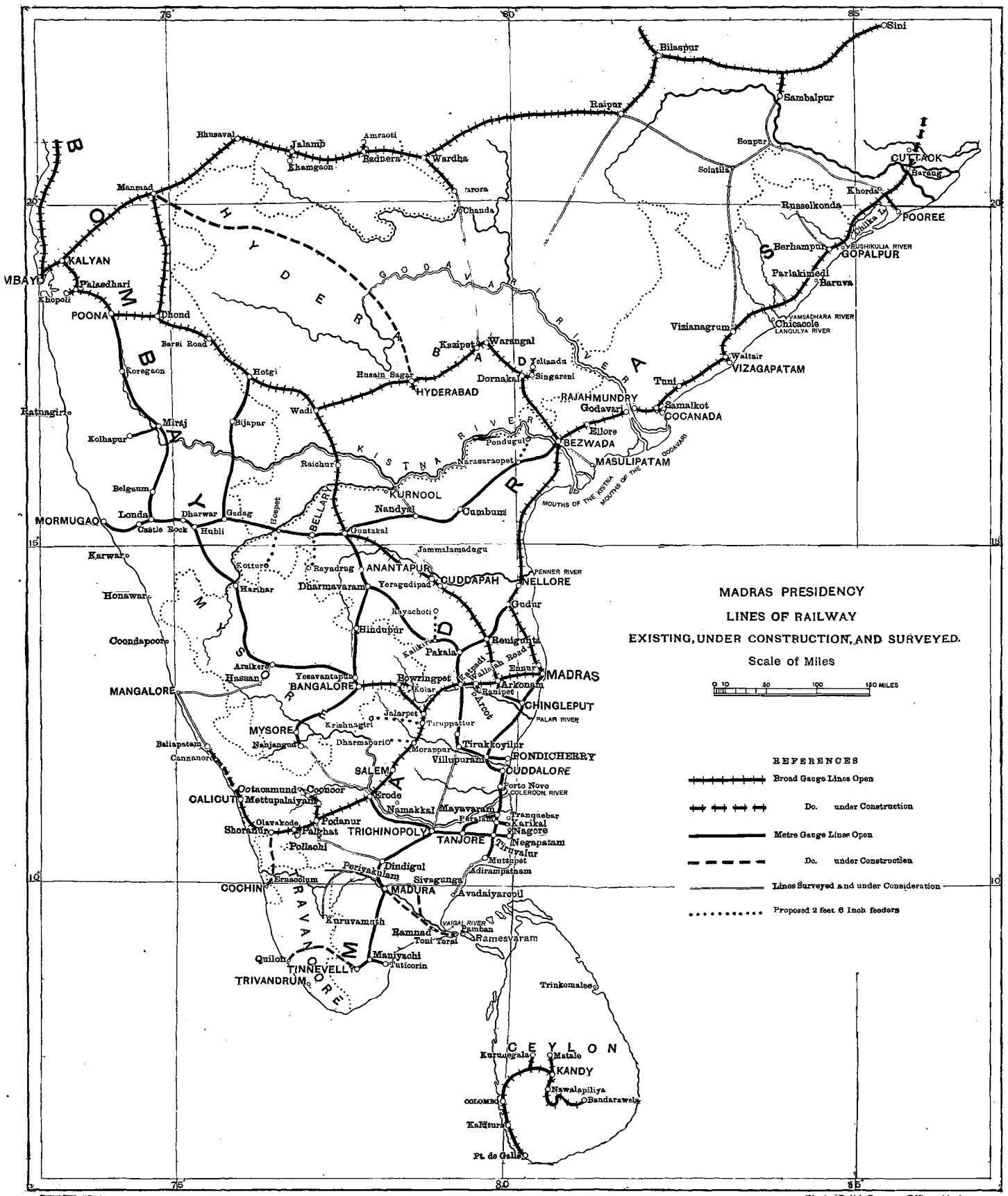
The outlay on agricultural works, *i.e.*, river conservancy and embankments, was as follows :—

	RS.
Original works	1,20,867
Repairs	3,71,776
Establishment	1,09,965
Tools and plant	7,560
Total ...	6,10,168

RAILWAY MAP

FOR THE

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1899-1900



Engr No. 5744
Copies 200

Photo-Print Survey Office, Madras.
1900

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH. (1899–1900.)

(a) *General.*

The following statement shows the lengths and gauges of lines, open and under construction, in the Madras Presidency, during 1899–1900 :— Railways in the Madras Presidency.

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway (Company's own line).	844·43	...	Standard	Madras Government.	One of the old guaranteed lines.
Do. Kólar Gold Fields Railway ...	10·00	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the Mysore Durbar, worked by the Madras Railway Company.
Do. Nilgiri Railway	16·90	...	Metre.	Do.	Owned by the Nilgiri Railway Company; guaranteed by the State; worked by the Madras Railway Company.
Do. Calicut-Cannanore Railway ...	...	59·76	Standard	Do.	State guaranteed, to be made and worked by the Madras Railway Company.
Do. Shoranur-Cochin Railway ...	...	64·68	Metre.	Do.	Owned by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, to be made and worked by the Madras Railway Company.
South Indian Railway (Company's own line).	1,017·16	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the State; leased to the South Indian Railway Company.
Do. Pondicherry branch, British Railway.	16·47	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by a Company, guaranteed by the French Government, and worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
Do. Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway.	54·08	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the District board of Tanjore; worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
Do. Karaikkal Branch Railway.	14·65	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the French Government; worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
Do. Travancore Branch Railway.	...	103·33	Do.	Do.	Jointly guaranteed by the State and the Travancore Durbar, to be made and worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
Do. Pámban Branch Railway.	...	91·33	Do.	Do.	An integral part of the State-owned South Indian Railway; leased with the rest of the system to the South Indian Railway Company.
East Coast Railway in Madras ...	711·82	...	Standard	Imperial Government.	Worked by State agency.
Nizam's do. in Hyderabad ...	330·13	...	Do.	Hyderabad State ...	Guaranteed by the Hyderabad Durbar; owned and worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Do. do. in Madras ...	20·58	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the State; worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
Southern Mahratta Railway in Madras.	506·47	...	Metre.	Bombay Government.	Owned by the State; leased to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
Do. do. in Mysore.	401·65	...	Do.	Do.	Owned by the Mysore Durbar; leased to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
Naupada-Parlákimedi (*Tramway*) ...	...	25·00	2′ 6″	Madras Government.	Owned by the Rajah of Parlákimedi.

Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway (Metre gauge), 103·33 miles, Rs. 1,12,00,000.—Considerable and satisfactory progress was made in the construction of this important line. Rs. 7,00,000 were allotted by the Government of India, of which only Rs. 3,44,000 were spent. This grant was subsequently supplemented by two advances, the first of Rs. 7,00,000, and the second of Lines under construction, or opened during the year.

Rs. 10,00,000, made by the Travancore Durbar. These are intended to be recouped so soon as the South Indian Railway Company shall have raised debentures. A further grant for the year 1900–1901, of Rs. 8,00,000 for the British section, was made by the Government of India. For the first 12 or 14 miles from Tinnevelly earthwork and masonry have made good progress. Certain parts of the 45 British miles have yet to be re-located. Extensive and careful survey is in progress on the hill section, which is 30 miles in length; and also on the 28-mile section at the Quilon end, to secure economy and better gradients.

Pámban branch of the South Indian Railway (*Metre gauge*), 91·33 *miles*, *Rs.* 68,90,000.—A complete project was sent up for the sanction of the Government of India in December 1899, with the recommendation that the direct, or South Vaigai, route from the south end of Madura station should be adopted, and that the making of a branch line to Sivaganga should be deferred. This recommendation was accepted in January 1900, and an estimate for Rs. 68,90,000 was approved. Construction was in progress throughout the year. Owing, however, to delay in the settlement of the question of route, as well as to a question raised by the company in regard to the permanent-way, only Rs. 2¼ lakhs were spent out of the 10 lakhs allotted. The grant for the year 1900–1901 is Rs. 10 lakhs. A scheme for an extension across the Pámban channel, to the east end of Rámésweram Island, 9 miles long and to cost Rs. 28 lakhs, was submitted for the opinion of the Board of Directors.

Negapatam-Nagore extension of the South Indian Railway (*Metre gauge*), 4·67 *miles*, *Rs.* 2,29,000.—This short extension was opened for traffic on the 1st December 1899.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway (*Metre gauge*), 64·68 *miles*, *Rs.* 50,60,000.—The provisional sanction of the Government of India, to the construction of this line at the cost of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, was received towards the end of 1899–1900. At a conference held at Balgatti on 12th April 1899, all important preliminaries were settled, and these were accepted by the Durbar. The selection by the Durbar of the Madras Railway Company, to make and to work the line, was approved of by the local Government. On the 7th July 1899 the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company signified their assent to the provisional agreement come to at the Balgatti Conference, and arrangements to begin the work were at once made. The construction of this line progressed very quickly.

Calicut-Azhikal extension of the Madras Railway (*Standard gauge*), 59·76 *miles*, *Rs.* 60,00,000.—The construction of this important extension of the Madras Railway along the west coast continued to make good progress.

Nilgiri Railway (*Metre gauge*), 16·90 *miles*, *Rs.* 47,50,000.—The line was opened for traffic in June 1899, and measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of land-slips. Gross earnings averaged Rs. 3,000 per week from July to November 1899, and Rs. 4,000 per week from January to May 1900. Again comparing the same two periods, although the number of passengers carried remained stationary at 1,800 per week, the weight of goods rose from 4,100 to 6,700 maunds per week. Grain alone booked from Madras Railway stations to Coonoor rose from an average of 500 to an average of 1,200 maunds per week, and in April 1900 to 2,300 maunds per week. Working expenses are at present heavy.

Joint Madras and South Indian Station at Madras Harbour.—The extensions to this new station are for the Madras Railway 1 mile, and for the South Indian Railway ½ mile in length. These and the station were finished and inspected in December 1899, and were opened for public traffic in January 1900.

Naupada-Parlákimedi Railway (2′ 6″ *gauge*), 25 *miles*, *Rs.* 6,00,000.—At the end of the year under report this light railway, which is the property of the Raja of Parlákimedi, and constructed under the Tramways Act, was reported as ready for inspection, prior to opening for traffic.

Lines projected.

Azhikal-Mangalore Survey (*Standard gauge*), 76 *miles*, *Rs.* 78,00,000.—The Madras Railway Company applied for permission to make a survey for an extension of the Calicut-Azhikal line to Mangalore, a further distance of 76 miles. In

November 1899 Rs. 7,000 were sanctioned for the purpose, and the requisite grants were made. The survey party was several months in the field. With a view to conversion, it is proposed to construct this extension on the minimum standard gauge; or practically on the maximum metre gauge, but with a light type of permanent-way.

Vizianagram-Raipur Railway (*Standard gauge*), 359 *miles*, *to cost Rs.* 3,15,00,000. —Though not under the administration of this Government, this projected line is one in which Madras Presidency is largely interested. The main line from Vizianagram to Raipur, 310·62 miles long, is estimated to cost either Rs. 3,03,11,061, or Rs. 2,80,11,082, according to the type of permanent-way. The cheaper figure comes to Rs. 90,149 per mile. A branch 48·24 miles long has been designed to go north-eastward from Sointilla engine station, 174·74 miles from Vizianagram, and 135·88 from Raipur; and to join the extended Sambalpur branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Sonpur. 133 miles of the projected railway lie in the Madras Presidency, and the remaining 226 in the Central Provinces. Permission was given for the commencement of earthwork and of ballast collection, on the portion of the railway, which lies within the Central Provinces, as a measure of famine-relief.

Pódanúr-Dhárápuram (*Metre gauge*), 62 *miles*, *Rs.* 31,00,000.—The length of this proposed line is 62 miles. It was considered undesirable to extend the line beyond Dhárápuram, as cotton and other goods from this place eastward are taken to the South Indian Railway at Dindigul. It was suggested to the Madras Railway Company that it would be economical to work the line on the metre gauge. The matter is receiving the attention of the Board of Directors of that Company.

Coonoor-Ootacamund extension of the Nilgiri Railway (*Metre gauge*), 11½ *miles*, *Rs.* 19,19,000.—The Nilgiri Railway Company has again addressed the Secretary of State, asking for a guarantee of gross earnings of Rs. 4,50,000; and urging that the guarantee should at least approximate to a reasonable estimate of net earnings. The local Government supported the Company's proposals.

Erode-Nanjangod (*Metre gauge*), *length* 120·7 *miles*, *to cost Rs.* 1,23,00,000.— The survey of this line was completed. The line is divided into (*a*) a section, 56·88 miles in length, in the plains, from Erode to the foot of the ghât, with 1·00 per cent. grades, to cost Rs. 38,00,000, or Rs. 66,642 per mile; (*b*) a ghât section, 18·52 miles long, with 2·50 per cent. grades, to cost Rs. 57,00,000, or Rs. 3,08,976 per mile; and (*c*) a plateau section, 45·30 miles long, to cost Rs. 28,00,000, or Rs. 61,609 per mile. 33·80 miles of the plateau section are in Mysore territory, and are estimated to cost Rs. 21 lakhs. The Government of India has intimated that it cannot at present finance the 87 miles in British territory, but has no objection to the Mysore Durbar constructing the 33¾ miles in its own territory. But the Mysore Durbar will not construct the plateau section, until the plain section has been begun.

Mutupet-Avadaiyárkóvil extension (*Metre gauge*), 51·48 *miles*, *Rs.* 28,25,000.— The Tanjore District board decided to make this extension by means of a loan, to be raised on the security of its own resources. The South Indian Railway Company therefore surveyed it, and estimated that, when completed to Avadaiyárkóvil and brought up to a high standard, it will cost Rs. 28,25,000; but that if constructed for a distance of 45½ miles only, as far as Arantángi, with causeways in certain places in lieu of bridges, it can be made for Rs. 23,00,000. The Board therefore propose to borrow Rs. 20,00,000, and to provide the remaining few lakhs from the rapidly accumulating balances of its present railway income.

Trichinopoly-Tirukkóyilúr chord (*Metre gauge*), 96·75 *miles*, *Rs.* 91,00,000.—It was arranged, towards the end of 1899, that Engineering and Traffic surveys of this line should be made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the necessary budget provision was made. The field work was completed in February and March 1900. The country was reported to be an easy one, the curves being 3°, and the grades, 0·5 per cent. A good deal of bridging will have to be done. Earthwork was reported as likely to be light. The cost for a metre gauge line, without large bridges, would be Rs. 70,000 per mile; but with bridges the total cost, for the 97 miles, was estimated at 91 lakhs.

Bezwada-Masulipatam extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway (*Metre gauge*), 50 *miles*, *to cost Rs.* 30,00,000.—The promoters of this line had come to an

agreement with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to undertake, on their behalf, the construction and working of this proposed branch, at the same proportion of working expenses to gross earnings as obtains on the Company's system, subject to a maximum of 50 per cent.; and also to make, in association with the East Coast Railway, such payments from the earning of the main line, from traffic interchanged with the branch, as may suffice to give a dividend to the branch line company of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on an agreed capital. Here the matter apparently rests.

Kurnool Branch Railway (*Metre gauge*), 32 *miles*, *to cost Rs.* 9,88,000.—The syndicate represented by Colonels Lindsay and Filgate have applied for permission to make the Kurnool branch, in concert with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on branch line terms. Beyond learning that the Government of India have recommended that the syndicate be allowed to act as promoters, nothing more is known about the progress of negotiations on this subject.

Marina loop, South Indian Railway (*Metre gauge*), 8·50 *miles, to cost Rs.* 8,00,000.—During the year four alternative estimates were prepared by the South Indian Railway Company, for a loop line from their Saidapet station to rejoin the main line at or near its terminus at Madras harbour. The four low-level schemes are variously estimated to cost from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; and the high-level schemes, with bridges to cross the roads, to cost from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The scheme includes a new masonry bridge, with sluices at the mouth of the Cooum river. The South Indian Railway Company have referred the matter to the Board of Directors for orders.

Madura District Tramways (2′ 6″ *gauge*), 93 *miles*, *Rs.* 25,00,000.—During the year no material progress was made on this important system of light railways. Messrs. Wilson & Co. of Madras were authorised, under the Tramways Act, to construct light railways on certain roads of Madura, on the basis of agreements come to between them and the District board of Madura. Owing to some technical objection, the promoters found it difficult to raise the necessary capital in the London market. The promoters were, therefore, advised to put forward a scheme for a light railway, to be constructed under the provisions of the Indian Railway Act.

Mysore and West Coast Railway surveys (2′ 6″ *gauge*), 100 *miles*.—The survey party was still in the field at the close of the year. The object of the season's work was to decide authoritatively which would be the best route for a narrow gauge railway from Mysore to the coast, and to obtain an approximate estimate of its cost.

Salem-Atúr survey (2′ 6″ *gauge*), 36 *miles*.—The 8-mile survey for a branch line on the narrow gauge from the Salem station of the Madras Railway to the foot of the Shevaroy hills has since been suspended, in consequence of the decision of the local Government to make a road up to the Shevaroy hills *viâ* Bailey's ghât. The Agent, Madras Railway Company, therefore proposed to make, in lieu of the short survey already sanctioned, a survey for a light line, 36 miles in length, from Salem station through the town of Salem to the town of Atúr. In January 1900 the Government of India allotted a grant of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of this new survey.

Yerragudipad-Jammalamadugu survey (2′ 6″*gauge*), 24 *miles*.—In September 1899 an application to be allowed to make a survey of this line was received from the Agent, Madras Railway Company. In January 1900 a grant of Rs. 8,000 was allotted by the Government of India for the purpose. The field work was completed, and the project will be prepared when the survey party return from the field work of other surveys.

Berhampur-Russellkonda survey (2′ 6″ *gauge*), 49 *miles*, *to cost Rs.* 14,91,000.—Under the orders of the Director of Railway Construction, alternative estimates have been prepared for this projected branch of the East Coast Railway, on the 5′ 6″ gauge to cost Rs. 23,53,272, or Rs. 48,421 per mile; and on the 2′ 6″ gauge to cost Rs. 14,90,711, or Rs. 30,373 per mile. It was decided not to undertake the project on either gauge at present.

The six short cheap famine feeder lines.—It was proposed to open six short cheap famine feeder lines, aggregating 186 miles in length, with the aid of capital

from the "Famine Insurance Fund," at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum for five years. Although no practical progress has yet been made in the construction of any of these lines, some advance was made during the year under report in the preparation of their surveys and projects. The lines selected are Hospet-Kottur, Kalikiri-Ráyachóti, Morappur-Dharmapuri, Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri, Bellary-Rayadrug and Narsaraopet-Pondugal.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage. The length of this railway open was 843·39 miles, and included 4·17 miles for the Arcot-Ranipet branch, which was opened for public traffic on the 17th April 1899. The line is double between Madras and Arkónam, that is for 42½ miles.

New works. The alterations to home signals were completed, and also the grouping of points at Nandalur, and the work of interlocking the points and signals at Nagari. 8 bridges were strengthened, by the insertion of central masonry piers. The alterations and additions at Bangalore City were nearly completed. The extension from Rayapuram to the Beach, 1·04 miles, was completed, and the line opened for traffic on the 22nd January 1900. The remodelling of station yards was finished at Reddipalli and Rajampeta; and was in progress at Mullanuru, Gooty, Timmencherla, Adóni and Kosgi. The strengthening of the Tungabhadra bridge was in progress.

Calicut-Azhikal branch, length 59·76 *miles.*—The earthwork, on the first 48 miles from Calicut to Tellicherry, was practically fit for ballast and platelaying. With one exception, the minor bridges up to the 25th mile were complete; between mile 26 and Mahé, they were only begun.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway, length 64·68 *miles.*—Good progress was made with the earthwork between Shoranur and Trichur; between Trichur and Shelakudi work was only begun.

Accidents. There were 186 accidents of all kinds, 8 more than in the previous year. The number of persons killed and injured was 19 and 32, respectively; against 10 and 31 in 1898. There were no flood damages. On the 5th July 1899, an iron covered goods wagon loaded with miscellaneous goods was found to be on fire at Krishnarajapuram, owing to the ignition of some combustible acids, which were contained in a Government consignment of medical stores. The wagon was seriously damaged, and the greater part of its contents burnt.

Employés. The total number of employés was 14,451, against 14,172 in the previous year. 171 were Europeans, 1,014 East Indians and 13,266 Natives.

Police. 320 private police or watchmen were maintained by the Company, at a cost of Rs. 41,238. This force was supplemented, at the cost of Government, by 9 head constables and 183 constables from the General Police. Besides these, 2 Inspectors, 9 head constables and 32 constables were employed for detective and travelling duty.

Volunteers. The total strength of the Madras Railway Volunteer Corps, on the 31st March 1900, was 957; or 2 more than the number on the corresponding date in 1899. The number of extra efficients rose from 480 to 506, while that of efficients fell from 441 to 417. The number of non-efficients remained unchanged. The regimental figure of merit works out to 49, against 48 in 1898–99. A very successful camp-of-exercise was held at Ambatur between the 6th and 13th January 1900; a large number of officers and men attended during the camp, and much useful work was done. The South Indian Railway Volunteers were able to hold a camp at the same time. Arrangements were accordingly made for a joint camp, and the total strength under canvas was about 900 of all ranks. The two regiments carried out several combined exercises, with very satisfactory results. The competition for the "Spring Cup" took place during the camp, teams of 80 men from each regiment being selected. The Madras Railway team was again successful. The Cup was won by a majority of 11, the casualties in the Madras team being 51, whilst the South Indian team lost 62 men. The Regiment attended 5 brigade parades during the season, 4 of which were at Ambatur, during the camp. Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., inspected the regiment whilst in camp on the 11th January last; and the out-station companies and detachments were all inspected by special officers detailed from the several Commands, between the 19th February and 3rd March.

The competition for the "Moss Medal" did not take place. The question of the Jalarpet new range still remained undecided.

Medical Department. The medical staff of the Company consists of a medical officer and 17 apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,722 per mensem.

Schools. There are Railway schools, for European and Eurasian children only, at 8 of the most important stations. The net cost of the schools to the Company, after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grant, was Rs. 10,866, or Rs. 28·90 per pupil. The average daily attendance fell from 342·08 to 321·66.

Stores and materials. 6,610½ tons of stores and materials, valued at £93,568, were shipped to India in 32 consignments; besides 2,666¾ tons of coke and coal from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £2–5–0 per ton. At the close of the year, the balance of stores on hand was Rs. 22,86,797; against a balance at the close of 1898 of Rs. 23,94,853. The receipts and issues were Rs. 34,03,557 and Rs. 35,11,613, respectively; against Rs. 25,78,441 and Rs. 25,85,502 in 1898.

Rolling-stock. The total rolling-stock on the line, on the 31st December 1899, was as follows:—

Classification.	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	168	36	132
Coaching vehicles	660	74	586
Goods vehicles	3,174	191	2,983

72 engines passed through the shops for repairs; and 24 vehicles were constructed at the cost of revenue, consisting of 1 first-class reserved saloon, 1 open-sided wagon, 1 high-sided wagon, 1 tool van and 20 rail trucks. 3 of the first, second and third-class bogie composites, and 3 of the third-class bogie carriages, built for the joint use of the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways, were completed. 2 double-horse boxes were practically completed, but did not leave the workshops until after the new year. The second two of the 50-feet bogie carriages provided for the Bangalore mail service were completed. 7 of the old troop second-class carriages were converted into composite first and second-class carriages, at the cost of capital. 13 engines and 121 vehicles were fitted with the vacuum brake, and 39 vehicles were fitted with gas lighting on Pintsch's system; making a total of 516 vehicles fitted up to 31st December 1899.

Capital transactions. The total capital of the Company at the close of 1899 was as follows:—

Madras Railway.

(*a*) Capital authorised, Rs. 14,81,90,162.
(*b*) Capital subscribed, Rs. 12,28,38,416.
(*c*) Capital expenditure, Rs. 12,23,06,278.
(*d*) Balance available of capital authorised, £2,372,689 and of capital subscribed, £48,779.

Madras Railway extensions (under construction).

(*a*) Capital authorised, Rs. 14,94,654.
(*b*) Capital subscribed, Rs. 14,94,654.
(*c*) Capital expenditure, Rs. 11,97,541.
(*d*) Balance available of capital authorized, £19,864 and of capital subscribed £19,864.

The expenditure of the year on final heads was—(1) Madras Railway Rs. 6,56,429, (2) Calicut-Baliapatam extensions Rs. 6,02,749, and (3) Arcot-Ranipet branch Rs. 54,329; and the principal works on the main line, upon which expenditure was incurred, were as follows:—

	Rs.
Gas-making plant lamps and fittings	7,861
Rolling-stock (two bogie composites, 17 third-class carriages, 2 third-class carriages with brakes and 2 ordinary brake-vans)	6,778
Fitting automatic vacuum brake gear to—	
10 engines and 50 carriages	5,189
6 engines and 200 carriages	52,235
200 carriages	75,402
Five bogie composites (first, second and third and 5 bogie composites third-class carriages).	1,46,279
Construction of 46 new and additional third-class carriages	92,399
Construction of rolling-stock (200 open goods wagons)	17,428
Alterations and additions to Bangalore City	8,877
Extension of the Madras Railway from Rayapuram to proposed joint station on the beach.	72,267
Doubling line between Washermanpettah and Veyasarapady	7,869
Strengthening girders of Tungabhadra bridge by converting land spans into arches, the remaining spans to be replaced by steel girders	31,807

The net earnings of the year, after deducting contribution to the Provident institution, were Rs. 50,16,223; and the excess of interest charges over net earnings Rs. 8,44,583. The mean mileage worked during the year was 842·18 miles, against 839·22 in the previous year. There were no surplus profits during the year 1899, since the net earnings of Rs. 50,49,731 fell short of the guaranteed interest by Rs. 8,10,372.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working, as compared with those of the previous year :— General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.*	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1898 ...	839·22	2,536,268	1,07,20,483	52,18,578	55,01,905	48·68	245·66	4·51
1899 ...	842·18	2,642,220	1,05,45,071	54,95,340	50,49,731	52·11	240·79	4·13
Increase or decrease.	+ 2·96	+ 105,952	+ 1,75,412	— 2,76,762	— 4,52,174	+ 3·43	— 4·87	— ·38
Percentage of increase or decrease.	+ ·35	+ 4·18	— 1·64	+ 5·30	— 8·22	...	— 1·98	...

* Includes contribution to the Provident fund.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads, as compared with the previous year :— Gross earnings.

Class of earnings.	1898.	1899.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	40,13,141	35,45,366	— 4,67,775
Goods	64,91,274	67,46,970	+ 2,55,696
Electric telegraph	17,095	16,745	— 350
Sundries	1,98,973	2,35,990	+ 37,017
Total ...	1,07,20,483	1,05,45,071	— 1,75,412

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows :— Coaching traffic.

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1898	21,636½	1,99,105	97,701½	2,53,108	8,212,365	29,57,145	8,331,703	34,09,358
1899	21,659½	1,98,028	110,385½	2,82,356	7,244,881½	24,68,539	7,376,926½	29,48,923
Increase	23	...	12,684	29,248	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	1,077	...	...	967,483½	4,88,606	954,776½	4,60,435

The increase in numbers with a falling off in money under first class, and the increases in numbers and in amount under second class, were due to ordinary

fluctuations of traffic. The decrease in third-class traffic was probably due to a large falling off in the number travelling, attributable to plague restrictions during the first half of the year. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile was 2·37 pies, against 2·31 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 2·93, against Rs. 3·27.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year:—

Class of goods earnings.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	Rs.	TONS.	Rs.	TONS.	Rs.
General merchandise	780,917	55,51,588	846,727	58,21,175	+ 65,810	+ 2,69,587
Military stores	1,932	75,834	1,848	59,789	− 84	− 16,045
Railway materials for construction (Home line only)	2,996	9,327	4,725	24,089	+ 1,729	+ 14,762
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	170,262	6,49,260	189,182	6,19,470	+ 18,921	− 29,790
Coal and coke for construction (Home line only)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke for revenue only ...	15,345	34,999	25,297	44,762	+ 9,952	+ 9,763
Revenue stores other than coal and coke only	194,964	1,19,850	244,237	1,07,987	+ 49,273	− 11,863
Live-stock	1,367	29,499	1,543	46,068	+ 176	+ 16,569
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	20,917	...	23,630	...	+ 2,713
Total ...	1,167,783	64,91,274	1,313,560	67,46,970	+ 145,777	+ 2,55,696

The noticeable fluctuations of traffic, under "General merchandise," were increases of 7,704 tons under raw cotton, and 50,773 tons under grain and pulse; and decreases of 1,601 tons under provisions, and 14,829 tons under sugar. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile was 8·24 pies, against 8·25 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 4·71, against Rs. 4·96.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway system, during 1899, as compared with the previous year:—

Accounts heads.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations	12,78,668	11·66	12,03,092	11·17	− 75,576	− ·49
Locomotive expenses	20,63,323	18·81	24,04,770	22·32	+ 3,41,447	+ 3·51
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	4,76,721	4·35	4,59,706	4·27	− 17,015	− ·08
Traffic expenses	8,71,137	7·94	8,67,041	8·05	− 4,096	+ ·11
General charges	5,72,964	5·22	5,90,752	5·48	+ 17,788	+ ·26
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	1,03,222	·94	1,18,840	1·10	+ 15,618	+ ·16
Total ...	53,66,035	48·92	56,44,201	52·39	+ 2,78,166	+ 3·47

The increase in locomotive expenses (Rs. 3,41,447) was partly due to the increased expenditure under fuel, caused by the increase in engine mileage during the year; and partly to the cost of 6 new locomotive engines, with loss by exchange thereon. That under general charges (Rs. 17,788) was partly due to bonus paid to the widow of the late Telegraph Engineer, and partly to increase in home expenditure. That under special and miscellaneous expenditure (Rs. 15,618) was chiefly due to the increased contribution to the Provident institution, under the revised

rules; and to an increase in the net charges for mileage, and demurrage of rolling-stock. The decrease under maintenance of way, works and stations (Rs. 75,576) was partly due to smaller expenditure for maintenance; and to a decrease in the charge for loss by exchange, due to a higher rate of exchange and a decrease in the amount of English stores used. That under carriage and wagon expenses (Rs. 17,015) was principally caused by the decrease in the number of vehicles repaired and renewed as compared with the previous year.

Train service.

19·53 per cent. of the trains were late, against 9·40 in 1898. The increase was mainly due to the examination of passengers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, to engine failures, and to time lost by drivers.

Rates and fares.

There was considerable friction between the broad and metre gauge lines during the year; which had not been altogether removed at its close. The origin of the dispute was the Marmagoa route.

(c) *Kolar Gold Fields Railway.*

Open mileage.

The Kolar Gold Fields Railway, 10 miles in length, from Bowringpet on the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway, to the Kolar Mines, was opened for public traffic on 1st June 1894; and is worked as a part of their system by the Madras Railway. Its realignment is in progress, and about half of the work has been finished.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account, to 31st December 1899, was Rs. 10,79,552; and the net earnings of the line, after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, were Rs. 56,827 for 1899; equivalent to 5·26 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

(d) *Nilgiri Railway.*

Open mileage.

The Nilgiri Railway, from Méttupálaiyam on the Nilgiri branch of the Madras Railway to Coonoor, a distance of 16·90 miles, was opened for traffic on the 15th June 1899; and is worked by the Madras Railway Company. The works necessary to repair the Nilgiri Railway, and as far as possible prevent the recurrence of slips, have been completed.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of accounts, to 31st December 1899, was Rs. 47,89,944. The net earnings of this line, after payment to the Madras Railway of the cost of working, were Rs. 44,600 for the year 1899; equivalent to ·93 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

(e) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage.

The length of railway open, including Villupuram and Gudur branches, was 1,030·53 miles; none of it was double line. The Company also worked the French section of the Pondicherry Railway, from the Gingee River to Pondicherry, 7·80 miles in length; the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, the property of the Tanjore District board, 53·99 miles; and the Peralam-Karaikkal Railway, 14·45 miles; so that the total length worked by them was 1,106·77 miles. The Negapatam-Nagore extension, 4·49 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 1st December 1899. The branches and sidings opened for public traffic were: (1) Beach extension of the South Indian Railway to Joint Beach station, 0·19 mile; (2) Tuticorin foreshore siding, 0·27 mile; (3) Tuticorin salt siding, 2·15 miles; and (4) Cuddalore wharf siding, 1·51 miles. The alterations necessary to make Gudur into a joint station with the East Coast Railway were completed. The work of remodelling the Tanjore junction station, estimated to cost Rs. 4,01,353, and the construction of a goods station on the Madras Beach, for through communication with the East Coast Railway were in progress. On the Erode branch, 10 miles of new 52 lb. steel rails were substituted for the same length of 68 lb. iron rails, which have been in the road since this branch was first opened for traffic in January 1868.

Lines under construction.

Travancore branch, length 103·33 *miles.*—The line is intended to connect Tinnevelly in British territory with Quilon in Cochin territory. It is divided into three divisions: the first is 48 miles long, the second or ghât division 24 miles, and the

third 31 miles. Construction on the first division was restricted to the first 12 miles. There was good progress on earthwork, and a large quantity of material was collected at the site of the five major bridges. Arrangements were being made to start construction work on the second division, and tunnelling plant had been ordered. No work was done during the year on the third division. *Pámban branch.*—The length of this branch (excluding the Sivaganga branch) is to be 91·33 miles. The land was marked out; and was, or is being, handed over. Earthwork was in hand, and stone was being quarried for the bridges.

Accidents. There were 288 accidents of all kinds, against 360 during 1898. The number of persons killed and injured was 12 and 10; against 23 and 34, respectively, in the previous year. On the 31st October 1899, floods breached the line at intervals, for an aggregate length of 1,600 lineal feet, between Venkatagiri and Gudur stations, interrupting traffic for 9 days. On the 13th June 1899, as the 4 o'clock goods special from Dharmavaram was running between Vayalpad and Kalikiri stations, 2 Southern Mahratta Railway wagons on the train were derailed. One wagon and the permanent-way were seriously damaged. On the 12th November 1899, a cyclone, along the sea coast of Tanjore, considerably damaged the station buildings at Negapatam; and to a less degree other stations up to Tiruválúr. The cost of repairs to buildings was expected to be about Rs. 14,500.

Employés. The total number of employés was 12,293, or 358 less than in the previous year. Of this number, 96 were Europeans, 604 Eurasians and 11,593 Natives.

Police. 211 police constables were maintained during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 48,530; including Rs. 36,035 being Government supervision charges.

Volunteers. The Volunteer Corps had 649 efficients, and 42 efficient cadets; or in all 691 against 657 for the year 1898–99. The general efficiency of the corps continued to improve. The figure of merit rose from 56 to 59 per cent., and the average score per man from 89 to 97. The cycle section continued to drill at Trichinopoly on the last Saturday but one in each month, when 2 parades were held on each occasion. The attendance was fair. The signalling classes continued at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and made steady progress. The corps was not represented at the Southern India Rifle Association at Bangalore. The Betts Cup was fired for in camp, and was won by "G" Company. The Kimber Cup was fired for in camp, and was again won by "A" Company (the holders). The Notman Cup has not been fired for as yet. A camp of exercise was held, in conjunction with the Madras Railway Volunteers, at Ambattúr.

Medical department. The medical staff of the Company consists of a Superintending Physician and 19 apothecaries. The cost of the department, exclusive of the cost of medicines, was Rs. 2,622 per mensem.

Schools. There were railway schools at 3 of the most important stations. The net cost of the schools, after allowing for receipts on account of fees and Government grants, was Rs. 1,971; or Rs. 12·63 per pupil.

Stores and materials. At the close of 1899, the balance of the store account, including Rs. 6,770 of the Pámban branch, the stores division of which was opened in September 1899, was Rs. 23,65,055, against a balance at the close of 1898 of Rs. 23,28,955; showing an increase of Rs. 36,100, chiefly due to the receipt of teak logs for the Locomotive department worth about Rs. 68,000. 2,511 tons of stores and materials, valued at £33,543, were shipped to India in 39 consignments; besides 435$\frac{3}{5}$ tons of coke from England, at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £2-1-8 per ton. The receipts and issues during the year were valued at Rs. 22,86,091 and Rs. 22,49,991, respectively.

Rolling-stock. The total rolling-stock on the line, on the 31st December 1899, was as follows:—

Classification.	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for renewals or repairs.	In running order.
Locomotives	208	46	162
Coaching vehicles	929	126	803
Goods vehicles	3,349	305	3,044

148 engines passed through the shops. 10 bogie carriages were fitted with automatic brake gear, and the pipes temporarily fitted to 10 vehicles were removed. 16 coaching and 207 goods vehicles were fitted with Jones' flexible buffers. 25 engines and 132 carriages were fitted with Winter's electric intercommunication. The Board of Directors authorized the submission of an estimate, for the equipment with electric lights of 7, instead of 5, mail trains of 13 vehicles each. The estimate is now under preparation.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of expenditure, up to the 31st December 1899, was Rs. 7,29,43,979. The expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 6,64,217.

Traffic and working.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 1,023·74 miles, against 1,037·63 in the previous year; a difference of 13·89 mean miles, caused by the transfer to the East Coast Railway of the line from Gudur to Nellore, and by the opening of the Negapatam-Nagore extension (4·49 miles) on the 1st December 1899; and also by the inclusion of the Pillariyarpatti and certain other sidings in the mean mileage of the year under report. The following table compares the results of the year's working with those of 1898:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile per week.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1898	1,037·63	3,344,447	84,67,581	46,15,232	38,52,349	54·50	157	5·17
1899	1,023·74	3,249,341	84,74,461	44,41,241	40,33,220	52·41	159	5·37
Increase or decrease.	— 13·89	— 95,106	+ 6,880	— 1,73,991	+ 1,80,871	— 2·09	+ 2	+ 0·20
Percentage of increase or decrease.	— 1·34	— 2·84	+ ·08	— 3·77	+ 4·70	...	+ 1·27	...

The divisible surplus profits of the first half of 1899 were Rs. 6,77,304, and those of the second half Rs. 9,40,121; making a total of Rs. 16,17,425; against Rs. 14,38,188 in the previous year. The net earnings for the year were Rs. 40,33,220; and deducting therefrom the company's share of surplus profits, charges for guaranteed interest, additional contribution to the Provident fund (the ordinary contribution to the fund being a debit to working expenses) and other incidental adjustments, the result was a gain to the State of Rs. 13,15,649, against Rs. 11,72,981 in the previous year; an improvement of Rs. 1,42,668.

Gross earnings.

The following table shows the gross earnings under the main heads, as compared with 1898:—

Class of earnings.	1898.	1899.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	43,89,052	42,39,087	— 1,49,965
Goods	38,15,315	41,08,488	+ 2,93,173
Electric telegraph	21,074	21,160	+ 86
Sundries	2,42,140	1,05,726	— 1,36,414
Total ...	84,67,581	84,74,461	+ 6,880

Coaching traffic

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, compare as follows :—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1898	22,750	81,760	109,792	1,55,849	11,380,023	38,94,269	11,512,565	41,31,878
1899	22,630	77,172	95,276	1,48,779	11,178,972	37,51,308	11,296,878	39,77,259
Increase or decrease ...	120	4,588	14,516	7,070	201,051	1,42,961	215,687	1,54,619

The decreases under all classes were due to the plague precautionary measures adopted by Government, and to the unfavourable season during the first half of the year, and to the transfer of the Nellore-Gudur section to the East Coast Railway in November 1898. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile was 2·08 pies, against 2·07 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 2·64, against Rs. 2·40.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year :—

Class of goods earnings.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	788,058	36,18,442	800,529	39,18,639	+ 12,471	+ 3,00,197
Military stores	314	3,003	126	3,306	— 188	+ 303
Railway materials for construction (Home line only)	114,196	15,139	105,034	24,491	— 9,162	+ 9,352
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	12,810	17,426	24,585	38,403	+ 11,775	+ 20,977
Coal and coke for revenue only ...	26,346	32,108	45,161	46,161	+ 18,815	+ 14,053
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	314,623	99,173	343,057	49,894	— 271,566	— 49,279
Live-stock	830	8,227	772	5,839	— 58	— 2,388
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	21,797	...	21,755	...	— 42
Total ...	1,557,177	38,15,315	1,319,264	41,08,488	— 237,913	+ 2,93,173

The noticeable fluctuations of traffic under general merchandise were increases of 4,303, 12,827, 2,325, 2,720, 7,660 and 1,758 tons under raw cotton, grain and pulse, oils, oilseeds, provisions and spices, respectively; and a decrease of 6,569 tons under other articles. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile was 8·74 pies, against 8·60 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 2·50, against Rs. 2·52.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1899, as compared with the previous year :—

Accounts heads.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in the percentage of expenses on earnings.
	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.		
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance of way, works and stations	8,94,377	10·56	7,89,196	9·31	— 1,05,181	— 1·25
Locomotive expenses	17,03,219	20·12	17,15,839	20·25	+ 12,620	+ 0·13
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	5,09,528	6·02	4,70,689	5·56	— 38,839	— 0·46
Traffic expenses	7,98,868	9·43	7,56,684	8·93	— 42,184	— 0·50
General charges	6,17,411	7·29	6,06,967	7·16	— 10,444	— 0·13
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	91,829	1·08	1,01,866	1·20	+ 10,037	+ 0·12
Total ...	46,15,232	54·50	44,41,241	52·41	— 1,73,991	— 2·09

The decrease under maintenance of way, &c., was chiefly due to credits under the head " Stores returned to stock." The increase under locomotive expenses was due to 5 first-class engines having been added; to replace 2 sold to the Madras

Harbour Trust Board, and 3 condemned. The decrease under carriage and wagon expenses was attributable to the fact that the corresponding period included the cost of bogie brake, and postal vans, and the Consulting Engineer's carriage.

8·24 per cent. of the trains were late, against 6·27 per cent. in 1898. Train service.

No important changes were made in rates and fares during the year under report. Rates and fares.

(f) *Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway.*

The Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, 53·99 miles in length, which is the property of the Tanjore District board, was opened for public traffic on 2nd April 1894; and is worked by the South Indian Railway as a part of their system. Open mileage.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account, up to the 31st December 1899, was Rs. 24,97,355; and the expenditure of the year on final heads Rs. 2,449. Capital transactions.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working, as compared with the previous year:— General results.

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile work' per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1898	53·99	117,947	2,46,199	1,68,572	77,627	68·47	88	3·11
1899	53·99	112,992	2,42,061	1,45,263	96,798	60·01	86	3·88
Increase or decrease	...	— 4,955	— 4,138	— 23,309	+ 19,171	— 8·46	— 2	+ 0·77
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	...	— 4·20	— 1·68	— 13·83	+ 24·70	...	— 2·27	...

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads, as compared with the previous year:— Gross earnings.

Class of earnings.	1898.	1899.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coaching	1,75,659	1,79,598	+ 3,939
Goods	67,869	60,239	— 7,630
Electric telegraph	751	784	+ 33
Sundries	1,920	1,440	— 480
Total ...	2,46,199	2,42,061	— 4,138

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police and season tickets, and the earnings therefrom, were as follows:— Coaching traffic.

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1898	396½	391	5,344½	2,664	1,067,539	1,68,760	1,073,280	1,71,815
1899	371	363	5,911	2,899	1,080,370	1,72,548	1,086,652	1,75,810
Increase or decrease ...	— 25½	— 28	+ 566½	+ 235	+12,831	+ 3,788	+13,372	+ 3,995

There were increases of 13,372 in the number of passengers carried, and of Rs. 3,995 in the receipts, during the year under report. This result was due to the relaxation of plague restrictions, and to the development of ordinary traffic. The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile was 2·03 pies, against 2·02 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings per passenger train mile were Rs. 2·23, against Rs. 1·96.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year:—

Class of goods earnings.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease.	
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
General merchandise	53,447	61,757	43,824	53,074	— 9,623	— 8,683
Military stores	6	20	9	25	+ 3	+ 5
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	4,954	987	15,686	1,406	+ 10,732	+ 419
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	111	48	160	48	+ 49	...
Coal and coke for revenue only	2,733	948	2,898	1,004	+ 165	+ 56
Revenue stores other than coal and coke ...	60,270	3,566	83,535	4,208	+ 23,265	+ 642
Live-stock	24	55	33	82	+ 9	+ 27
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	488	...	392	...	— 96
Total ...	121,545	67,869	146,145	60,239	+ 24,600	— 7,630

The important fluctuations in the traffic under general merchandize were decreases of 3,258 and 9,280 tons under grain and pulse, and stone and lime, respectively. The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile was 7·12 pies, against 7·73 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 1·85, against Rs. 2·38.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1899, as compared with the previous year:—

Heads of accounts.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in percentage of expenses on earnings.
	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.	Amount.	Per cent. on gross earnings.		
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Maintenance of way, works, &c. ...	26,096	10·60	22,608	9·34	— 3,488	— 1·26
Locomotive expenses	49,752	20·21	49,147	20·30	— 605	+ 0·09
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	14,878	6·04	13,468	5·56	— 1,410	— 0·48
Traffic expenses	23,332	9·48	21,663	8·95	— 1,669	— 0·53
General charges	18,028	7·32	17,371	7·18	— 657	— 0·14
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	36,486	14·82	21,006	8·68	— 15,480	— 6·14
Total ...	1,68,572	68·47	1,45,263	60·01	— 23,309	— 8·46

The decrease under "special and miscellaneous" was chiefly attributable to the adjustment, in 1898, of the arrear debits, on account of interest on the outlay on works solely and jointly used by the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, at Máyavaram and Tiruváliúr.

Peralam-Karaikkal Railway.

Open mileage.

The Peralam-Karaikkal Railway, from Peralam on the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway, 14·45 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on 14th March 1898, and worked by the South Indian Railway as a part of their system.

Capital transactions.

The total capital outlay on final heads of account, to the 31st December 1899, was Rs. 7,25,343; and the expenditure of the year on final heads was Rs. 3,686.

General results.

The following table shows the general results of the year's working, as *compared with the previous year*:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week.	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay including suspense.
	MILES.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
1898	11·60	15,081	19,733	11,878	7,855	60·19	32·71	1·09
1899	14·45	21,879	27,685	18,648	9,037	67·36	36·84	1·25
Increase ...	2·85	6,798	7,952	6,770	1,182	7·17	4·13	0·16
Percentage of increase ...	24·57	45·08	40·30	50·00	15·05	...	12·63	...

Gross earnings.

The following table shows the gross earnings under main heads, as compared with the previous year :—

Class of earnings.	1898.	1899.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	16,440	22,276	5,836
Goods	2,991	4,918	1,927
Electric telegraph	110	138	28
Sundries	192	353	161
Total ...	19,733	27,685	7,952

Coaching traffic.

The number of passengers of the various classes carried, including troops and police, and season-tickets, and the earnings therefrom, were as follows :—

Year.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.	
	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1898	218½	170	1,080½	404	133,262	15,572	134,561	16,146
1899	183	143	1,545	604	178,066	21,199	179,794	21,946
Increase or decrease ...	− 35½	− 27	+ 464½	+ 200	+ 44,804	+ 5,627	+ 45,233	+ 5,800

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile was 2·05 pies, against 2·04 pies in the previous year. The coaching earnings, per passenger train mile, continued to be Rs. 1·20.

Goods traffic.

The following is a summary of the tonnage of goods lifted, and the earnings therefrom, as compared with the previous year :—

Class of goods.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
General merchandize	3,048	2,760	4,601	4,496	+ 1,553	+ 1,736
Military stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway materials for construction (home line only)	50	8	7,779	232	+ 7,729	+ 224
Coal and coke for the public and foreign railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke for revenue only ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue stores other than coal and coke	3,251	141	2,469	106	− 782	− 35
Live stock	3	5	4	8	+ 1	+ 3
Rents, miscellaneous, &c.	...	77	...	76	...	− 1
Total ...	6,352	2,991	14,853	4,918	+ 8,501	+ 1,927

The average sum received for carrying a ton of goods one mile was 10·10 pies, against 10·77 pies in the previous year. The goods earnings per goods train mile were Rs. 1·50, against Rs. 2·15.

Working expenses.

The following table shows the working expenses of the railway during 1899, as compared with the previous year :—

Heads of accounts.	1898.		1899.		Increase or decrease in amount.	Increase or decrease in percentage of expenses on earnings.
	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.	Amount.	Percentage on gross earnings.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Maintenance of way, works, &c. ...	2,084	10·56	2,587	9·34	+ 503	− 1·22
Locomotive expenses	4,031	20·43	5,622	20·31	+ 1,591	− 0·12
Carriage and wagon expenses ...	1,200	6·08	1,540	5·56	+ 340	− 0·52
Traffic expenses	1,887	9·56	2,478	8·95	+ 591	− 0·61
General charges	1,453	7·36	1,987	7·18	+ 534	− 0·18
Special and miscellaneous expenditure	1,223	6·20	4,434	16·02	+ 3,211	+ 9·82
Total ...	11,878	60·19	18,648	67·36	+ 6,770	+ 7·17

The increase in the working expenses was due to the fact that the line was worked for the full year; whereas in 1898 it was worked for 9 months only, viz., from the 14th March, the date of opening.

IMPERIAL POST. (1899–1900.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

There were 2,177 post offices, 3,247 letter-boxes, 1,500 postmen and 1,057 village postmen at the close of the year under report; against 2,097 post offices, 2,907 letter-boxes, 1,339 postmen and 1,073 village postmen during the previous year. 99 new offices and 478 letter-boxes were opened, while 19 offices and 138 letter-boxes were closed.

Mail lines.

The total length of railway lines over which mails were conveyed was 3,958¾ miles at the close of the year, against 3,899 miles during the previous year. Mail cart service was introduced on lines 124½ miles in length, and discontinued on lines 68 miles in length. The length of mail cart lines thus rose from 551¾ miles at the beginning, to 608¼ miles at the close, of the year. Runners lines were revised in four divisions, with a consequent increase of 176 miles in the total length of such lines, which rose from 11,224$\frac{9}{32}$ to 11,400$\frac{9}{32}$ miles. No change was made in the total length of the boat lines, which continued to be 18 miles. Cocanada was made the terminus of the "Madras to Rangoon *viâ* Coromandel coast ports" line of steamers. This caused a decrease of 300 miles in the total length of steamer lines, which on the 31st March 1900 was 2,077 miles, against 2,377 miles in the preceding year. There was a net decrease of 7¾ miles in the total length of mail lines of all classes in the Madras circle, namely, from 18,070$\frac{1}{32}$ miles to 18,062$\frac{9}{32}$ miles.

Estimate of the correspondence for the year.

The following is an estimate of the correspondence dealt with during 1899–1900, as compared with that of the previous year:—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1898-99.	Number given out for delivery in 1899-1900.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters paid	36,105,394	37,256,466	1,151,072	...	3·18	...
Do. unpaid	2,957,188	2,891,486	...	65,702	...	2·22
Do. registered	2,072,720	2,210,130	137,410	...	6·62	...
Do. value-payable, registered	88,816	95,888	7,072	...	7·96	...
Do. insured	32,500	34,918	2,418	...	7·44	...
Do. service privileged	2,162,082	2,104,856	...	57,226	...	2·64
Post-cards, single	28,760,004	30,827,446	2,067,442	...	7·18	...
Do. reply	1,175,174	1,286,142	110,968	...	9·44	...
Registered newspapers	5,330,130	5,127,642	...	202,488	...	3·79
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ...	4,277,520	4,960,956	683,436	...	15·97	...
Do. do. registered	51,142	82,368	31,226	...	61·05	...
Book packets, value-payable, registered ...	25,922	28,860	2,938	...	11·33	...
Do. do. unregistered ...	232,882	222,716	...	10,166	...	4·36
Registered parcels, paid	157,534	132,262	...	25,272	...	16·04
Do. unpaid	72,384	64,220	...	8,164	...	11·27
Do. insured	51,324	54,366	3,042	...	5·92	...
Do. value-payable	140,452	118,118	...	22,334	...	15·901
Unregistered parcels, ordinary	34,502	34,242	...	260	...	·75
Do. value-payable	6,838	25,870	19,032	...	278·32	...
Total ...	83,734,508	87,558,952	4,216,056	391,612	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	3,824,444	...	4·56	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1899–1900	...	87,558,952	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1899–1900	...	2,257,008	...	...	2·57	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1898–99	83,734,508	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered in 1898–99	2,134,782	...	...	...	2·54	...

The numbers of paid letters, and of single and reply post-cards, increased largely. The large increase in the number of registered letters was probably due to a large number of "duns", sent out by money lenders to ryots who were in trouble, owing

to the bad year. The fall in unpaid correspondence is ascribed to increased confidence in the efficiency of the postal delivery, that in "service privileged" was probably due to the abatement of plague in Mysore. The fall in newspapers was set off by a more than proportionate rise in unregistered book packets, and is doubtless due to the new rule by which newspapers not registered in the Postmaster-General's office are counted as packets for the purposes of the enumeration return. The decrease in value-payable registered parcels was counterbalanced by an almost corresponding increase in value-payable unregistered parcels; but the fall in paid and unpaid registered parcels was most probably due to the opening of the East Coast Railway, and the diversion to that railway of a certain amount of postal traffic. Taking all classes of articles given out for delivery, there was a net increase of 3,824,444 or 4·56 per cent. over the total for the previous year. Of the number of articles given out for delivery, 2·57 were returned undelivered; against 2·54 per cent. so returned during the previous year.

Money orders.

The following are the statistics of money orders of all kinds, issued and paid during the past two years:—

Years.	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.		Average value of each money order	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Issued.	Paid.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.
1898-99	1,562,550	3,07,68,851 9 9	4,15,286 7 0	1,683,830	3,72,54,980 11 3	20	22½
1899-1900	1,645,517	3,09,95,725 7 9	4,19,872 2 0	1,800,878	3,38,49,985 14 9	19	22
Increase of 1899-1900 over 1898-99 ...	82,967	2,26,873 14 0	4,585 11 0	117,048	15,95,005 3 6	...	...
Percentage of increase.	5·309	·73	1·104	6·95	4·28	....	...

The value of orders paid was over 78 lakhs in excess of that of orders issued, the figures for the past two years showing a similar surplus of 64 and 79 lakhs, respectively. In the year under report, the increase was due to some extent to purchases of grains for export to famine districts. But there is probably a permanent increase due to emigration to Burma. The number of inland telegraphic money orders issued increased from 21,382 to 22,039, but their value fell from Rs. 27,53,189 to Rs. 25,93,620; while that of money orders of this class paid rose from 52,381 to 52,916 and their value from Rs. 44,24,892 to Rs. 52,31,540. The number of foreign money orders issued, and their value, increased by 1,655 and Rs. 26,497, respectively; while the number of this class of money orders paid rose from 66,165 in 1898-99 to 78,165, and their value also from Rs. 28,26,104 to Rs. 32,59,782. The number of British postal orders sold during the year fell by 3·76 per cent.

"Value-payable" post.

Statistics of articles of all kinds, sent by value-payable post during the last two years, are shown below:—

Years.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1898-99	265,871	27,40,991 5 4	52,175 12 0
1899-1900	293,647	32,60,029 15 0	59,215 9 0
Increase of 1899-1900 over 1898-99	27,776	5,19,038 0 0	7,040 0 0
Percentage of increase	10·44	18·93	13·49

There was an increase under all heads, but it was particularly marked under the heads of railway receipt notes and registered letters and packets, the values of which have risen to the extent of about 3 lakhs and 1½ lakhs of rupees, respectively. The increased number of railway receipt notes is very striking.

Insurance.

The table below shows the statistics of insured articles, posted during the last two years :—

Years.	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	28,776	74,64,205	43,014	1,12,76,108	71,790	1,87,40,313	50,720
1899-1900	30,396	70,78,415	39,529	98,03,987	69,925	1,68,82,402	46,743
Increase	1,620	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	3,85,790	3,485	14,72,121	1,865	18,57,911	3,977
Percentage of increase	5·62	...	...	...	...	..	...
Percentage of decrease	...	5·16	8·102	13·05	2·59	9·91	7·84

There was a marked decrease in the number and value of insured articles posted. This was due to the fact that during 1898–99 there was a large increase under this head, owing to the prevalence of plague in Bangalore, Mysore and other places.

Compensation paid on account of damage to, or loss of, insured articles.

During the year under report, compensation on account of damage to, or loss of, insured articles was paid in two cases, and amounted to Rs. 222, against Rs. 432 in 1898–99.

Savings' bank transactions.

The following statement shows the Savings' bank transactions, during the last two years :—

Years.	Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1898-99	154,132	47,29,612	114,285	48,84,719	116,868	64,58,656
1899-1900	176,465	52,64,879	124,224	52,93,797	120,369	66,33,987
Increase	...	...	...	...	3,501	1,75,331
Percentage of increase ...	...	...	...	...	2·99	2·71

Complaints made by the public against post offices.

The total number of complaints received during the year under report was 3,633, against 3,574 in the previous year. At the close of the year, enquiry was pending with respect to only 146, or 4·01 per cent. of these. Of those that were disposed of, 1,391 or 35·53 per cent. were found on enquiry to be well grounded, 1,433 or 39·44 per cent. were groundless, and 663 or 18·24 per cent. unsuccessful. The percentages of these three classes for the preceding year were 39·56, 37·86 and 17·66, respectively.

Offences by postal officials.

Officials were convicted and punished by Criminal courts in 34 cases. Departmental punishments were awarded in 36 cases, to 36 officials. In 6 cases the offenders absconded and in 18 no decision had been arrived at when the year closed. There was thus a total of 94 cases, against 97 in the previous year. The number of officials punished by Criminal courts or dealt with departmentally was 70, against 78 in 1898-99.

11 cases of highway robbery of the mail were reported, against 7 in the previous year. 3 of these cases occurred in Cuddapah, 2 being on one and the same line, and 5 in Tinnevelly; and one each in Bellary, Coimbatore and South Canara. In 2 cases the robbers were convicted, in 2 more the persons suspected were discharged, in 3 the culprits were undetected. 3 cases are still in the hands of the Police, the result of another case is not known. There was also 1 case of attempt to rob the mail. Of 3 men concerned in this attempt, 1 was secured by the runner, while the other 2 ran away. The man secured was convicted and sentenced. Mail robberies.

The number of combined offices rose from 295 to 332 during the year, and the number of messages from 1,204,657 to 1,386,588. The net revenue was Rs. 3,16,856, against Rs. 2,74,245 in the preceding year. Of the 37 combined offices newly opened, 10 were town sub-offices in Madras. Combined post and telegraph offices.

DISTRICT POST. (1899–1900.)

The grant fixed for the year was the same as that for the preceding year, viz., Rs. 1,07,000. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,03,869 to Rs. 1,02,466; while the income increased from Rs. 62,931 to Rs. 79,088. Hence the deficit was Rs. 23,378 against Rs. 40,938 last year. 22 branch offices were newly opened. Excluding the 2 branch offices shown as "closed," there were 1 sub-office and 158 branch offices open on the 31st March 1900; against 1 sub-office and 138 branch offices open on the 31st March 1899. There were 731 letter-boxes open on the 31st March 1899. During the year under report 99 were planted, and 17 closed or transferred to the Imperial post. Thus there were in all 813 letter-boxes open, on the 31st March 1900. There were 11 postmen in employ on the 31st March 1900; against 5 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The year opened with 702 "village postmen," and 24 more were entertained. Of those shown as "discontinued," 2 were abolished and 6 made "postmen." There were thus 718 village postmen in all, on the 31st March 1900. The total length of District post lines at the close of the previous year was 1,776½ miles, 190 miles were opened during the year. Deducting 61 miles the length of the lines which were either converted into Imperial lines or abolished, the total mileage of District post lines was 1,905½ at the close of the year. The number of runners also rose from 316 on the 31st March 1899 to 336 on the 31st March 1900. The total numbers of articles posted for despatch, and of articles received for delivery, rose from 1,392,734 and 2,549,440 to 1,630,881 and 2,731,925, respectively; while that of articles returned undelivered fell from 169,490 to 160,432.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS. (1899–1900.)

The following tables furnish statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the Province of Madras for the year 1899–1900:—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wire (including cables).			
	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1899–1900 ...	7,880	...	* 123	7,757	23,956	1,507	...	25,463
Compare 1898–99.	7,715	165	...	7,880	23,147	809	...	23,956

* Due to the dismantlement of the posts along certain roads consequent on the transfer of the wires to the post-along railway alignment.

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over the previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	316	38	1	353			RS. A. P.
Railway and canal offices.	* 82	22	...	104			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	169	31	25	175	1,204,498	125,889	17,01,376 13 9
Total ...	567	91	26	632			
Compare 1898-99 ...	519	64	18	565	1,078,609	4,489	14,52,504 9 3

* Gangineni and Kondapalli offices of the Nizam's railway, hitherto shown in Hyderabad statistics, have been included here as they are in British territory.

Government offices were opened at Attungal, Autoor, Byndoor, Champion Reefs, Chepauk (Madras), Coonoor Railway Station, Dharmavaram, Dadballapur, Egmore (Madras), Goribidnur, Gudur, High Court (Madras), Hindúpur, Holalkere, Jaggayapétta, Kalangod, Kallai, Kilpauk (Madras), Madurántakam, Malpe, Manamalkudi, Manjéri, Nandigáma, Narsapatnam, Narsaraopet, Penukonda (Anantapur), Perambúr (Madras), Periyapatna, Ráyapuram (Madras), San Thomé (Madras), Siruvállur (Madras), Suramangalam, Teynampet (Madras), Tirúr (Malabar), Tiruvalla (Travancore), Tuticorin Beach, Vinukonda, Washermanpet (Madras), and Railway offices at Areambakkum, Dharavari Chattram, Ennur, Ganjám, Gudur Junction, Gummidipundi, Kistna Canal Block House, Korukkupettai, Mandasa Road, Monubolee, Minjur, Náyudupéta, Pedapariya, Ponnéri, Rayapuram, Sullurupettai, Surareddipalem, Tada, Tiruvottiyur, Urlam, Venkatachellam, Washermanpet (East Coast Railway); and the Government office at Bissanattam was closed during the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1899–1900.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

THE following statement shows the gross revenue and expenditure of this presidency for each of the past five years. It includes, as usual, the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works departments, and of the Excluded Local funds, and the sums issued to, and received from, the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the treasury accounts; but it excludes all figures relating to Debt and Foreign transactions. The figures of 1899–1900 are subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts of that year are closed by the Comptroller-General:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surplus and deficit not included in the income and expenditure, columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1895–96	15,33,91,091	8,89,33,106	6,44,57,985	...	8,17,706	...
1896–97	14,95,02,555	9,38,41,425	5,56,61,130	...	...	22,88,424
1897–98	15,61,88,280	10,06,59,591	5,55,28,689	...	...	17,04,336
1898–99	15,77,88,690	9,02,82,755	6,75,05,935	...	11,64,252	...
1899–1900	15,64,14,142	9,11,92,274	6,52,21,868	...	...	20,68,857

The year under report was an unfavourable one, since there were not only postponements of collection, but also loss of revenue under some of the principal heads. It was chiefly owing to an improvement of 22 lakhs in the gross earnings of State railways that the surplus fell below that of the previous year by a little over 22¾ lakhs only. The increase in railway traffic receipts was mainly due to (1) the relaxation of plague preventive measures, the strictness of which in the previous year seriously interfered with the free movement of third-class passengers; and (2) the famine traffic in food-grains. The direct expenditure on famine was trifling; whilst that on plague preventive measures fell from 7 to 6 lakhs.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances, which stood at nearly 252½ lakhs on 1st April 1899, fell to 201¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1900. On the latter date, they were distributed as follows:—

—	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury	47,24,016	60,61,688	+ 13,37,672
District treasuries	1,61,56,591	91,98,074	— 69,58,517
Bank of Madras	19,70,426	31,12,317	+ 11,41,891
Branches of the Bank	23,89,992	17,63,114	— 6,26,878
Total ...	2,52,41,025	2,01,35,193	— 51,05,832

The unfavourable season was mainly responsible for the reduction in cash balances, owing to which greater aid than in the previous year had to be obtained, through the currency, from other provinces. Whilst the remittances to other provinces fell by 164 lakhs, council bill payments rose by 95½ lakhs.

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the more important receipts and disbursements under debt and foreign transactions:—

——	1898-99.	1899-1900.	——	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Receipts.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	*Disbursements.*	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
Guaranteed railways	57¾	61	Advances, cheques and bills.	¾	...
London bills outstanding ...	...	18½	Interest on Government securities	33¼	34¼
Mysore Assigned Tracts ...	3	2	Southern Mahratta Railway.	6	8¾
South Indian Railway ...	40¾	39¼	East Coast Railway ...	6	4
Other deposits	...	3½	Bezwada-Madras Railway ...	29	3¼
Loans	4¼	7¼	Railway survey	...	½
Net unadjusted credits ...	24	14	Deposits	11	...
Cash and departmental balances decreased	171¾	54¾	Remittances to other provinces including council bills.	628	470¼
			Exchange transactions with London	110¼	147¼
Total ...	301½	200¼	Payments on account of Military and Marine ...	161½	155
Add surplus revenue ...	687½	623	London bills paid on account of previous year	3¼	...
Grand Total ...	989	823¼	Total ...	989	823¼

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement shows the ways in which remittances were made to, and from, other provinces during the past two years :—

——	1898-99.	1899-1900.	——	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Remittances from Madras.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	78	56	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	17¼	21
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	147	174½	Bills and wire transfers from Bombay	4¼	13
Transfers to currency ...	304¾	105	Bills and wire transfers from Allahabad	...	50
Specie	10½	13½	Bills and wire transfers from Coorg	3½	1
Currency notes	9	35¾	Small silver coin	...	...
Uncurrent silver	6½	4	Currency notes	10	8¼
Small silver coin	1	¾	Transfers (through currency), Calcutta	120	135
Copper coin	¼	3½	Copper coin	...	¼
Council bill payments ...	343¼	438¾			
			Total received ...	155¼	228½
Total sent ...	900¼	831¾	Net sent from Madras ...	745	603¼

The remittances to the Hyderabad Assigned districts are omitted, as they are debited to account current between India and Madras.

Whilst the remittances to other provinces fell during the year under report, the payments on account of the Secretary of State, and the remittances to this presidency from other provinces rose; so that the net payments and remittances from Madras, on account of London and other provinces, were 141¾ lakhs less than in the previous year. The amount of specie sent to Coorg, to meet supply bills and wire transfers issued in favour of the Planting community, was 9½ lakhs; against 10½ lakhs in the previous year. The remaining 4 lakhs of specie remitted during the year were sent to Cuttack. Owing to a change brought into effect towards the close of 1898-99, foreign circle notes are remitted by treasuries direct to the head-quarters treasury of the currency circle to which the notes belong. Formerly the notes were remitted to the Madras Currency office, which despatched them as currency remittances to the circles concerned. The large increase, in the year under report, was due to the change in question having been in force for a full year, and to the comparatively larger influx of currency notes into treasuries in payment of revenue. There was no remittance of small silver from other provinces in the past two years, but ¾ lakh worth of such coin was supplied to Coorg; and 12¾ lakhs were sent to Calcutta and Bombay Currency offices. The latter, however, is not shown in the statement, as the remittances were made from currency chests, as currency remittances. 3½ lakhs worth of copper coins were also sent to other provinces.

Supply of different kinds of money—*Currency notes.*

District treasuries remitted to the reserve treasury at Madras surplus non-issuable notes to the value of 14¾ lakhs; against 19½ and 12½ lakhs, respectively, in 1898-99 and 1897-98. Fresh currency notes for only 3 lakhs were remitted from the reserve treasury to district treasuries. This was a very small amount

compared with the remittances in 1898–99 and 1897–98, which were 11 and 20¼ lakhs, respectively. Revenue was more generally paid in currency notes than in previous years, which fact chiefly accounted for the smaller remittances in currency notes from the reserve treasury.

Small silver coin.

The following table shows the small silver balances, at the close of 1898–99 and 1899–1900, in thousands of rupees :—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depot.	Total.
31st March 1899	8,50	10,77	4	19,31
31st March 1900	4,52	3,05	39	7,96
Difference ...	— 3,98	— 7,72	+ 35	— 11,35

The remittances in small silver from district currency chests, during the year under report, are shown below in thousands of rupees :—

—	Half.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Total.
Bombay Currency office	95	3,60	3,20	7,75
Calcutta	2,09	2,14	77	5,00
Total ...	3,04	5,74	3,97	12,75

In addition, small silver, worth about ¾ lakh, was sent to Coorg; against 1 lakh in the previous year. As in the previous year, no remittances were received from other provinces. The local circulation decreased by 2,00 thousands, against 3,83 thousands in the previous year.

Copper coin.

The copper coin, balance at the close of the past two years, is shown below in thousands of rupees :—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depot.	Uncurrent.	Total.
31st March 1899	4,54	4,96	20	9,70
31st March 1900	3,02	1,49	17	4,68
Difference ...	— 1,52	— 3,47	— 3	— 5,02

Rs. 30,000 worth of pie pieces were received from the small coin depot, Calcutta, against Rs. 10,000 worth in 1898–99. But Rs. 13,000 worth of pie pieces were remitted to Bombay. As in 1898–99, the remittances to Coorg were a little less than ¼ lakh. The following remittances to other provinces were also made during the year. The figures are in thousands of rupees :—

—	Half annas.	Quarter annas.	Total.
To Hoshangabad, Central Provinces	...	50	50
„ Cuttack Treasury	5	30	35
„ Akola, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	70	70
„ Amraoti do.	...	10	10
„ Bassim do.	...	10	10
„ Small Coin Depot, Bombay	75	25	1,00
„ Bank of Bengal, Nagpur Central Provinces	...	1,00	1,00
„ Small Coin Depot, Calcutta	..	50	50
Total ...	80	3,45	4,25

The accumulations of small silver and copper coins in the treasuries of this presidency, from which the remittances to other provinces were made, were due in a great measure to the return into treasuries of the small coin issued from them during the famine of 1897–98. The local circulation in the year increased by 82 thousands, against a decrease of 1,23 thousands in the previous year.

Mode of keeping accounts.

The following are some of the more important changes in classification made during the year: (i) the charges on account of Sanitary Engineer and his establishment were transferred from "24. Medical" to the Public Works books; (ii) the charges on account of Public Observatories and those incurred by the Meteorological Department, on account of rain-gauges, were transferred from "26. Scientific," and other Minor Departments, to the India books.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements show, under major heads, the receipts and charges of the Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund services during each of the past two years:—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1899–1900 compared with 1898–99.
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue ...	3,80,02,856	3,73,39,842	1,74,04,047	1,50,88,430	21,17,050	23,18,932	5,75,23,953	5,47,47,204	−27,76,749
III. Salt	1,98,99,115	1,84,50,942	85,015	99,450	...	...	1,99,84,130	1,85,50,392	−14,33,738
IV. Stamps	20,66,703	20,85,479	62,00,109	62,56,438	...	...	82,66,812	83,41,917	+ 75,105
V. Excise	1,02,58,067	1,00,60,349	34,19,356	33,53,450	...	...	1,36,77,423	1,34,13,799	− 2,63,624
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	77,10,755	76,81,882	77,10,755	76,81,882	− 28,873
VII. Customs	35,58,001	38,46,583	74,748	70,607	...	...	36,32,749	39,17,190	+ 2,84,441
VIII. Assessed taxes—									
Civil	12,99,128	13,69,622	12,99,129	13,69,621	...	...	25,98,257	27,39,243	+ 1,40,986
Public Works department ...	40,451	40,562	...	...	...	...	40,451	40,562	+ 111
IX. Forest	10,55,259	11,51,145	10,55,259	11,51,145	...	...	21,10,518	23,02,290	+ 1,91,772
X. Registration	6,45,435	6,34,025	6,45,435	6,34,025	...	...	12,90,870	12,68,050	− 22,820
XI. Tributes	45,10,902	45,07,902	...	...	...	...	45,10,902	45,07,902	− 3,000
XII. Interest	3,11,695	2,98,049	2,59,316	2,39,619	52,853	61,781	6,23,864	5,99,449	− 24,415
Receipts by Civil Department.									
XVI. Law and justice—									
A. Courts of Law.	...	...	7,98,991	7,31,284	23,713	20,899	8,22,704	7,52,183	− 70,521
B. Jails	...	...	4,21,297	4,43,300	...	...	4,21,297	4,43,300	+ 22,003
XVII. Police	...	...	4,49,850	5,01,645	...	...	4,49,850	5,01,645	+ 51,795
XIX. Education	...	...	1,81,126	1,62,389	2,35,332	2,52,504	4,16,458	4,14,893	− 1,565
XX. Medical	...	...	1,14,979	1,11,332	47,657	48,982	1,62,636	1,60,314	− 2,322
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments.	...	...	2,77,884	3,97,946	...	...	2,77,884	3,97,946	+ 1,20,062
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	78,986	88,592	52,842	53,528	1,235	311	1,33,063	1,42,431	+ 9,368
XXIII. Stationery and printing	24,839	32,705	1,16,284	95,776	...	...	1,41,123	1,28,481	− 12,642
XXV. Miscellaneous ...	4,30,684	77,698	1,78,738	1,92,764	6,68,410	6,03,424	12,77,832	8,73,886	− 4,03,946
XXVI. State railways (gross earnings)	1,32,11,740	1,54,18,556	2,45,846	1,87,856	...	50,662	1,34,57,586	1,56,57,074	+ 21,99,488
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	3,43,859	3,55,938	...	...	...	...	3,43,859	3,55,938	+ 12,079
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation by—									
Public Works department ...	...	...	1,74,620	1,57,757	...	...	1,74,620	1,57,757	− 16,863
Civil officers ...	...	...	9,342	9,912	...	...	9,342	9,912	+ 570
XXXI. Military works ...	3,654	3,725	...	...	...	...	3,654	3,725	+ 71
XXXII. Civil buildings and roads in charge of—									
Public works officers.	...	...	1,69,376	1,87,987	6,654	8,194	1,76,030	1,96,181	+ 20,151
Civil officers ...	...	...	4,378	4,631	10,43,185	9,95,191	10,47,563	9,99,822	− 47,741
Contribution—									
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	2,86,567	5,72,484	2,86,567	5,72,484	+ 2,85,917
Local to Provincial	...	...	2,59,448	2,75,221	...	...	2,59,448	2,75,221	+ 15,773
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	2,243	925	2,243	925	− 1,318
Civil	8,21,41,670	7,99,42,933	3,33,07,573	3,12,42,513	1,21,89,000	1,25,57,315	12,76,38,243	12,37,42,761	−38,95,482
Non-civil	1,35,99,704	1,58,18,781	5,89,842	5,33,600	6,654	58,856	1,41,96,200	1,64,11,237	+22,15,037
Excluded Local funds.	...	...	...	...	8,88,343	8,67,046	8,88,343	8,67,046	− 21,297
Postal department ...	1,43,74,211	1,46,19,925	...	...	...	...	1,43,74,211	1,46,19,925	+ 2,45,714
Telegraph department.	6 91,693	7,73,173	...	...	...	...	6,91,693	7,73,173	+ 81,480
Total ...	11,08,07,278	11,11,54,812	3,38,97,415	3,17,76,113	1,30,83,997	1,34,83,217	15,77,88,690	15,64,14,142	−13,74,548

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of Charges.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,21,199	2,23,266	1,41,658	1,22,281	14,861	17,311	3,77,718	3,62,858	— 14,860
2. Assignments and compensations	11,71,464	11,65,452	...	...	...	...	11,71,464	11,65,452	— 6,012
3. Land revenue	...	...	49,16,703	50,81,282	46,82,091	48,07,618	95,98,794	98,88,900	+ 2,90,106
5. Salt	13,45,587	15,07,046	3,96,429	4,06,740	...	...	17,41,816	19,13,780	+ 1,71,964
6. Stamps	80,741	74,334	2,42,223	2,23,004	...	...	3,22,964	2,97,338	— 25,626
7. Excise	7,44,058	7,43,286	2,48,019	2,47,762	...	...	9,92,077	9,91,048	— 1,029
9. Customs	...	...	2,42,008	2,46,507	...	...	2,42,008	2,46,507	+ 4,499
10. Assessed taxes	14,469	15,166	14,469	15,165	...	...	28,938	30,331	+ 1,393
11. Forest	7,97,335	7,92,294	7,97,335	7,92,294	...	...	15,94,670	15,84,588	— 10,082
12. Registration	4,21,145	4,22,060	4,21,146	4,22,060	...	...	8,42,291	8,44,120	+ 1,829
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	2,03,656	1,87,163	...	...	2,03,656	1,87,163	— 16,493
14. Interest on other obligations	21,265	24,521	...	...	2,891	1,079	24,156	25,600	+ 1,444
15. Post office	...	...	1,03,869	1,03,664	...	...	1,03,869	1,03,664	— 205
18. General administration	2,78,583	2,81,454	9,97,037	9,82,418	3,42,092	3,32,924	16,17,712	15,96,796	— 20,916
19. A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	46,13,291	46,89,931	...	...	46,13,291	46,89,931	+ 76,640
19. B. Do. Jails	...	...	11,38,231	10,92,484	...	...	11,38,231	10,92,484	— 95,747
20. Police	...	...	45,47,610	47,26,277	...	...	45,47,610	47,26,277	+ 1,78,667
21. Marine	...	...	8,122	10,658	...	...	8,122	10,658	+ 2,536
22. Education	...	...	18,04,753	17,87,554	10,75,292	10,42,533	28,80,045	28,30,087	— 49,958
23. Ecclesiastical	3,46,082	3,37,247	...	...	...	...	3,46,082	3,37,247	— 8,835
24. Medical	...	...	16,25,958	15,13,889	17,66,718	17,05,764	33,92,676	32,19,653	— 1,73,023
25. Political	13,340	15,041	74,157	74,766	...	...	87,997	89,807	+ 1,810
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	6,427	5,202	5,74,834	5,94,771	...	...	5,81,261	5,99,973	+ 18,712
27. Territorial and political pensions	6,32,389	5,99,445	...	...	...	...	6,32,389	5,99,445	— 32,944
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	6,834	220	...	...	...	...	6,834	220	— 6,614
29. Superannuation	53,074	29,411	15,90,046	17,11,148	26,472	34,971	16,69,592	17,75,530	+ 1,05,938
30. Stationery and printing	4,89,270	4,08,995	9,80,673	10,63,596	...	35,888	14,60,943	15,08,479	+ 47,536
32. Miscellaneous	74,765	29,373	1,48,474	1,63,733	3,07,770	2,91,960	5,31,009	4,85,066	— 45,943
33. Famine relief ... Civil Officers	...	...	7,572	31,044	...	...	7,572	31,044	+ 23,472
33. Famine relief ... P.W.D. Officers.	—16	...	11,602	1,721	...	...	11,586	1,721	— 9,865
34. Construction of protective railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Irrigation works	53,351	42,448	...	...	...	...	53,351	42,448	— 10,903.
37. Construction of railways	...	...	— 1,989	9,298	...	24,704	— 1,989	27,002	+ 28,991
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Accounts.									
38. State Railways (working expenses)	84,42,584	89,93,886	1,69,999	1,10,402	...	28,976	86,12,583	91,33,264	+ 5,20,681
39. Guaranteed companies	3,90,388	9,36,342	...	...	...	...	3,90,388	9,36,342	+ 5,45,954
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	17,060	16,541	...	...	...	...	17,060	16,541	— 519
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	93,560	43,815	...	...	...	...	93,560	43,815	— 49,745
42. Irrigation and navigation working and maintenance	14,62,475	14,94,586	...	...	...	...	14,62,475	14,94,586	+ 32,111
Expenditure on Public Works Department not classed as productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation—									
By public works officers	...	...	28,38,340	29,55,910	8,104	7,695	28,46,944	29,63,605	+ 1,16,661
By civil officers	...	...	3,94,141	3,97,018	...	...	3,94,141	3,97,018	+ 2,877
44. Military works	69,926	80,419	...	...	...	...	69,926	80,419	+ 10,493
45. Civil works in charge of—									
Public works officers	75,262	55,213	25,15,802	27,20,332	37,750	35,734	26,28,814	28,11,279	+ 1,82,465
Civil officers	...	...	1,87,124	4,31,019	41,12,726	43,36,463	42,99,850	47,67,482	+ 4,67,632
Capital Expenditure on Public Works Department (not charged against Revenue).									
48. State Railways	69,06,336	39,57,720	...	...	...	...	69,06,336	39,57,720	— 29,48,616
49. Irrigation works	5,31,569	5,75,020	...	...	...	...	5,31,569	5,75,020	+ 43,451
Contributions: Provincial to Local	...	...	2,86,567	5,72,484	...	...	2,86,567	5,72,484	+ 2,85,917
Contributions: Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	2,59,448	2,75,221	2,59,448	2,75,221	+ 15,773
Contributions: Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	2,243	925	2,243	925	— 1,318
Total Civil	67,09,827	66,73,807	2,67,56,105	2,76,90,712	1,25,92,604	1,28,82,657	4,60,58,036	4,72,47,176	+ 11,89,140
Total Non-civil	1,80,42,495	1,61,95,990	55,34,254	57,90,663	45,854	97,109	2,36,22,603	2,20,83,762	— 15,38,841
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	9,26,474	8,57,821	9,26,474	8,57,821	— 68,653
Charges of the Postal department	1,91,03,894	2,03,69,757	...	...	...	...	1,91,03,894	2,03,69,757	+ 12,65,863
Charges of the Telegraph department	5,71,748	6,33,758	...	...	...	...	5,71,748	6,33,758	+ 62,010
Total Expenditure	4,44,27,464	4,38,73,312	3,22,90,359	3,34,81,375	1,35,64,932	1,38,37,587	9,02,82,755	9,11,92,274	+ 9,09,519
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Imperial	+6,63,79,814	+6,72,81,500	...	...	...	...	+6,63,79,814	+6,72,81,500	...
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Provincial	...	...	+16,07,056	— 17,05,262	...	...	+ 16,07,056	— 17,05,262	...
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	— 4,42,804	— 3,63,595	— 4,42,804	— 3,63,595	...
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	— 38,131	+ 9,225	— 38,131	+ 9,225	...
Total Surplus or Deficits	+6,63,79,814	+6,72,81,500	+16,07,056	— 17,05,262	— 4,80,935	— 3,54,370	+6,75,05,935	+6,52,21,868	...
Grand Total	11,08,07,278	11,11,54,812	3,38,97,415	3,17,76,113	1,30,83,997	1,34,83,217	15,77,88,690	15,64,14,142	...

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

The receipts and charges of Imperial and Provincial services, taken together, are given below :—

Difference between 1899-1900 & 1898-99.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1898-99.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1899-1900.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1898-99.	Charges—(Actuals). 1899-1900.	Difference between 1899-1900 & 1898-99.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
— 29,78,631	5,54,06,903	5,24,28,272	... ... Land revenue	49,16,703	50,81,283	+ 1,64,580
— 14,33,738	1,99,84,130	1,85,50,392	... ... Salt	17,41,816	19,13,780	+ 1,71,964
+ 75,105	82,66,812	83,41,917	... ... Stamps	3,22,964	2,97,338	— 25,626
— 2,63,624	1,36,77,423	1,34,13,799	... ... Excise	9,92,077	9,91,048	— 1,029
+ 2,84,441	36,32,749	39,17,190	... ... Customs	2,42,008	2,46,507	+ 4,499
+ 1,40,986	25,98,257	27,39,243	... ... Assessed taxes	28,933	30,331	+ 1,393
+ 1,91,772	21,10,518	23,02,290	... ... Forest	15,94,670	15,84,588	— 10,082
— 22,826	12,90,870	12,68,050	... ... Registration	8,42,291	8,44,120	+ 1,829
— 40,06,509	10,69,67,662	10,29,61,153	... ... Total	1,06,81,467	1,09,88,995	+ 3,07,528
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,03,656	1,87,163	— 16,493
— 33,344	5,71,011	5,37,667	... Interest on other obligations ...	21,265	24,521	+ 3,256
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	3,62,857	3,45,547	— 17,310
...	...	...	. Assignments and compensations.	11,71,464	11,65,452	— 6,012
— 3,000	45,10,902	45,07,902	... Tributes from Native States ...	...	...	...
...	...	...	... ... Post office	1,03,869	1,03,664	— 205
...	...	...	... General administration ...	12,75,620	12,63,872	— 11,748
— 67,707	7,98,991	7,31,284	... Law and justice—Courts of Law.	46,13,291	46,89,931	+ 76,640
+ 22,003	4,21,297	4,43,300	... Do. Jails ...	11,88,231	10,92,485	— 95,746
+ 51,795	4,49,850	5,01,645	... ... Police	45,47,610	47,26,277	+ 1,78,667
...	...	...	... ... Marine	8,122	10,658	+ 2,536
— 18,737	1,81,126	1,62,389	... ... Education	18,04,753	17,87,554	— 17,199
...	...	...	... ... Ecclesiastical	3,46,082	3,37,247	— 8,835
— 3,647	1,14,979	1,11,332	... ... Medical	16,25,958	15,13,889	— 1,12,069
...	...	...	... ... Political	87,997	89,807	+ 1,810
+ 1,20,063	2,77,884	3,97,947	...Scientific and other minor departments.	5,81,261	5,99,973	+ 18,712
...	...	...	... Territorial and political pensions.	6,32,389	5,99,445	— 32,944
...	...	...	. Civil furlough and other absentee allowances.	6,834	220	— 6,614
+ 10,292	1,31,828	1,42,120	... Superannuation allowances and pensions.	16,43,120	17,40,559	+ 97,439
— 12,641	1,41,123	1,28,482	... Stationery and printing ...	14,60,943	14,72,591	+ 11,648
— 3,38,960	6,09,422	2,70,462	.. ... Miscellaneous	2,23,239	1,93,106	— 30,133
...	...	...	... Famine relief—civil officers ...	7,572	31,043	+ 23,471
...	...	...	... Do. public works officers.	11,602	1,721	— 9,881
...	...	...	... Miscellaneous railway expenses.	...	...	...
— 57,990	2,45,846	1,87,856	... State railway traffic receipts ...	...	...	...
...	...	...	... Construction of railways ...	— 1,989	2,298	+ 4,287
...	...	...	... State railway working expenses.	1,69,999	1,10,402	— 59,597
+ 570	9,342	9,912	... Irrigation and navigation by civil officers.	3,94,141	3,97,018	+ 2,877
— 16,864	1,74,621	1,57,757	... Irrigation and navigation by public works officers.	28,38,840	29,55,910	+ 1,17,070
+ 253	4,378	4,631	... Civil works by civil officers ...	1,87,124	4,31,019	+ 2,43,895
+ 18,611	1,69,376	1,87,987	... Do. by public works officers.	25,15,803	27,20,332	+ 2,04,529
+ 15,773	2,59,448	2,75,221	... ... Contributions	2,86,567	5,72,484	+ 2,85,917
— 3,13,530	90,71,424	87,57,894	... Total, other heads ...	2,83,18,220	2,91,66,188	+ 8,47,968
— 43,20,039	11,60,39,086	11,17,19,047	... Total, Imperial and Provincial.	3,89,99,687	4,01,55,183	+ 11,55,496

Incidence of taxation.

The rates of assessment per head of population, under some of the more important heads of revenue, are compared below :—

—	Incidence of taxation per head of population.							
	Land revenue.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1898-99	1 8 11	0 1 2	0 3 10	0 5 10	0 0 3	0 1 8	0 7 9	2 13 5
1899-1900	1 7 7	0 1 3	0 3 10	0 5 8	0 0 4	0 1 9	0 7 11	2 12 4

The total average rate of taxation was less than in the previous year, owing to a fall in the receipts under land revenue. The incidence of taxation under this head was lowest in Vizagapatam (As. 9), and highest in Kistna (Rs. 3–0–8). The following paragraphs deal with the principal variations, in receipts and charges, during the past two years :—

(1) Land Revenue.

Receipts. The following statement compares, the receipts under land revenue during the two years, and their distribution under minor heads :—

Minor heads.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	5,53,16,164	5,22,83,446	− 30,32,718
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	12,921	56,816	+ 43,895
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	77,818	88,010	+ 10,192
Total ...	5,54,06,903	5,24,28,272	− 29,78,631

The receipts under ordinary revenue fell considerably, owing mainly to the suspension of collections, or the issue of coercive processes, on account of the unfavourable season. In the previous year the season was generally favourable, and the demand was promptly collected in almost all districts.

Charges. The Land Revenue charges were Rs. 50,81,283, against Rs. 49,16,703 in the previous year. Details under minor heads are given below :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges of district administration ...	39,60,715	41,19,186	+ 1,58,471
Survey and settlement	4,23,131	4,24,466	+ 1,335
Land records and agriculture	5,28,049	5,30,733	+ 2,684
Inám Commissioner	4,808	6,898	+ 2,090
Total ...	49,16,703	50,81,283	+ 1,64,580

The chief variation was the increase in expenditure under the first minor head, owing to the following causes: (1) the absence of several officers on privilege leave; (2) the reorganization of taluk establishments from 1st July 1899; (3) the increase of the temporary establishment for the registration of jenmam titles in Malabar; and (4) the costs and other charges incurred in the Parlákimedi suit, the Jaggarao observatory suit, and the Kondagai registration suit.

(2) Salt.

Administrative changes. The scheme for the final amalgamation of the customs with the salt and abkári establishments, for improving the trade reports and for strengthening the clerical establishments, was carried out during the year.

Excise system. No new factories were opened; but one was closed, and another reduced in area.

Manufacture. Though there were 23 factories open under Government and 45 under Excise, only 19 Government, and 42 excise, factories were worked. The phenomenal rains of April and May retarded manufacture in many of the factories, and generally rendered the season unfavourable for salt manufacture everywhere. The outturn, however, increased during the year; being 7,321,692 maunds, against

6,856,537 maunds in 1898. 4,978,097 maunds of salt were manufactured under the excise system, against 5,175,792 maunds in the previous year; the smaller outturn being due to the adverse character of the season. The stock of salt (Government and excise) was 8,950,640 maunds, against 10,502,454 maunds at the close of the previous year; the receipts during the year being 8,822,611 maunds, and expenditure 9,413,967 maunds, of which 572,121 maunds were written off as wastage. The total quantity of salt issued, during the past two years, is shown below:—

Items.	1898–98.	1899–1900.	Increase or decrease.
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	8,378,535	8,605,509	+ 226,974
Issued for fish-curing	138,655	191,985	+ 53,330
Sold to French Government	54,577	44,224	— 10,353
Issued for export	442,798	560,594	+ 117,796
Total ...	* 9,014,565	* 9,402,312	+ 387,747

* Exclude purchases by Government for fish-curing purposes.

Various causes were assigned for the variation in the quantity of salt issued for consumption, home and inland. The increase under "*Issued for export*" was due chiefly to larger export to Singapore and Penang.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts were Rs. 1,85,50,392, against Rs. 1,99,84,130 in the previous year as shown below:—

Items.	Receipts in 1899–1900.			Total receipts in 1898–99.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Issues for home and inland consumption	65,95,813	5,40,108	71,35,921	65,47,754
Issues for French Government ...	...	4,823	4,823	4,286
Issues for fish-curing	...	1,52,579	1,52,579	1,09,077
Customs duty	18,892	...	18,892	16,103
Excise duty	1,11,38,727	...	1,11,38,727	1,32,21,895
	1,77,53,432	6,97,510	1,84,50,942	1,98,99,115
Miscellaneous ...	99,450	...	99,450	85,015
Total ...	1,78,52,882	6,97,510	1,85,50,392	1,99,84,130

Compared with the receipts of 1898–99, which were the highest on record, there was a net decrease of Rs. 14,33,738. There was a very large decrease of nearly 16 lakhs under duty, but this was counterbalanced by increases under other heads. The large decrease under the former head was the net result of (1) a large decrease under realizations on account of credits, owing to the decreased credit sales in the second half of 1898–99 compared with the corresponding period in the previous year; (2) a large decrease under payments for credit sales in advance of the due date in the second half of 1899–1900, owing to the almost stationary price of Government paper; and (3) decrease in sales in the first half of 1899–1900. The larger realizations under miscellaneous receipts were chiefly due to the levy of cess in a larger number of factories, and in some of them, at a higher rate than in the previous year. Of the total receipts, Rs. 77,49,395 were on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash payment (inclusive of the sale-proceeds of salt sold for fish-curing, and of salt issued to the French Government); whilst Rs. 1,06,82,655 were on account of salt issued on credit before and during the year. The value of

salt issued on credit during the year was Rs. 1,15,26,022; of which Rs. 57,81,243 were collected within the year, and Rs. 57,44,779 were outstanding at its close. Rs. 49,01,412 were realized on account of salt issued in the previous year. The expenditure under this head, after excluding the portion debitable to excise, was Rs. 19,13,780, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,71,964. The excess expenditure was almost wholly under salt purchase and freight.

(3) Stamps.

The receipts under stamps rose from Rs. 82,66,812 in 1898-99 to Rs. 83,41,917. The rise was due chiefly to increase in litigation. The charges, however, fell from Rs. 3,22,964 to Rs. 2,97,338; owing to short expenditure under discount on sales, and to smaller issues of stamps to districts.

(4) Excise.

Two sources contribute to the revenue under this head—(1) abkári and (2) opium.

Abkári. The receipts under abkári have been falling off since 1897–98, in consequence of the downward tendency in the consumption of spirits, which was aggravated by the failure of the monsoons, the high price of food-grains, the restrictions on passengers and traffic on account of plague, and the depression in silk-weaving which depends upon Bombay custom. The receipts were Rs. 1,30,14,936, against Rs. 1,33,08,181 in 1898–99. The charges, which are deduced from those of the combined department of salt and excise, were Rs. 9,88,338, against Rs. 9,91,567 in the previous year.

Opium. The revenue under 'Transit duty on excise opium,' which alone is credited under this head, was Rs. 3,98,863, against Rs. 3,69,242 in the previous year. The increase was due to a larger importation of opium from Indore. The charges also increased, being Rs. 2,200 more than those of 1898–99. They consisted mainly of rewards, and certain miscellaneous charges connected with the sale of opium.

(5) Customs.

The revenue under this head is sub-divided into (1) sea customs and (2) land customs.

Sea Customs. The receipts under 'Sea customs,' exclusive of import duty on salt, which is credited to salt, were Rs. 37,94,386; or Rs. 2,97,541 more than in the previous year. Of the increase, Rs. 83,216 related to export duty, and Rs. 2,17,971 to import duty. These increases were counterbalanced, to some extent, by decreases under other heads. The increase under exports was caused by a larger exportation of rice to Ceylon and Goa, where prices were high; while that under imports was the result of increased importation of spirits, oils and cotton manufactures. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 2,21,296 in 1898–99 to Rs. 2,25,373; owing chiefly to the grant of personal allowances to certain Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, in lieu of the moiety of overtime fees withheld.

Land Customs. Land customs receipts were Rs. 1,22,804, or Rs. 13,100 less than those of 1898–99, in consequence of smaller importation of petroleum from Pondicherry. The charges slightly exceeded those of the previous year, owing to the entertainment of additional establishments.

(6) Assessed Taxes (Income Tax).

Income-tax receipts, which are rising every year, were Rs. 27,39,243; against Rs. 25,98,257 in the preceding year. The charges also slightly exceeded of those of 1898–99, chiefly owing to the entertainment of additional establishments.

(7) Forest.

The receipts and charges of the year were Rs. 23,02,290 and Rs. 15,84,588, respectively; against Rs. 21,10,518 and Rs. 15,94,670 in 1898–99. The surplus of the year thus increased by Rs. 2,01,854.

(8) Registration.

There was a large fall in the receipts under this head in the earlier months of the year; owing, however, to the failure of the north-east monsoon, and to an increase in exports of food-grains, the receipts rose in the latter part of the year. The aggregate receipts were Rs. 12,68,050, against Rs. 12,90,870 in 1898–99. The expenditure under this head, however, rose slightly over that of 1898–99; the variation being chiefly due to the reorganization of the office of Inspector-General. The scheme discontinuing the grant of commission to registering officers, and revising their salaries, was introduced during the year under report; but it caused no material difference between the expenditure of the past two years.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate receipts and charges under this group are shown below:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	90,71,424	87,57,894	– 3,13,530
Charges	2,83,18,220	2,91,66,188	+ 8,47,968

The net decrease of Rs. 3,13,530 under receipts is made up of an increase of Rs. 2,59,360 under 8 heads, and a decrease of Rs. 5,52,890 under 9 heads as below:—

Increase.

	Rs.
Jails	22,003
Police	51,795
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,20 063
Receipts in aid of superannuation	10,292
Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers.	570
Civil works in charge of Civil officers ..	253
Do. of Public Works officers ...	18,611
Contributions	15,773
	2,39,360
Add net decrease ...	3,13,530
Total ...	5,52,890

Decrease.

	Rs.
Interest	33,344
Tributes	3,000
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	67,707
Education	18,737
Medical	3,647
Stationery and printing	12,641
Miscellaneous	3,38,960
State Railway Traffic receipts	57,990
Irrigation and Navigation by Public Works officers	16,864
Total ...	5,52,890

Manufactures in jails were retarded by construction works, and by the outbreak of an epidemic disease in one of the central jails. Under 'Police' the receipts were swelled by recoveries on account of the punitive police in Tinnevelly; but this increase was to some extent counterbalanced by a fall in cattle pounds receipts. The increase under 'Scientific and other Minor Departments' was brought about by larger receipts under 'Cinchona Plantations, and sale-proceeds of aluminium ware.' The former was due to the supply of quinine to all provinces, except Bengal, Punjab and Assam; and to prompt collection of the cost of quinine supplied to local fund and municipal hospitals, owing to a change in the system of collection. The manufacture of aluminium ware was carried out on a larger scale than in the previous year. The receipts in aid of superannuation were enhanced by the payment of large marriage donations by some members of the Indian Civil Service. Under 'Civil works in charge of Public Works officers,' the excess receipts were the result of large sales of 'Tools and Plant' in the Public Works stores and in the North Arcot division. The increase under 'Contributions' was due to the repayment of the contribution given to cover the deficits of certain district boards in the previous year. The decrease under 'Interest' was mainly due to speedy repayments of advances to cultivators, which reduced the outstanding balance of loans considerably. In accordance with instructions from the Government of India, the tributes from Jeypore and Bustar were not recovered. Smaller receipts on account of magisterial fines, and printing and translation executed by the High Court, reduced the aggregate realizations under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law.' The receipts under 'Education' fell, in consequence of a reduction in the strength of the B.L. classes. The realizations on account of stationery supplied to State Railways having been small, the receipts under 'Stationery and Printing'

decreased. The fall under 'Miscellaneous' was nominal, as the receipts of 1898-99 included Rs. 3,96,194 on account of sale-proceeds of famine cloth; against Rs. 46,320 in the year under report. The transfer from 1st January 1900 of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway to the District board, Tanjore, accounted chiefly for the fall in State Railway traffic receipts. The large diminution of traffic under the Buckingham Canal, owing to railway competition, is chiefly responsible for the decrease under 'Irrigation and Navigation in charge of Public Works officers.' The net increase of Rs. 8,47,968 in the expenditure under this group, was the result of an increase of Rs. 12,72,754 under 15, and a decrease of Rs. 4,24,786 under 14 heads:—

Increase.

	Rs.
Interest on other obligations	3,256
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	76,640
Police	1,78,667
Marine	2,536
Political	1,810
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	18,712
Superannuation allowances and pensions	97,439
Stationery and Printing	11,648
Famine Relief by Civil officers	23,471
Construction of Railways	4,287
Irrigation and Navigation by Civil officers.	2,877
Do. by Public Works officers ...	1,17,070
Civil works by Civil officers	2,43,895
Do. by Public Works officers ...	2,04,529
Contributions	2,85,917
Total ...	12,72,754

Decrease.

	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	16,493
Refunds and Drawbacks	17,310
Assignments and compensations ...	6,012
Post Office	205
General Administration	11,748
Jails	95,746
Education	17,199
Ecclesiastical	8,835
Medical	1,12,069
Territorial and Political Pensions ...	32,944
Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	6,614
Miscellaneous	30,133
Famine Relief by Public Works officers.	9,881
State Railway working expenses ...	59,597
	4,24,786
Add net increase ...	8,47,968
Total ...	12,72,754

Under 'Interest on other obligations,' the increase occurred in the interest on deposits of the East Coast Railway Provident fund. The disturbances in the Tinnevelly district caused most of the increase under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' and under 'Police.' The reorganization of the Railway Police also contributed to the increase under the latter head. The increase under 'Marine' was only nominal, and was due to a change in classification, under which landing and shipping charges were debited to this head, instead of to the several departments as had been done in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on account of the removal of Chitralis, Daniel Beg and his companions, from Ootacamund to Kodaikánal, and on account of Transvaal refugees, led to the increased outlay under 'Political.' Under 'Scientific and other Minor Departments,' the saving due to transfer of the expenditure on public observatories to the India books, was absorbed by larger outlay on the manufacture of aluminium ware. The increase would have been greater, had not the actuals of 1898-99 included large expenditure, under 'Cinchona Plantations,' on the purchase of extra bark from private growers, to meet the increased manufacture of quinine and febrifuge. Under 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions,' savings on account of lapses and transfers were much smaller than in the previous year. The increase under 'Stationery and Printing' occurred in the cost of stationery supplied from central stores, and was partly counterbalanced by a smaller outlay on the purchase of stationery. The actuals under 'Famine Relief by Civil officers' represented mostly expenditure on relief to weavers in the Cuddapah districts; and included about Rs. 9,000, being the amount written back to the Civil by the Public Works Department, in connection with an erroneous classification of famine expenditure in Kurnool in 1897-98. Increased allotments for the improvement of tanks under the Pálár anicut system, and for repairs, especially on account of damages caused to the several projects in the South Arcot district by the floods of last year, led to the larger outlay under 'Irrigation and Navigation by Public Works officers.' The payment of large contributions to municipalities for water-supply projects and plague expenditure helped to swell the expenditure of the year under 'Civil Works by Civil officers.' The largest of these contributions was the grant of one lakh of rupees to the Ootacamund Municipality, for the acquisition of lands forming the catchment area of the Marlimund reservoir. The 'Anamalai project' road from Vananthorai to Punachi ghât, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, was vigorously proceeded with. This accounted for the excess expenditure under 'Civil Works by Public Works

officers.' The increase under 'Contributions' was chiefly on account of grants made to district boards for plague expenditure. The short expenditure under 'Interest on Ordinary Debt' followed the reduction in the outstandings under loans on which interest is payable. The decrease under 'Refunds' was almost entirely in the refunds of land revenue and stamps. The expenditure in 1898–99 under 'Land Revenue Compensations' included large arrear payments; while only one arrear payment, of Rs. 38,000 on account of salt compensation due to the Pudukkóttai State, was included in the expenditure of the year under report. This fact accounted for the decrease under 'Assignments and Compensations.' Under 'General Administration' the expenditure in 1898-99 was swelled by the privilege leave allowances of members of the Board of Revenue. Under 'Jails' there was a smaller expenditure in the year under both manufactures and other charges. The decrease in the outlay on manufactures occurred in Presidency and Central jails. The large increase in 1898–99 under other charges was due to a rise in the jail population, and to certain alterations in the Vellore and Rajahmundry Central Jails. The saving under 'Education' consisted of small amounts under various items of expenditure on account of Government schools; and was also due to a smaller outlay on students' hostels. The vacancy of the office of Bishop, till 11th October 1899, caused most of the decrease under 'Ecclesiastical.' The saving under 'Medical' was the result of transferring the charges connected with the Sanitary Engineer and his establishment to the Public Works books, and of smaller expenditure in Government hospitals, and on plague preventive measures. Variations under 'Territorial and Political Pensions' were due to death of pensioners, and to pensions not being drawn on the due dates. Moreover pensions at a reduced rate were granted to the heirs of certain deceased Masulipatam pensioners. The expenditure under 'Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances' in 1898–99 was the Government share of the privilege leave allowance paid to Mr. W. A. Willock, as Collector of Vizianagram Zamindari. There was no such expenditure in 1899–1900. The despatch of large remittances to other provinces led to high remittance charges in 1898–99, and this chiefly accounted for the decrease under 'Miscellaneous' in 1899–1900. The only famine-relief works were test-works in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna and Nellore; and so there was only a small outlay under 'Famine Relief by Public Works officers.' The transfer of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway to the Tanjore District board from 1st January 1900, which affected State Railway traffic receipts, diminished State Railway working expenses as well.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

Receipts.

The receipts relating to Imperial Public Works, during the past two years, are compared below:—

Items of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	
1. Irrigation and Navigation—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct revenue from Productive Public Works	3,43,859	3,55,938	+ 12,079
2. Military—			
Military Works	3,654	3,725	+ 71
3. Railways	1,32,11,740	1,54,18,556	+ 22,06,816
Total ...	1,35,59,253	1,57,78,219	– 22,18,966

The increase under 'Irrigation and Navigation' was chiefly due to a large increase in the receipts on the Kurnool canal, as owing, to the failure of rains, there was a greater demand for water under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. This was, however, counterbalanced to a great extent by a decrease in the Kistna Delta

system, owing to a falling off in the receipts under 'Navigation,' 'Plantations' and 'Other canal produce.' The receipts under 'Railways' rose considerably during the year, as compared with 1898–99, in consequence of larger realizations under coaching and goods traffic, in almost all the railways; due to the removal of plague restrictions, and to better business in food-grains for famine districts. The increase of the length of the East Coast Railway line, the opening of the Negapatam-Nagore section of the South Indian Railway for public traffic from 1st December 1899, and the Kumbabhishekam festivals at Conjeeveram, and places near Madura, also helped to raise the receipts.

The expenditure was as follows :— Expen iture.

Items of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—			
South Indian Railway	29,99,569	57,73,021	+ 27,73,452
East Coast Railway	44,81,292	60,81,217	+ 15,99,925
Mysore State Railway	9,68,892	8,34,759	- 1,34,133
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway	2,69,557	2,62,609	- 6,948
Berhampur-Russellkonda Railway Survey	4,304	1,829	- 2,475
Vizianagram-Raipur Railway Survey	58,219	171	- 58,048
Bezwada-Madras State Railway	66,29,610	...	- 66,29,610
Shoranur-Cochin Railway Survey	31,037	- 22,599	- 53,636
Calicut-Cannanore Railway Survey	...	...	...
Kallikeri-Rayachóti Railway Survey	...	7,204	+ 7,204
Trichinopoly-Tirukkóyilúr Railway Survey	...	2,402	+ 2,402
Arsikeri-Mangalore Railway	...	2,820	+ 2,820
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	3,90,388	9,36,342	+ 5,45,954
State Subsidised Companies (Nilgiri Railway)	17,060	16,541	- 519
Krishnagiri-Tiruppattúr Railway Survey	...	7,484	+ 7,484
Yerragudipadu-Jammalamadugu Survey	...	1,504	+ 1,504
Mysore and West Coast Railway Survey	...	43,000	+ 43,000
2. 33. Famine Relief	- 16	...	+ 16
3. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief and insurance, Construction of Protective Irrigation works	53,351	42,448	- 10,903
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged against revenue	5,31,569	5,75,020	+ 43,451
Major works—Working expenses	14,62,475	14,94,586	+ 32,111
4. Military—			
Military works	69,926	80,419	+ 10,493
5. Civil works	75,262	55,213	- 20,049
Total ...	1,80,42,495	1,61,95,990	- 18,46,505

Larger outlay on capital expenditure, as well as fresh outlay on the Madura-Pámban and the Tinnevelly-Quilon branches, accounted for the large increase under 'South Indian Railway.' The Bezwada-Madras State Railway having been amalgamated with the East Coast Railway, there was increased expenditure under this

railway, as a result of the increased mileage worked, and heavier traffic. The large expenditure under 'State outlay on guaranteed railways' was the result of extensive acquisitions of lands, chiefly for the Calicut-Cannanore Railway. The short expenditure under 'Famine Relief and Insurance—Irrigation works' was due to the transactions of the year having been confined to a few incomplete works of the Rushikulya project; whilst the increase under capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue, was the result of the execution of more open capital works of the Kistna Delta system, and of increased outlay on the upper Coleroon anicut, the Pennar river canal, and the Srívaikuntam anicut works during the year. The Gódávari, Kistna and Cauveri Delta systems and the Rushikulya project were chiefly responsible for the increase under 'Major works—Working expenses.' The larger outlay on Military works was due to a more liberal assignment of funds during the year than in the preceding one for the execution of two major works:—(1) remodelling the present married quarters at West hill estate and (2) constructing an armoury magazine and Sergeant Instructor's quarters at Pákala estate. The observatory buildings in Kodaikánal having been completed in 1898–99, no new major works were undertaken in the year under report; hence the short outlay on Civil works.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and charges of these two departments, for the past five years, are shown below:—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895–96	1,21,42,247	1,44,70,199	+ 23,27,952	8,15,677	5,40,899	– 2,74,778
1896–97	1,30,05,939	1,60,81,160	+ 30,75,221	7,59,309	5,37,470	– 2,21,839
1897–98	1,39,14,861	1,91,29,231	+ 52,14,370	7,44,278	5,76,428	– 1,67,850
1898–99	1,43,74,211	1,91,03,894	+ 47,29,683	6,91,693	5,71,748	– 1,19,945
1899–1900	1,46,19,925	2,03,69,757	+ 57,49,832	7,73,173	6,33,758	– 1,39,415

Fluctuations in the receipts and charges of the Postal department depend chiefly upon money order and savings' bank transactions. The realizations on account of postage stamps, and the discount allowed on their sale were as follows:—

Years.	Postage Stamps.	Postal Service Stamps.	Service Postage Stamps.	Discount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897–98	21,91,306	19,887	4,60,034	33,640
1898–99	22,51,306	22,884	4,69,838	34,487
1899–1900	23,39,624	24,509	4,72,027	35,879

The outlay on the construction of lines chiefly accounted for variations in the charges of the Telegraph department.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The receipts and charges relating to Provincial services for the past five years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Major head of account.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1899-1900 compared with 1898-99.
Income, Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	1,68,45,838	1,58,35,417	1,50,28,821	1,74,04,047	1,50,88,430	-23,15,617
III. Salt	1,60,590	1,33,583	76,977	85,015	99,450	+ 14,435
IV. Stamps	59,75,504	59,55,646	63,15,194	62,00,109	62,56,438	+ 56,329
V. Excise	35,96,014	37,24,141	36,54,861	34,19,356	33,53,450	- 65,906
VII. Customs	82,823	68,253	70,080	74,748	70,607	- 4,141
VIII. Assessed taxes	11,43,072	12,29,920	12,36,727	12,99,129	13,69,621	+ 70,492
IX. Forest	10,55,284	11,51,664	10,68,246	10,55,259	11,51,145	+ 95,886
X. Registration	6,11,120	6,05,636	7,65,254	6,45,435	6,34,024	- 11,411
XII. Interest	1,56,707	1,59,051	1,72,747	2,59,316	2,39,619	+ 19,697
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law ...	7,41,947	6,96,303	8,04,096	7,98,991	7,31,284	- 67,707
B. Jails	4,83,953	4,27,866	4,49,742	4,21,297	4,43,300	+ 22,003
XVII. Police	4,80,469	4,50,395	4,37,974	4,49,850	5,01,645	+ 51,795
XVIII. Marine	1,13,215	...	...	...	...	...
XIX. Education	1,94,947	1,98,033	1,79,516	1,81,126	1,62,389	- 18,737
XX. Medical	1,33,579	1,24,738	1,27,639	1,14,979	1,11,332	- 3,647
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	2,16,779	2,72,280	2,28,458	2,77,884	3,97,947	+ 1,20,063
XXII. Superannuation	46,248	44,596	52,708	52,842	53,528	+ 686
XXIII. Stationery and printing...	1,33,031	1,30,221	1,12,888	1,16,284	95,776	- 20,508
XXV. Miscellaneous	1,75,369	1,59,944	2,02,558	1,78,738	1,92,764	+ 14,026
XXVI. State Railways Gross Receipt	2,46,536	2,57,203	2,58,372	2,45,846	1,87,856	- 57,990
XXX. Irrigation and navigation—						
By Civil officers ...	11,025	10,625	9,134	9,342	9,912	+ 570
By Public Works officers.	1,55,840	1,75,059	1,73,742	1,74,620	1,57,757	- 16,863
XXXII. Civil works—						
By Civil officers ...	25,625	3,234	3,903	4,378	4,631	+ 253
By Public Works officers.	1,70,542	1,92,535	1,88,361	1,69,376	1,87,987	+ 18,611
Contributions from Local.	3,03,390	2,70,825	2,96,530	2,59,448	2,75,221	+ 15,773
Total ...	3,32,59,447	3,22,77,168	3,19,14,528	3,38,97,415	3,17,76,113	-21,21,302
Provincial Deficit ...	...	20,05,797	15,77,070	...	17,05,285	...
Grand Total ...	3,32,59,447	3,42,82,965	3,34,91,598	3,38,97,415	3,34,81,398	...
Expenditure, Provincial Services.						
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,15,647	1,43,145	1,32,368	1,41,658	1,22,281	- 19,377
3. Land revenue	51,99,850	52,41,621	54,60,469	49,16,703	50,81,282	+ 1,64,579
5. Salt	6,19,179	6,06,045	3,94,366	3,96,429	4,06,740	+ 10,311
6. Stamps	2,66,497	2,41,488	2,57,335	2,42,223	2,23,004	- 19,219
7. Excise	1,74,833	1,76,699	2,48,092	2,48,019	2,47,762	- 257
9. Customs	2,31,683	2,32,803	2,34,572	2,42,008	2,46,507	+ 4,499
10. Assessed taxes	11,810	13,130	14,009	14,469	15,165	+ 696
11. Forest	7,22,803	7,67,148	7,86,427	7,97,335	7,92,294	- 5,041
12. Registration	4,08,270	4,06,032	4,15,142	4,21,146	4,22,060	+ 914
13. Interest, &c.	1,59,188	1,70,083	1,85,768	2,03,656	1,87,163	- 16,493
15. Post office	88,241	1,01,136	1,07,477	1,03,869	1,03,664	- 205
18. General administration ...	10,26,689	9,92,015	10,07,184	9,97,037	9,82,418	- 14,619
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law ...	46,70,044	45,94,409	46,24,764	46,13,291	46,89,931	+ 76,640
B. Jails	10,34,867	10,64,528	11,57,674	11,88,231	10,92,484	- 95,747
20. Police	45,83,784	46,48,081	46,61,602	45,47,610	47,26,277	+ 1,78,667
21. Marine	14,970	1,17,728	7,999	8,122	10,658	+ 2,536
22. Education	16,70,843	16,75,004	17,47,283	18,04,753	17,87,554	- 17,199
24. Medical	13,00,180	13,34,117	13,05,325	16,25,958	15,13,889	- 1,12,069
25. Political	82,827	82,391	84,960	74,157	74,766	+ 609
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	4,05,157	4,19,213	4,28,266	5,74,834	5,94,771	+ 19,937
29. Superannuation	14,85,341	15,65,469	15,89,814	15,90,046	17,11,148	+ 1,21,102
30. Stationery and printing ...	9,48,113	9,34,208	10,37,217	9,80,673	10,63,596	+ 82,923
32. Miscellaneous	1,44,174	1,44,009	1,71,492	1,48,474	1,63,733	+ 15,259
33. Famine relief { Civil / P.W.D. } ...	2,248	1,39,476 / 3,31,311	15,97,382 / ...	7,572 / 11,602	31,044 / 1,721	+ 23,472 / - 9,881
37. Construction of railways ...	52,628	18,436	27,606	- 1,989	2,298	+ 4,287
38. State Railways	1,52,822	1,51,910	1,49,832	1,69,999	1,10,402	- 59,597
43. Irrigation and navigation—						
By Civil officers	3,72,678	4,07,197	3,67,204	3,94,141	3,97,018	+ 2,877
By Public Works officers.	31,82,955	38,31,763	28,71,532	28,38,840	29,55,910	+ 1,17,070
45. Civil works—						
By Civil officers	8,55,903	7,96,813	3,44,534	1,87,124	4,31,019	+ 2,43,895
By Public Works officers.	25,31,360	24,24,318	17,79,357	25,15,803	27,20,355	+ 2,04,552
Contributions to Local ...	3,02,680	5,11,239	2,94,546	2,86,567	5,72,484	+ 2,85,917
Total Provincial	3,28,18,264	3,42,82,965	3,34,91,598	3,22,90,360	3,34,81,398	+11,91,038
Provincial Surplus ...	4,41,183	...	...	16,07,055	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,32,59,447	3,42,82,965	3,34,91,598	3,38,97,415	3,34,81,398	...

The position of Provincial finance during the last two years is shown below :—

—	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	38,59,530	43,00,714	22,94,917	7,17,847	23,24,902
Surplus + or deficit −	+ 4,41,184	− 20,05,797	− 15,77,070	+ 16,07,055	− 17,05,285
Closing balance	43,00,714	22,94,917	7,17,847	23,24,902	6,19,617

The fall in the closing balance of 1896-97, and the further reduction in the next year, were due to famine ; which not only caused decrease of revenue, but imposed additional expenditure on Government. The low balance would have continued in 1898-99 also, but in that year it was supplemented by a special grant of about 17 lakhs by the Imperial Government. In the year under report, the Provincial balance was greatly reduced, owing to a large fall in revenue, due chiefly to unfavourable season, and increase in expenditure. The direct expenditure on account of famine and plague was Rs. 3,49,184 and a special contribution to this extent was granted by the Government of India. The statement annexed shows how the Provincial share of Land Revenue was calculated for the past two years :—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial	5,54,06,903	5,24,28,272
Provincial share divided proportionately	1,38,51,726	1,31,07,068
Add—		
Fixed assignment under the Provincial settlement	17,46,000	17,46,000
Special contribution in aid of Provincial resource	10,00,000	...
Special contribution for direct famine and plague expenditure	3,96,181	3,49,184
On account of training Madras Hospital Assistant pupils for service in Burma (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{5428}$, dated 17th December 1897)	16,843	16,843
Contribution for the purchase of cinchona bark	1,02,000	...
On account of cost of instruments, &c., for the Kodaikánal Observatory ...	4,016	...
Contribution to local bodies in aid of plague expenditure	3,00,000	...
On account of the transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Madras Meteorological department	31	31
On account of the Jugga Row Observatory suit (Government of India, Financial, No. $\frac{A}{3414}$, dated 27th July 1899)	...	7,054
Total additions ...	35,65,071	21,19,112
Deduct—		
Repayment of contribution for the purchase of cinchona bark	...	1,02,000
On account of the transfer of the charges for public observatories and rain-gauges to India	...	23,000
On account of the transfer of the charges for freight, &c., to the head "Salt Purchase and Freight" from salaries, establishment and contingencies ...	12,750	12,750
Total deductions ...	12,750	1,37,750
Net addition ...	+ 35,52,321	+ 19,81,362
Total Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	1,74,04,047	1,50,88,430

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This section deals with funds that have been raised from special sources, and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration; and is divided into (*a*) Incorporated Local Funds and (*b*) Excluded Local Funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the transactions are incorporated in the general accounts. They are the following : (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Funds, (3) Irrigation Cess Funds, and (4) the Bhadráchalam Road Fund. The receipts and charges of these funds, as recorded in the Civil and the Public Works Department books, as well as their opening and closing balances for the past two years, are shown below :—

Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.

—	Local Funds under Act V of 1884		Village Service Fund.		Irrigation Cess Fund.		The Bhadráchalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income.										
I. Land revenue	1,26,505	1,29,243	19,90,545	21,89,689	...	...	...	...	21,17,050	23,18,932
VI. Provincial rates	55,71,811	54,97,488	20,77,295	21,25,046	54,654	54,618	6,994	4,731	77,10,754	76,81,883
XII. Interest	52,849	61,782	...	...	4	...	...	...	52,853	61,782
XVI A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	23,713	20,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,713	20,899
XIX. Education	2,35,332	2,52,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,332	2,52,504
XX. Medical	47,657	48,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,657	48,982
XXII. Superannuation	1,235	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	311
XXV. Miscellaneous	6,68,410	6,03,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,68,410	6,02,424
XXVI. State Railways	...	50,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,662
XXXII. Civil Works—										
By Civil officers	10,42,454	9,94,349	65	105	...	93	666	643	10,43,185	9,95,190
By Public Works officers	6,654	8,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,654	8,194
Contributions from Provincial to Local ...	2,86,567	5,72,455	...	29	...	...	...	...	2,86,567	5,72,484
Transfers between Local and Local ...	2,243	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,243	925
Total—Service Heads ...	80,65,430	82,41,218	40,67,905	43,14,869	54,658	54,711	7,660	5,374	1,21,95,653	1,26,16,172
Debt Heads ...	43,46,405	45,25,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,46,405	45,25,782
Total of both ...	1,24,11,835	1,27,67,000	40,67,905	43,14,869	54,658	54,711	7,660	5,374	1,65,42,058	1,71,41,954
Expenditure.										
1. Refunds and drawbacks	7,279	16,011	7,355	1,300	227	...	...	...	14,861	17,311
3. Land revenue	...	...	46,76,619	48,02,196	49	812	5,423	4,610	46,82,091	48,07,618
14. Interest on other obligations ...	2,891	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,891	1,079
18. General administration	3,42,093	3,32,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,093	3,32,924
22. Education	10,75,292	10,42,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,75,292	10,42,533
24. Medical	17,66,718	17,05,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,66,718	17,05,764
29. Superannuation	26,472	34,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,472	34,971
30. Stationery and printing	...	14,641	...	21,103	...	105	...	38	...	35,887
32. Miscellaneous	3,07,626	2,91,816	...	...	...	...	144	144	3,07,770	2,91,960
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Construction of Railways	...	24,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,703
38. State Railways	...	28,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,976
45. Civil Works—										
By Civil officers	40,31,595	42,43,492	34,432	39,707	45,542	52,164	1,155	1,100	41,12,724	43,36,463
By Public Works officers	37,750	35,734	...	...	8,104	7,895	...	...	45,854	43,429
Contribution from Local to Provincial ...	1,79,764	2,20,563	78,615	54,002	860	627	209	29	2,59,448	2,75,221
Transfers between Local and Local ...	1,882	547	847	368	14	9	...	...	2,243	924
Total—Service Heads ...	77,79,362	79,93,754	47,97,368	49,18,676	54,796	61,412	6,931	5,921	1,26,38,457	1,29,79,763
Debt Heads ...	48,23,258	46,13,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,23,258	46,13,725
Total of both ...	1,26,02,620	1,26,07,479	47,97,368	49,18,676	54,796	61,412	6,931	5,921	1,74,61,715	1,75,93,488
Surplus Service Heads	2,86,068	2,47,464	...	...	...	...	729	...	...	...
Deficit Service Heads	...	...	7,29,463	6,03,807	138	6,701	...	547	4,42,804	3,68,591
Opening balance ...	20,82,296	18,91,511	13,92,148	6,62,685	68,891	68,753	3,770	4,499	35,47,105	26,27,448
Closing balance ...	18,91,511	20,51,032	6,62,685	58,878	68,753	62,052	4,499	3,952	26,27,448	21,75,914

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

The receipts relating to Local Funds under Act V of 1884, exclusive of contributions from Provincial revenues, were Rs. 76,67,838; against Rs. 77,76,620 in 1898–99. The net decrease of Rs. 1,08,782 in the receipts of the year under report is made up as shown below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,738	...
Provincial rates	...	74,323
Interest	8,933	...
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	2,814
Education	17,172	...
Medical	1,325	...
Superannuation	...	924
Miscellaneous	...	64,986
State Railways	50,662	...
Civil Works { By Civil officers	...	48,105
Civil Works { By Public Works officers	1,540	
Total	82,370	1,91,152
Net decrease	1,08,782	

The increase under 'Interest' was the result of the further investments in Government securities in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund of the Tanjore District board. The increase under 'Education' was due partly to a special credit of Rs. 5,000 received by the District board, Tinnevelly, from the committee of the Jubilee fund for the Technical Institute; but mainly to an adjustment effected in the accounts, on account of the value of saleable books in store, by debit to the debt head *Incorporated Local Funds—Debt Deposits, &c.* The increase under State Railways represented the traffic receipts of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway during the last three months of the year under report. This railway was made over to the District board, Tanjore, on 1st January 1900, previous to which date its transactions were shown under 'Provincial.' The decrease under 'Provincial rates' was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The falling off under 'Miscellaneous' took place in the receipts classified under the minor head 'Rents.' The actuals of 1898–99 were the highest on record, and the excess in that year was almost entirely in the Tanjore district under 'Choultry rents.' The decrease under 'Civil works by Civil Officers' was almost entirely in tolls and ferry receipts, which fell considerably during the closing months of the year, owing to diminution of traffic on account of the unfavourable season, and the restrictions imposed in consequence of plague. The contributions from Provincial funds were Rs. 5,72,455, against Rs. 2,86,567 in the previous year. The large excess was chiefly due to special contributions made to District boards, to meet plague expenditure. Transfers between Local and Local fell from Rs. 2,243 in 1898–99 to Rs. 925. Inclusive of contributions from Provincial and transfers from Local, the receipts exceeded those of 1898–99 by a sum of Rs. 1,75,788. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 79,93,754, against Rs. 77,79,362 in 1898–99. The increase of Rs. 2,14,392 was made up as follow :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	8,732	...
Interest	...	1,812
General administration	...	9,169
Education	...	32,759
Medical	...	60,954
Superannuation	8,499	...
Stationery and Printing	14,641	...
Miscellaneous	...	15,810
Construction of Railways	24,703	...
State Railways—working expenses	28,976	...
Civil Works { by Civil officers	2,11,897	...
Civil Works { by Public Works officers	...	2,016
Contributions to Provincial	40,799	...
Transfers between Local and Local	...	1,335
Total	3,38,247	1,23,855
Net Increase	2,14,392	

Large refunds in the Gódávari and Kistna districts caused the excess under 'Refunds.' The increase under 'Superannuations' is more nominal than real. A large amount of contributions for pensions and gratuities, recovered on behalf of Local Fund servants in the Gódávari district, was refunded. These payments were made through the District board, and therefore the refunds were credited under 'Local Funds,' and debited to this head in the Local Fund account when disbursed. The increase under 'Stationery and Printing' is likewise nominal. Owing to a change in classification ordered by the Comptroller-General, stationery supplied to Incorporated Local Fund bodies was adjusted under this head, for the first time, in the accounts of the year under report. Prior to that year the supplies to District boards were paid for in cash. The increase under 'Construction of Railways' and that under 'State Railways—Working expenses' were due to the transfer to the District board, Tanjore, from 1st January 1900, of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway. In 1898–99 outlay on 'Civil works by District boards' was restricted, owing to the heavy demands for plague preventive measures. In the year under report, however, this demand fell, owing to cessation, to a large extent, of plague preventive measures; and the District boards were able to spend on Civil works more liberally from their balances than in the previous year. The increase under 'Contributions' includes a repayment of Rs. 22,000 in adjustment of contributions given to certain District boards, to cover deficits in 1898–99; and increases of a little over Rs. 9,000, on account of controlling establishments at the Presidency, and of Rs. 12,000 for Public Works. The decrease under 'General Administration' followed the change of procedure with respect to the debit of the cost of stationery supplied to District boards. In previous years the supplies from the central stores were paid for in cash by debit to this head; but from the year under report the cost is adjusted by book debit to 30. Stationery and Printing. The decrease under 'Education' was chiefly in the charges for schools. Most of the short expenditure under 'Medical' was in the charges for hospitals and dispensaries, chiefly in the item 'Supplies and Services;' and the decrease under 'Miscellaneous' occurred in the charges for choultries, markets, &c., and in miscellaneous and unforeseen charges. The funded capital of District boards, which was Rs. 17,85,365 on 1st April 1899, stood, as at present ascertained, at Rs. 19,85,696 on the 31st March 1900.

Village Service Funds.

The receipts under Village Service Funds were (1) contributions from general revenues, (2) contributions from ryots, and (3) miscellaneous sundry receipts. Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the season, the receipts rose from Rs. 40,67,905 in 1898–99 to Rs. 43,14,869. This increase was due to the raising of the rate of village cess from 7 to 8 pies in every rupee of assessment and water tax, with effect from 1st July 1899. The contributions from ryots are levied under the provisions of Madras Village Cess Act IV of 1893, which is in force throughout the Presidency except in certain taluks of the Malabar district; whilst the contributions from General Revenues should equal the village cess collections. But in the year under report, owing to the actual receipts having fallen short of the charges, a further contribution had to be made from General Revenues, to cover the deficit of Rs. 1,16,393, with which these funds closed on 31st March 1900. The charges referred to above were Rs. 49,18,676, against Rs. 47,97,368 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to disbursement of the pay of village kurnams in several districts according to the enhanced rates newly sanctioned; the revision of village establishments, chiefly in the Tanjore district; and the payment of arrears of salary. The balance at credit of these funds, which stood at Rs. 6,62,685 at the beginning of the year, was thus reduced at its close to Rs. 58,878, after making the special contribution from Imperial Revenues referred to above. *Irrigation Cess Funds* exist only in the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem. In Tanjore, however, there was a voluntary contribution of Rs. 73 in the year under report, made by the ryots of Perambur village in the Tanjore taluk towards the cost of establishment to regulate the supply of water from the Cauvery to the tank in that village. The receipts were Rs. 54,711 and the charges Rs. 61,412; against Rs. 54,658 and Rs. 54,796, respectively, in 1898–99. There was a larger outlay on works than in the previous year. The receipts and charges relating to the *Bhadráchalam Road Fund* were Rs. 5,374 and Rs. 5,921; against Rs. 7,660 and Rs. 6,931, respectively, in 1898–99.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement gives the receipts and outgoings of these funds in the past two years, together with their opening and closing balances. The funds included under this category are (i) Port and Marine funds, (ii) Cantonment funds, and (iii) the University Fee fund. The transactions of Cantonment funds are accounted for in accordance with special rules, whilst those of the two remaining funds follow generally the procedure of Incorporated funds :—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1898.	1898–99.		Closing balance on 31st March 1899.	1899–1900.		Closing balance on 31st March 1900.
		Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine Funds	3,18,413	6,55,999	6,93,535	2,80,877	6,26,703	6,21,380	2,86,200
Cantonment Funds ...	2,835	28,919	27,882	3,872	27,870	29,225	2,517
University Fee Fund.	53,842	2,03,425	2,05,058	52,209	2,12,474	2,07,215	57,468
Total ...	3,75,090	8,88,343	9,26,475	3,36,958	8,67,047	8,57,820	3,46,185

The Port and Marine funds, which represent the largest portion of the Excluded funds in this Presidency, comprise the receipts and charges under Act X of 1889 (the Indian Ports Act), Act III of 1885 (Landing and Shipping Dues Act), Pilotage Funds and Pier Dues (Acts V of 1863 and VII of 1871). The receipts and charges under Act X of 1889, which are again sub-divided into those of (i) Madras, (ii) Eastern group, and (iii) Western group, were Rs. 4,54,365 and Rs. 4,54,847 ; against Rs. 4,78,592 and Rs. 5,12,889, respectively, in 1898–99. The balance at credit, which stood at Rs. 1,21,253 on 1st April 1899, was reduced to Rs. 1,20,771 on the 31st March 1900. In order to meet the deficit of the eastern group funds, promissory notes to the nominal value of Rs. 14,900 were sold. The total invested balance was thus reduced from Rs. 5,47,000 to Rs. 5,32,100. The receipts and charges of Landing and Shipping Dues Fund (Act III of 1885) were Rs. 85,495 and Rs. 79,690 ; against Rs. 80,399 and Rs. 67,019, respectively, in 1898–99. The invested balance stood unaltered at Rs. 5,000 for the Masulipatam port. The balance at credit, which stood at Rs. 1,59,624 on 1st April 1899, was raised to Rs. 1,65,429 on the 31st March 1900. Any surplus or deficit of Pilotage funds is adjusted against the Group Port funds concerned, and consequently there is no balance at credit of these funds. The receipts and charges in the year were each Rs. 52,544. A similar adjustment is made in respect to pier dues, so that there is no balance at credit of this fund. The receipts and charges of the year were Rs. 34,300 each. The charges under ' Cantonment funds ' exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,355 ; so that the balances, which stood at Rs. 3,872 on 1st April 1899, were reduced to Rs. 2,517 on the 31st March 1900. The receipts and charges of the University Fee fund were Rs. 2,12,474 and Rs. 2,07,215, respectively ; and the balance, which stood at Rs. 52,209 on 1st April 1899, was raised to Rs. 57,468 on the 31st March 1900. Government promissory notes to the nominal value of Rs. 42,100 were purchased during the year, and the invested balance on the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 3,33,000.

V.—LOANS.

Particulars of the loans outstanding at the beginning, and at the close, of the year under report are shown below :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1899–1900.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1899–1900.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Madras municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869–73	14,30,000	4·00	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,247	...
2. Ootacamund municipality.	For the Kándal drainage scheme	17,500	4·25	12,946	...	12,946	766	12,180	550	...
3. Do. do. ...	To pipe the Dodabetta or south water-supply system of Ootacamund	43,000	4·25	31,405	...	31,405	1,899	29,506	1,335	...
4. Coonoor do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1891	10,000	4·25	6,729	...	6,729	466	6,263	287	...
5. Do. do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1892	2,000	4·50	1,570	...	1,570	83	1,487	71	...
6. Cochin do. ...	For completing Kalvetti reclamation works, 1889 ...	14,000	4·50	2,952	...	2,952	930	2,022	134	...
7. Calicut do. ...	For widening the Robinson road and for payment to the Madras Railway Company on account of the railway extension to Calicut, 1891 ...	30,000	4·50	13,000	...	13,000	2,000	11,000	598	...
8. Tellicherry do. ...	For construction of road ...	5,000	4·25	2,500	...	2,500	500	2,000	106	...
9. Kumbakónam do. ...	For town drainage scheme, 1890	60,000	4·50	48,205	...	48,205	2,472	45,733	2,167	...
10. Máyavaram do. ...	For the construction of a school building	3,500	4·25	2,100	...	2,100	175	1,925	89	...
11. Do. do. ...	For the construction of two markets	5,000	4·25	2,100	...	2,100	150	1,950	90	...
12. Adóni do. ...	For water-supply, 1893 ...	66,000	4·25	59,364	...	59,364	1,410	57,954	2,523	...
13. Cuddapah do. ...	For water-supply, 1892 ...	9,695	4·25	8,622	...	8,622	212	8,410	367	...
14. Trichinopoly. do. ...	For water-supply, 1894 ...	1,00,000	4·25	86,667	...	86,667	3,333	83,334	3,683	...
15. Tanjore do. ...	For water-supply, 1892 ...	1,90,000	4·25	1,64,233	...	1,64,233	6,317	1,57,916	6,980	...
16. Kurnool do. ...	For water-supply, 1894 ...	56,220	4·25	51,413	...	51,413	1,210	50,203	2,188	...
17. Madura do. ...	For water-supply, 1893 ...	1,64,000	4·25	1,48,740	...	1,48,740	3,452	1,45,288	6,321	...
18. Port Trust (Madras Harbour Trust).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour works	...	4·50	47,79,226	...	47,79,226	1,23,174	46,56,052	2,15,065	...
19. Tellicherry Local Fund Board.	For completing the Periyar ghát road and constructing a fair-weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4·50	3,311	...	3,311	3,000	311	82	...
20. Shúlagiri Estate ...	For liquidation of debts, 1881–82	35,000	5·00	702	...	702	702	...	35	...
21. Ganjám Local Fund Board.	For Railway feeder roads, 1896	5,000	4·25	2,500	...	2,500	2,500	...	53	...
22. Conjeeveram municipality.	For water-supply, 1895 ...	1,28,500	4·25	1,23,767	...	1,23,767	2,399	1,21,368	5,260	...
23. Dindigul do. ...	For water-supply, 1895 ...	33,000	4·25	31,233	...	31,233	640	30,593	1,327	...
24. Madura do. ...	For water-supply, 1896 ...	31,500	4·25	29,872	...	29,872	607	29,265	1,270	...
25. Trichinopoly do. ...	For water-supply, 1895 ...	32,000	4·25	28,800	...	28,800	1,067	27,733	1,224	...
26. Cocanada do. ...	For water-supply	1,18,100	4·25	1,12,345	...	1,12,345	2,265	1,10,080	4,793	...
27. Kurnool do. ...	For market	5,000	4·25	4,000	...	4,000	500	3,500	171	...
28. Do. do. ...	For water-works	3,630	4·25	3,475	...	3,475	68	3,407	148	...
29. Ootacamund do. ...	For sanitary works	10,000	4·25	8,000	...	8,000	1,000	7,000	340	...
30. Tirupati do. ...	For water-supply	59,000	4·25	59,000	...	59,000	18,000	41,000	3,266	...
31. Anakapalle do. ...	For construction of office buildings	3,000	4·25	2,467	...	2,467	269	2,198	105	...
32. Vizagapatam do. ...	For water-works	2,10,500	4·25	2,06,901	...	2,06,901	3,752	2,03,149	8,793	...
33. Calicut do. ...	For Mapilla burial-grounds.	9,580	4·00	8,622	...	8,622	958	7,664	352	...
34. Kurnool do. ...	For water-works	6,070	4·00	5,767	...	5,767	304	5,463	231	...
35. Madras do. ...	.....	2,00,000	4·00	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	2,219	...
36. Cuddapah do. ...	For water-works	2,000	4·00	...	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	...	...
37. Trichinopoly do. ...	For water-supply	50,000	4·00	...	50,000	50,000	...	50,000	1,000	...
	Total ...	...	...	76,82,534	52,000	77,34,534	3,86,580	73,47,954	3,30,470	...

Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 50,000 were advanced to the municipalities of Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, respectively, in connection with water-supply projects. On the other hand, there were repayments of Rs. 3,86,580, so that the outstandings, which stood at Rs. 76,82,534 on 1st April 1899, were reduced to Rs. 73,47,954 on the 31st March 1900. The repayments include Rs. 2,00,000, being the temporary loan to the Madras municipality advanced in January 1899 and repaid in April 1899; and Rs. 1,00,000, being the usual repayment by the Madras Harbour Trust Board. The balances of loans granted to the Shúlagiri Estate and the Ganjám Local Fund board were fully paid up. The sum of Rs. 18,000, repaid by the Tirupati municipality, was made up of Rs. 12,000 due for 1898–99, and Rs. 6,000 half of the amount due for the year under report. The loans outstanding at the close of the year were as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) Madras municipality	14,30,000
(ii) Other municipalities	12,61,591
(iii) Madras Harbour Trust Board	46,56,052
(iv) Local Fund Board, Tellicherry	311
Total ...	73,47,954

The Sinking fund, instituted in connection with the loan of Rs. 14,30,000 to the Madras municipality, held Government securities to the value of Rs. 8,80,800 on the 31st March 1900.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1899.)

Registration of births.

ACCORDING to the Census of 1891, the population of the Presidency, inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, was 35,641,828; and the estimated population for 1899 was 38,256,526. The system of birth and death registration continued the same. With a view, however, to the improvement of registration in rural areas, an Act entitled the "Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act" was passed. It applies to such portions of the rural tracts as may from time to time be selected by Government. The population for which returns of births and deaths were received was 33,565,859, or 277,737 more than in 1898. The number of births registered rose from 911,742, or 27·4 per mille of the census population, to 1,048,335, or 31·3 per mille; the rates for urban and rural areas being 35·7 and 30·9, against 33·0 and 26·9, respectively, in the previous year. The highest birth-rate was recorded in the Kistna district (40·5 per mille), the rate being ·1 per mille higher than even the results obtained in Madras. The rate in 12 other districts was also high, being above 30 per mille. The lowest rate was recorded in Madura, where there was a slight retrogression; the rate being 22·3 per mille, against 22·7 in 1898. Among municipalities, Vániyambádi returned the highest birth-rate (55·4). The rate was more than 40 per mille in 14 municipalities. In 36 towns it was between 40 and 30 and in 6 others between 30 and 20, while in Cuddapah it was only 14·3 per mille; against 17·6 in 1898, and 27·1 in 1897. Registration of births and deaths was compulsory in 45 out of the 60 municipalities in the Presidency. Births of boys were in the proportion of 103·9 to 100 to those of girls, against 104·3 to 100 in the previous year.

Registration of deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 675,094, against 699,108 in the preceding year; giving a death-rate of 20·1 per mille of the census population, against 21 in 1898; the decrease appearing chiefly in Ganjám. The mortality among infants under one year of age, in the rural tracts, was 159 per mille of the registered births, or 7·3 per mille less than in the preceding year; and in municipalities 223·9 per mille, against 229·5. Infantile mortality was again very high in the city of Madras (275·6) and in the district of Tanjore (209·9) and exceeded 200 per mille in 31 municipalities, the highest rate being returned in Tinnevelly (313·3). The highest district mortality (excluding Madras where the death-rate was 38·5) was recorded in South Canara (29·9 per mille); Tanjore and Bellary showed 24·8 and 24·6 per mille, respectively. The average death-rate in rural villages was 19·4 per mille, against 20·3 in 1898; the mortality being highest in South Canara (30·1) and lowest in Madura (13·3). In rural towns with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants, the rates ranged between 39 in Arcot and 7·4 in Pithápuram. The average rate in municipalities was 30·7 per mille, against 31·9 in the previous year; while the individual rate ranged from 58·2 in Vániyambádi to 16·5 in Anantapur. In 19 towns it ranged from 30 to 40, and in 34 others from 20 to 30; while in Dindigul and Palni, it was 18·9 and 17·5, respectively.

Principal diseases.

The numbers of deaths per mille of the population from the chief diseases prevalent during the year, as compared with the figures for the previous five years, are shown in the following statement :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Cholera	1·3	0·6	1·5	4·4	2·0	0·9
Small-pox	0·3	0·1	0·3	0·7	0·6	0·5
Fevers	8·0	8·3	8·0	9·0	7·5	7·3
Dysentery and diarrhœa	0·4	0·7	0·7	1·2	0·9	0·9
Injuries	0·7	0·3	0·3	9·8	0·3	0·4
Other causes	9·3	9·6	9·8	0·3	9·7	10·1
Total ...	20·0	19·6	20·6	25·4	21·0	20·1

Cholera.

The number of deaths from cholera decreased further to 0·9 per mille of the population, from 2·0 in the previous year. This epidemic was prevalent throughout the year, being most fatal in January and February, and least so in August and September. The average death-rate in municipal and other towns was 1·5$\frac{5}{8}$ per mille, against 2·1 in 1898; and that in rural tracts 0·8, against 2·0. 28 of the municipalities were free from this disease.

Small-pox.

The mortality from small-pox was 16,991, or 0·5 per mille of the population; against 20,490 in 1898 and 21,678 in 1897. The rate for rural areas was 0·5 per mille, and for municipalities 0·2; against 0·6 and 0·3, respectively, in the previous year. Among district municipalities, the death-rate was high in Dindigul and Chidambaram. 26 towns, against 19 in the previous year, enjoyed perfect immunity from this disease.

Fevers.

The number of deaths from fevers was 245,549, or 7·3 per mille of the population, against 248,638, or 7·5 per mille in the previous year; and was the lowest recorded since 1883. In 10 districts, however, there was an increase. The death-rate for the city of Madras fell from 12·4 to 7·5 per mille. The rate was more than 10 per mille in 6 municipalities, and was low in 6 others.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa remained the same, namely, 0·9 per mille of the population. The mortality in municipal towns was, as usual, higher than that in rural areas; being 4·3 per mille, against 0·7. The highest mortality was again recorded in the city of Madras, where it rose from 7 5 to 7·9 per mille. The district rate varied from 3·0 in Chingleput to 0·2 in Kurnool. The mortality was high in 6 municipalities, and low in 2.

Injuries, &c.

The number of deaths from injuries, suicides, &c., rose from 11,047 in 1898 to 13,411; and that due to unspecified causes from 323,835 to 338,754.

Plague.

At the commencement of the year the disease had all but died out in the Deccan districts; the situation was improving in Salem, but was not encouraging in North Arcot. Fortunately, however, in the latter district plague began to fall rapidly, and within a few weeks it was confined to the neighbourhood of Vellore and Ránípéttai. The district has remained free since the 21st June 1899. In the Salem district the epidemic continued in the Hosúr taluk, and in December the municipal town of Tiruppattúr was affected. Here the disease continued till the middle of February 1900. The numbers of seizures and deaths were 291 and 243, respectively. About the middle of October 1899, plague broke out for the first time in the Coimbatore district, in the villages on the Mysore frontier. The disease reappeared in November in the south of the Bellary district, and in January and February 1900 the towns of Hospet and Kampli were infected. But in none of these cases could the outbreaks be termed 'recrudescence,' in the true sense of the term, since they were traceable to fresh imported cases. The outbreak in the Coimbatore district subsided by the end of December, and that in Bellary by the close of the year. Madras City had 4 imported cases during the year, of which 3 were from the Mysore Province and 1 from Arcot. On the whole, there were 332 imported seizures and 232 deaths, and 983 indigenous attacks and 747 deaths in the Presidency. Early in May 1899, the office of the Plague Commissioner

was abolished, and towards the end of June large reductions in the temporary establishments in the districts were found feasible. No material change was made in the methods adopted in 1898-99 for dealing with plague. One important modification was, however, made in the passport rules to ensure stricter surveillance on people moving out of an infected area. Every person leaving an infected place was required to take out a passport *before* his departure, and not, as hitherto, on reaching an uninfected place. The new rule was worked in the Bellary and Salem districts, and was reported on favourably. Except on the part of the Muhammadans of Tiruppattúr and Kampli, who ultimately yielded, there was no obstruction from the people to the conduct of plague operations. On the other hand, they showed a willingness to accept evacuation and segregation, and to send plague patients to hospitals for treatment. The expenditure on account of plague was Rs. 8,04,809, against Rs. 9,85,405 in 1898–99, and was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial	3,63,168
Local	2,80,021
Municipal	1,61,620
Total ...	8,04,809

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1899.)

60 towns were administered under the District Municipalities Act, against 58 in the preceding year. In consequence of the municipalities undertaking the conservancy of private dwellings, 16,525 latrines were added, entailing the entertainment of 366 extra scavengers. Considerable additions were made to the numbers of scavengers employed for public latrines, of sweepers for removal of rubbish, and of night-soil and of rubbish carts. In the supervising staff, the number of peons and sanitary inspectors was reduced; while that of sanitary overseers and maistries was increased. Sewage farms were conducted with profit at Karúr, Rajahmundry, Tinnevelly and Negapatam. Biological purification (filtration) of sewage was employed at Kumbakónam, Bezwada, Vizagapatam and Vizianagram. In Madras, farming with sewage continued to be financially successful. The question of the licensing of dhobies, so as to place clothes-washing under better sanitary conditions, secured greater attention. The total estimated income of the mofussil municipalities was Rs. 34,98,110; of which Rs. 8,65,410 were allotted for conservancy and Rs. 7,42,657 for improvement of water-supply. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 29,56,220, Rs. 7,10,095 and Rs. 4,67,094. The following statement compares the expenditure for the full year 1898–99, under each item of sanitation, with the first nine months of 1899–1900 :—

—	1898–99.		Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.	1899–1900.		Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.		Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended during the nine months ending December 1899.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
For conservancy	7,08,233	6,79,651	95·9	8,65,410	4,89,766	56·6
For improvement of village or town sites	2,50,844	2,22,916	88·8	2,41,896	1,74,487	72·1
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells ...	1,55,844	1,54,617	99·2	7,42,657	1,96,227	26·4
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	14,540	14,055	96·6	31,550	7,556	23·0
For construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses ...	19,289	12,651	65·6	17,927	14,528	80·7
For other sanitary outlay ...	1,20,181	71,913	59·9	44,161	30,995	70·1
Total ...	12,68,931	11,55,803	91·08	19,43,601	9,13,559	47·0

Details for each municipality are given below :—

Municipalities.	Population, as per census of 1891.	Estimated income, 1899-1900.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	1899-1900. Sanitary allotment. Allotment.	Sanitary allotment. Expenditure during the 9 months ending December 1899.	Conservancy. Allotment.	Conservancy. Expenditure.	Improvement of village sites. Allotment.	Improvement of village sites. Expenditure.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, tanks, wells, &c. Allotment.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, tanks, wells, &c. Expenditure.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Allotment.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals. Expenditure.	Construction and repairs of markets and slaughter-houses. Allotment.	Construction and repairs of markets and slaughter-houses. Expenditure.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks. Allotment.	Other sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of tanks. Expenditure.
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur ...	6,973	22,950	17·6	85·6	4,030	3,451	3,080	2,576	750	697	100	74	...	...	10	10	90	94
Adóni ...	26,216	34,490	50·9	68·0	17,580	11,959	15,080	8,784	1,500	1,964	500	1,205	...	...	...	...	500	6
Bellary	57,780	1,17,300	33·1	73·9	38,840	28,735	31,840	23,707	6,000	4,167	700	834	...	...	100	4	200	22
Chingleput ...	9,763	11,340	28·9	70·0	5,010	3,510	3,770	2,704	1,000	651	240	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeeveram ...	42,543	58,160	48·6	79·2	28,250	22,387	18,350	11,166	2,000	591	9,240	7,499	2,610	2,147	450	447	600	537
Coimbatore ...	46,007	54,900	41·9	87·3	23,055	20,121	15,880	12,503	5,600	4,210	350	339	...	...	125	249	1,100	2,820
Erode	12,238	18,160	30·4	77·9	5,520	4,298	3,440	2,699	1,450	1,287	400	354	...	...	120	...	110	48
Karúr	10,740	20,970	37·0	58·6	7,760	4,550	6,400	3,722	1,200	664	60	93	...	...	...	37	100	34
Cuddapah ...	17,211	50,160	39·8	64·4	19,960	12,860	11,580	7,900	2,500	2,080	5,480	2,554	...	...	250	239	150	87
Berhampur ...	25,493	39,020	59·9	33·5	23,375	7,825	20,880	5,651	1,980	1,688	120	102	...	...	15	128	380	256
Chicacole ...	18,204	40,550	40·6	24·9	20,130	5,026	17,580	3,270	2,240	1,489	230	209	...	...	100	22	...	36
Parlákimedi ...	16,379	19,020	18·1	57·0	3,450	1,967	2,700	1,919	...	...	10	6	...	...	40	42	700	...
Cocanada ...	40,068	2,16,460	80·0	10·8	1,73,240	18,642	22,490	10,364	7,990	5,280	1,41,200	2,192	...	...	320	192	1,240	614
Ellore	29,296	41,190	54·6	65·0	22,500	14,635	16,170	7,506	4,600	4,762	380	108	...	...	1,000	511	350	1,748
Rajahmundry...	28,279	50,790	40·9	66·5	20,767	13,822	14,070	9,748	5,000	2,605	356	211	...	...	1,199	1,117	142	141
Bezwada ...	20,611	43,980	48·6	48·3	21,380	10,330	11,030	8,510	8,500	750	200	140	100	...	300	...	1,250	930
Guntúr	23,267	51,180	55·4	61·3	28,360	17,406	17,930	10,169	6,670	4,853	2,560	1,851	...	...	100	189	1,100	344
Masulipatam ...	38,667	60,810	60·4	52·6	36,710	19,297	21,020	11,800	10,660	5,424	4,130	1,589	...	...	100	24	800	460
Kurnool ...	24,306	55,620	43·7	40·9	24,290	9,944	15,770	7,989	2,000	1,397	6,120	275	...	...	100	58	300	275
Nandyal ...	11,545	* 7,930	20·7	30·4	† 1,645	501	1,195	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	60
Dindigul ...	20,115	36,310	54·2	49·1	19,690	9,669	11,450	4,943	3,590	1,826	2,950	1,788	...	15	250	400	1,450	700
Kodaikanal ...	1,700	* 4,630	27·8	17·1	† 1,290	221	1,290	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	87,121	1,70,250	48·9	52·1	83,350	43,443	63,210	24,902	12,340	12,011	2,000	5,425	2,500	1,105	1,300	...	2,000	...
Palni	16,940	14,500	42·6	64·9	6,090	3,956	3,310	2,332	2,550	1,496	90	68	140	60	...	...	...	...
Periyakulam ...	16,363	16,760	47·4	69·5	7,940	5,523	4,750	3,254	2,760	2,054	230	89	...	...	100	13	100	113
Calicut	64,798	67,920	32·9	85·4	22,330	19,091	15,730	10,697	6,300	8,045	100	80	...	...	150	202	50	67
Cannanore ...	26,653	31,250	38·5	68·6	12,045	8,261	9,730	6,799	1,330	1,071	420	270	...	...	15	8	550	113
Cochin	16,147	22,850	40·2	74·0	9,180	6,795	6 500	4,053	1,100	1,133	50	79	...	...	1,000	1,047	530	483
Palghat	33,367	78,530	22·8	31·0	17,940	10,949	10,050	5,381	6,200	5,280	1,360	262	100	26	80	...	150	...
Tellicherry ...	26,631	46,560	24·9	62·9	11,635	7,315	9,870	5,650	1,500	1,492	20	...	...	...	40	24	205	149
Nellore	29,128	45,500	58·7	40·2	26,707	10,726	22,415	7,867	4,000	2,618	172	174	...	...	...	...	120	67
Ongole	10,832	15,910	60·3	41·9	9,599	4,030	7,450	2,512	936	472	289	146	...	...	474	464	450	436
Coonoor ...	5,586	99,500	76·9	22·1	76,530	16,890	17,100	7,378	7,000	7,515	51,180	826	...	...	450	896	800	275
Gotacamund ...	13,991	1,55,940	132·6	74·6	2,06,773	1,54,160	30,480	21,626	20,690	18,952	1,41,930	1,03,790	...	...	1,260	716	12,413	9,076
Gudiyáttam ...	18,745	18,120	54·7	43·4	9,920	4,308	8,440	3,329	1,200	495	280	192	...	1	...	281	...	10
Tirupati	14,238	59,500	2·6	67·8	6,640	4,401	4,930	3,633	720	314	790	316	200	138	...	...	...	...
Vellore	44,724	66,610	48·8	73·9	32,490	24,005	22,720	20,614	6,200	1,378	610	224	...	...	...	212	2,960	1,577
Wálájapet ...	10,485	17,630	38·5	72·4	6,780	4,911	5,150	3,962	1,100	827	360	80	...	...	170	42	...	...
Salem	67,640	83,080	46·3	56·7	38,470	21,829	24,860	16,804	4,000	1,000	5,480	180	...	...	3,680	3,679	450	166
Tiruppattúr ...	16,463	27,340	43·8	62·9	11,970	7,535	8,770	6,094	2,800	1,315	300	75	...	...	...	...	100	51
Vániyambádi ...	15,838	24,010	42·0	68·7	10,080	6,924	8,200	5,373	1,500	1,270	280	181	...	...	...	...	100	100
Chidambaram ...	18,634	26,880	63·6	51·3	17,090	8,775	6,620	4,579	2,850	2,511	850	460	6,570	997	100	70	100	158
Guddalore ...	47,025	60,390	53·0	44·0	31,980	14,085	11,430	8,530	5,050	4,344	450	167	14,360	532	...	...	690	512
Tiruvannámalai.	13,643	23,370	67·7	54·4	15,830	8,616	9,260	4,228	3,060	2,265	310	184	3,000	1,898	...	...	200	41
Mángalore ...	40,620	51,680	38·7	51·3	20,010	10.261	10,410	6,098	6,000	3,561	100	...	...	...	500	254	3,000	548
Kumbakónam ...	54,254	87,950	44·5	74·5	39,170	29,185	28,650	19,881	8,000	7,600	1,920	1,205	100	...	100	...	400	499
Mannárgudi ...	20,392	24,850	48·0	48·6	11,930	5,709	6,530	3,206	3,600	1,481	700	437	300	89	800	496	...	...
Máyavaram ...	23,754	36,810	39·6	66·0	14,590	9,626	11,020	5,787	2,700	3,081	320	321	150	140	...	8	400	289
Negapatam ...	58,573	77,050	48·1	71·7	37,045	25,982	24,510	17,131	8,700	6,258	2,280	1,747	300	98	489	491	466	257
Tanjore	54,258	1,38,040	37·7	103·1	52,050	53,670	25,160	13,170	6,000	3,550	18,990	36,420	...	...	500	200	1,400	330
Palamcottah ...	18,612	28,530	46·5	44·6	13,270	5,921	11,640	5,272	1,200	503	100	65	...	...	230	23	100	58
Srivilliputtur ...	29,541	34,910	20·7	64·2	7,235	4,642	5,180	3,148	1,530	1,021	260	317	50	12	...¥	...	215	144
Tinnevelly ...	24,756	30,070	60·4	51·8	18,150	9,400	14,030	7,120	3,000	1,659	500	258	20	2	100	152	500	209
Tuticorin ...	24,964	1,22,000	104·6	11·3	1,27,580	14,386	19,210	7,540	6,630	4,364	1,01,300	1,481	...	...	20	30	420	971
Srirangam ...	21,632	29,180	58·0	46·0	16,950	7,792	12,380	5,381	3,190	1,873	250	146	1,050	296	60	68	...	29
Trichinopoly ...	89,666	3,73,520	82·4	20·1	3,07,770	61,956	65,460	33,962	8,000	6,595	2,81,780	18,344	...	...	1,330	1,386	1,200	1,669
Anakápalle ...	17,001	22,020	44·3	49·1	9,750	4,788	7,800	3,700	2,000	1,000	120	2	...	...	...	...	330	86
Bimlipatam ...	9,696	14,430	41·9	46·6	6,050	2,821	5,320	2,205	500	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	143
Vizagapatam ...	33,961	1,96,440	10·9	79·6	21,330	16,983	15,000	10,974	5,330	5,325	240	148	...	...	100	99	660	440
Vizianagram ...	30,735	36,310	62·1	56·6	22,540	12,752	14,660	7,445	5,100	2,100	920	490	...	...	...	...	1,860	2,717
Total for 1899 ...	1,687,563	34,98,110	55·6	47·0	19,43,601	9,13,559	8,65,410	4,89,766	2,41,896	1,74,487	7,42,657	1,96,227	31,550	7,556	17,927	14,528	44,161	30,995
Total for 1898 ...	1,687,563	29,56,220	53·2	53·8	15,71,540	8,44,931	7,10,095	4,98,175	2,39,254	1,52,042	4,67,094	1,20,315	13,490	7,480	19,545	8,249	1,22,062	58,670
Madras City ...	436,375	14,47,510	132·7	31·0	19,20,677	5,95,679	4,27,030	3,38,986	86,300	69,263	53,864	42,270	...	...	181,374	75,321	11,72,109	69,839

* Estimate for the second half of 1899-1900.

† The figures given for Nandyal and Kodaikanal are for 3 months only.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1899.)

No change was effected in the method of administration of the 21 district boards. In a total of 47,703 villages, there were 384 unions and 256 villages conserved; against 382 and 444, respectively, in the previous year. 15 certificated Sanitary Inspectors were permanently entertained for routine sanitary duty, or 3 more than in 1898. The total estimated income of the district boards was Rs. 86,14,840, against Rs. 79,62,700; and of this Rs. 6,21,039, or 7·2 per cent., was allotted for sanitary purposes, against Rs. 6,57,396, or 8·3 per cent. in 1898. The following table compares the expenditure of the full year 1898–99 with that of the first nine months of 1899–1900, on sanitary and kindred objects :—

—	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended during nine months ending December 1899.	Rate per cent. of expenditure to total allotment.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
For conservancy	3,48,415	3,07,552	88·3	3,37,995	2,58,905	76·6
For improvement of village or town sites	70,756	42,796	60·5	64,626	41,447	64·1
For improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	1,31,119	85,925	65·5	1,05,975	50,579	47·7
For sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	16,799	13,525	80·5	19,510	9,454	48·4
For construction and repairs of markets and slaughter-houses	58,990	46,334	78·5	62,991	17,888	28·4
For other sanitary outlay	33,676	17,108	50·8	29,942	8,667	28·9
Total ...	6,59,755	5,13,240	77·8	6,21,039	3,86,940	62·3

SANITARY ENGINEERING. (1899.)

The Sanitary Engineer visited 16 towns during the year, and the Assistant Sanitary Engineer 9. In 1898 they visited 15 and 12 respectively. Some of these were visited more than once. Surveys for water-supply were completed in 2 municipalities, and were in progress in 1 municipality and in 2 unions (Chatrapur and Saidapet); against 3, 1, and 1, respectively, in 1898. A drainage survey was in progress in 1 municipality. Additional levels for a water-supply were taken in 1 municipality, as in the previous year. Water-supply schemes for Guntúr, Periyakulam and Kumbakónam, estimated to cost Rs. 10,22,120 in all, were prepared and laid before the Sanitary Board; also estimates for a revised scheme for the water-supply of Bezwada to cost Rs. 3,16,000, and for an extension of the works at Dindigul to cost Rs. 22,640; and a preliminary report and estimate for a water-supply for Calicut at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. A partial scheme for the water-supply of Tuticorin, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,15,600, was submitted to the Chief Engineer. A drainage scheme for the bazaar section of Ootacamund, to cost Rs. 1,56,600, was prepared and submitted to the Sanitary Board. That for the Putnoolgar block at Kumbakónam was further revised, and submitted to Government. The execution of 2 water-supply schemes and 3 extension works was sanctioned. The schemes for the extension of water-supply pipes in Conjeeveram and Tanjore were carried out by the department in the year under report. The investigation of the water-supply scheme for Saidapet had made considerable progress, when a proposal was made in November 1899 for a joint scheme with the Mount Cantonment. The proposed source is suitably situated to supply both places, and a joint scheme should result in considerable economy. The Saidapet investigation has therefore been postponed, pending the decision of the Cantonment Committee. Advice was given to the Sanitary Board in respect to 12 municipalities, and 45 local fund schemes. 6 type designs for various sanitary works were prepared during the year, and approved by the Sanitary board. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer held a special enquiry, regarding the increase in maintenance charges, and abnormal consumption of water, at Kurnool. The municipal council was ordered to take steps to remedy these evils. The Inspector of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers visited the pumping stations at Kurnool, Conjeeveram, Cuddapah, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Dindigul; and made a complete inspection of the whole of the engines, boilers and pumps. The municipal councils concerned were requested to carry out the repairs, and other changes, suggested by him.

VACCINATION. (1899–1900.)

The total number of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination remained 61 as in 1898–99; while the numbers of vaccinators and probationers were 687 and 137, against 484 and 144, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of cases of primary vaccination increased from 1,039,713 to 1,096,821; while that of revaccinations declined from 78,280 to 62,588. The total number of operation performed rose by 41,416, or 3·7 per cent. over the figure for the previous year; and, as a result of this, the average cost of each successful case fell from As. 4–1 to As. 3–9. The increase in the number of persons vaccinated occurred mainly in local fund areas; indicating a steady subsidence of the plague inoculation scare, which caused the large fall in the previous year. There was also an improvement in the work done by the municipal vaccinators. The work of the remaining agencies, however, showed a retrogression; the decrease being large in the case of the Government vaccinators in hill tracts. Excluding the work done in the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of operations performed during the year was 32·3 per mille of the population, against 31·2 per mille in 1898–99; and the number of children, under one year, successfully vaccinated rose from 280,354 to 321,445, being 30·0 per cent. of the registered births of the year, against 29·6 in the previous year. There was a decline in the work done by the Government vaccinators in the agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari; the total number of operations performed by them being 35,539, against 40,513 in 1898–99. The total number of operations in local fund areas showed an increase of 50,397, and the average outturn of work for each vaccinator rose from 1,369 to 1,440. In 14 districts there was an increase, and in 7 a decrease. The average outturn of work for each vaccinator was highest in Tinnevelly. There was a large increase in North Arcot, and a larger decline in Vizagapatam. The general percentage of success rose from 88·5 to 91·3. The proportion was high in the Nilgiris, and low in Gódávari, Malabar and Ganjám. The percentage of success in revaccination rose from 75·3 to 77·4. The average cost of each successful case fell from As. 3–11 to As. 3–7. Excluding the municipalities of Kodaikánal and Nandyal, which were constituted during the latter half of the year, there were 58 district municipalities; and vaccination was compulsory in all of them. The total number of operations performed in these areas rose from 118,140 to 120,442. The percentage of infants successfully vaccinated, to the registered births of the year, rose from 74·7 to 79·2. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,095, against 1,440 in local fund areas; and exceeded 1,000 in 29 towns, against 25 in 1898–99. The average cost of each successful case was As. 4–6, or 6 pies less than in the previous year; but it compared unfavourably with that in local fund areas, where it was only As. 3–7. All the operations, except 1, were performed with animal lymph; calf-to-arm vaccination giving the best result (97·3) and lymph preserved with lanoline the worst (88·4). The Deputy Inspectors verified 603,180 cases, or 31,293 less than in the previous year; and 8 officers, against 6 in that year, failed to verify 50 per cent. of the operations, while 6 verified over 75 per cent. In addition to this, the District Medical and Sanitary officers inspected 31,959 cases, or 2·8 per cent. of the total number; against 32,960, or 3·0 per cent. in 1898–99. The Medical officer of Bellary did not verify any case. The number of cases verified by the Inspector of Vaccination during his tours of inspection was not reported. The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 12,173 to 21,195; the increase being due to severe epidemics in Gódávari, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madura. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 2,49,520 to Rs. 2,47,275. During the year under report 1 Deputy Inspector died, 1 retired, 3 were suspended—of whom 1 was also reduced—and 6 were fined.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1899.)

Including Police and State (East Coast) Railway institutions and the Residency Hospital, Trivandrum, there were 515 hospitals and dispensaries on 31st December 1899, against 517 at the end of 1898. The subjoined statement shows the result of their working, and the expenditure on their upkeep, during the last three years :—

Year.	Number treated.			Ratio per cent. of women to men.	Mortality among in-patients.	Accommodation.			Surgical operations.	Diets.		Gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.	Total.			Number of beds available.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of beds occupied.		Cost per patient per diem.	Total cost of diets.	
										A. P.	RS.	RS.
1897 ...	44,222	4,048,329	4,092,551	43·66	8·04	3,177	1,812	57·03	150,766	2 0⅘	85,479	10,49,605
1898 ...	41,660	4,025,451	4,067,111	43·81	7·11	3,254	1,804	55·43	147,011	2 1	86,378	10,22,156
1899 ...	41,616	4,115,170	4,161,336	42·27	5·42	3,852	1,957	50·80	119,799	1 9	73,867	10,70,262

The total number of patients treated was 4,161,336 (of whom 46,166 were in- and 4,115,170 out-patients), against 4,106,227 in 1898. The number of in-patients showed a decrease of 3,077, and that of out-patients an increase of 58,186. Of the in-patients 30,094, or 65·18 per cent., were cured; 8,489, or 18·38 per cent., relieved; and 3,478, or 7·53 per cent., otherwise discharged; while 2,502, or 5·41 per cent., died: the corresponding percentages for 1898 being 65·11, 18·5, 6·91 and 6·08. Excluding cases admitted moribund, the death-rate falls to 4·21 per cent. More patients were treated for ulcers and cutaneous affections (902,322) than for any other class of diseases. Next in point of frequency came diseases of the digestive system (656,292), malarial fevers (408,080), diseases of the eye (328,293) and worms (267,723). The total income decreased from Rs. 10,75,193 in 1898 to Rs. 10,72,470; of which Government contributed Rs. 1,35,700 (against Rs. 1,38,241), Local Funds Rs. 6,32,781 (against Rs. 6,48,448) and Municipalities Rs. 2,40,008 (against Rs. 2,12,597): while subscriptions, receipts from paying patients and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 25,360, Rs. 2,218 and Rs. 7,970, respectively; the corresponding figures for 1898 being Rs. 35,893, Rs. 2,960 and Rs. 5,924. The largest items of expenditure were under establishment (Rs. 6,50,220) and European medicines Rs. 1,69,801).

Presidency town.

The following table shows the work of the 14 institutions in the Presidency town, for the last three years:—

Year.	Number of patients treated.		Total.	Average daily attendance.		Total.	Percentage of mortality among in-patients.	Number of surgical operations.	Cost of diet.	Total gross expenditure.
	In.	Out.		In.	Out.					
									RS.	RS.
1897 ...	18,908	198,809	217,717	1,025·34	1,304·14	2,329·48	6·05	31,794	1,01,072	4,15,255
1898 ...	18,584	183,880	202,464	1,033·94	1,215·01	2,250·95	8·02	28,725	97,069	4,04,702
1899 ...	16,674	195,255	211,929	955·73	1,342·90	2,298·63	6·59	16,243	85,570	3,98,958

Of the in-patients 8,402 were cured, 3,254 relieved, and 3,035 discharged. 1,098 died, or 6·59 per cent. against 8·02 per cent. in 1898. 16,243 operations were performed on 15,603 patients; of whom 12,373, or 79·29 per cent., were cured. There was a marked decline in the mortality from, and no doubt in the prevalence of, small-pox, measles, fevers and cholera. The number of deaths from bowel complaints rose to 3,520, the mean for the 10 years ending with 1898 being 2,918·7. The death-rate fell from 40·8 to 38·1 per mille. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,10,457; or Rs. 598 less than in 1898. Of this, Government, the municipality and the general public contributed Rs. 2,86,607, Rs. 52,709 and Rs. 13,188, respectively. Rs. 1,52,627 were spent on establishment, Rs. 85,570 on diet, Rs. 33,598 on European medicines, Rs. 27,178 on buildings and Rs. 90,866 on miscellaneous charges.

Venereal diseases.

3,804 persons were treated for venereal diseases, 1,011 being in-patients. The most prevalent diseases of this class were syphilis (1,546) and gonorrhœa (1,643). In the Voluntary Venereal hospital, 364 patients were treated for venereal disease, against 599 in 1898. The ratio of persons treated for these diseases to the whole population of Madras was 8·41 per mille.

Lunatic asylums (1899).

As in the previous year, there were 3 asylums—those at Madras, Calicut, and Vizagapatam. Their population at the beginning of the year numbered 577, 151 were admitted and 115 discharged, and 59 died, leaving 554 at the close of the year. The daily average number of sick was 81·34, against 75·25 in 1898; and the

percentage of deaths to daily average strength 10·13, against 7·93. There were 51 deaths at Madras, 6 at Calicut and 2 at Vizagapatam. 113 of those admitted were between the ages of 20 and 40, and 30 between 40 and 60. 29 criminal lunatics were admitted, against 19 in 1898. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 1,54,922, an increase of Rs. 22,388 over those of 1898. The net expenditure rose from Rs. 80,943 to Rs. 85,817; and the total cost per head, calculated on the average strength, from Rs. 149–1–0 to Rs. 154–11–2.

EMIGRATION. (1899.)

REGULATED EMIGRATION—*Act XXI of 1883*—(*a*) Natal and Mauritius.

Messrs. Parry & Co. continued to be agents at Madras for the Government of Natal, and Mr. Conran for the Government of the Mauritius. The Natal depot was kept clean, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory. The emigrants were well fed and contented. There was only 1 death, against 19 in the previous year. 930 emigrants were admitted into the Natal depot (4 readmitted from hospital); of whom 25 renounced their engagements, 150 were rejected and 4 remained in hospital. 205 emigrated, against 4,083 in 1898. The large decrease both in the number registered and in that of persons actually embarked, as compared with the figures for the previous year, was due to the temporary stoppage of recruitment from October 1898, on account of plague. The first batch was admitted into the depot in August 1899. Only one shipment was made—viz., in October. 332 emigrants were registered from Gódávari, 217 from Madras and 210 from Vizagapatam. Of those embarked, 146 were men, 39 women and 20 children. 380 emigrants returned from Natal, with an aggregate saving of Rs. 79,680; as compared with 320 with Rs. 48,499 in the previous year. There was no emigration to the Mauritius and French colonies. 221 emigrants returned from the Mauritius, but the savings brought by them could not be ascertained. The average savings of an adult emigrant returned from Natal were Rs. 302, against Rs. 215 in 1898.

(*b*) Straits Settlements.

Indentured emigrants to the Straits Settlements proceeded only from Negapatam. 5,249 were registered and 5,090 embarked; against 3,424 and 3,319, respectively, in 1898. The increase was due to the employment of a larger number of recruiting agents than in the previous years, and to the favourable conditions offered to coolies.

(*c*) Assam—*Act I of 1882.*

Only 197 emigrants to Assam from Ganjám were registered, against 269 in the previous year. There were a large number of "free emigrants." The receipts and charges were Rs. 111 and Rs. 565; against Rs. 154 and Rs. 557, respectively, in the previous year.

(*d*) French colonies.

There was no emigration of British subjects to French colonies. 12 emigrants returned to Pondicherry from Guadaloupe; 1 of whom died during the voyage, leaving savings of Rs. 1,158. The others brought no savings with them.

Free emigration.

15,176 British subjects embarked for the Straits Settlements, against 15,339 in 1898; sailing from Negapatam, Karikal, Porto Novo, Madras, Cuddalore and Pondicherry. 78,452 passengers sailed to Burma, 76,662 to Ceylon; against 71,113 and 142,300, respectively, in 1898. Ganjám and Vizagapatam contributed to the increase in emigration to Burma, and Tanjore showed a decrease. Emigration to Ceylon, usually supplied from Madura and Tinnevelly, declined.

Immigration.

199,985 passengers returned from the various colonies and from parts of British India. Those from Ceylon and Burma numbered 90,555 and 47,336; against 110,714 and 44,427, respectively, in 1898. A comparison of the average yearly number of emigrants for the last ten years (229,689) with that of immigrants (196,365) shows that 8·549 per cent. of the former have returned to their homes; while about 14·51 per cent. have settled, either temporarily or permanently, or have died abroad.

Financial.

The receipts and charges, excluding those relating to inland emigration to Assam, were Rs. 555 and Rs. 11,856; against Rs. 10,014 and Rs. 12,575, respectively, in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1899-1900.)

I.—General Statistics.

General statistics.

The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes, and the number of scholars attending each class of institution, at the close of the past two years :—

Classes of institutions.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public Institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	38	3,519	3,238	38	2,811	3,328
Arts colleges { for women	2	7	6	2	6	6
Professional colleges	6	709	853	6	575	658
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	144	39,376	37,724	145	41,669	39,202
Lower secondary { English	272	25,611	24,522	288	28,172	27,211
Lower secondary { Vernacular ...	114	8,476	8,111	95	7,846	7,426
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	22	2,281	2,167	19	2,252	2,154
Upper secondary { Vernacular ...	2	324	333	2	297	314
Lower secondary { English	44	3,896	3,729	44	4,007	3,944
Lower secondary { Vernacular ...	156	14,594	13,929	153	14,701	14,296
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	5,026	226,329	222,040	4,995	227,311	225,105
For boys { Lower primary	14,963	360,922	346,319	15,080	371,393	356,816
For girls { Upper primary	369	22,522	21,889	389	24,143	23,239
For girls { Lower primary	481	13,644	13,019	525	15,060	14,405
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	61	1,418	1,419	58	1,440	1,312
Do. for mistresses ...	19	326	304	20	346	308
Other special schools for boys	38	3,119	3,098	43	3,118	2,986
Do. do. for girls	10	598	572	11	634	572
Total, Public Institutions ...	21,767	727,671	703,272	21,913	745,781	723,282
Private Institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	50	2,605	2,553	49	2,857	2,690
Sanskrit (for boys)	179	2,612	2,578	181	2,661	2,657
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only { for boys	4,326	79,871	76,619	4,323	82,829	78,819
or mainly ... { for girls	1	15	8	...	...	...
The Quran ... { for boys	898	26,118	25,567	936	27,515	26,028
The Quran ... { for girls	42	1,155	1,117	44	1,307	1,287
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	4	41	41
Total, Private Institutions ...	5,496	112,376	108,442	5,537	117,210	111,522
Grand Total ...	27,263	840,047	811,714	27,450	862,991	834,804

Public and private institutions rose, respectively, by ·6 and ·7 per cent. in number; and by 2·5 and 4·3 per cent. in strength. The number of institutions borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March 1895 was 25,182 and their

strength 764,354; so that in the course of the past five years the number of schools has advanced by 9·0 per cent. and that of scholars by 12·9 per cent. While the increase in scholars was 22,944, the increase in the average number on the rolls was 23,090.

Distribution of schools by districts.

In 4 of the district groups there was an increase in both schools and scholars, and in the remaining 2 (the Northern Circars and West Coast districts) there was a decrease in schools with an increase in scholars. 5 of the districts suffered a loss in both schools and scholars, 4 lost in schools only, and all the rest advanced in both respects. Cuddapah made the largest advance in schools, and North Arcot in scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

Lower secondary schools for boys, upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls, and training schools for masters declined in number, the other classes of institutions having remained the same or advanced. As regards scholars, "arts" and "professional" colleges and medical schools alone declined in strength. In 16 out of the 17 districts provided with arts colleges the number of collegiate students decreased; the remaining district—North Arcot—having gained 2 students. Nearly 43 per cent. of the students were attending colleges in the city of Madras, Trichinopoly following with 13 per cent. The total strength of the professional colleges was again reduced this year, by a heavy fall in the strength of the Law college. Upper secondary schools for boys were better attended in every district, except Kurnool, South Canara and the Nilgiris; so also were lower secondary schools in 16 districts. The number of primary schools for boys showed more or less increase in all but 9 districts; their strength declined in 5 districts. If the scholars be distributed according to the stage of instruction reached, numerical improvement was found at every stage, except the collegiate. Of the scholars on the 31st March 1900, ·4 per cent. were in the collegiate, 2·2 per cent. in the upper secondary, 5·2 per cent. in the lower secondary, 6·7 per cent. in the upper primary, and the remaining 85·5 per cent. in the lower primary stage.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Institutions.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Under public management.				
Government (departmental) ...	415	24,170	423	25,904
Board (municipal and local) ...	3,005	147,470	2,795	141,673
Native State (Sandúr)	1	85	1	90
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	12,047	418,538	12,390	434,728
Unaided	6,299	137,408	6,304	143,386
Indigenous and private	5,496	112,376	5,537	117,210
Total ...	27,263	840,047	27,450	862,991

There was a net increase of 8 Government schools. 7 municipal schools and 203 local board schools were closed, with a view to set free more funds for communications and for measures against plague. Every class of institution under private management advanced both in number and in strength, and the reduction in the number of board schools was more than made good by the increase in the number of schools aided from public funds.

14 per cent. of the total population of school-going age were in public, and 2·1 per cent. in private, institutions; or in all 16·1 per cent. of that population attended school. The previous year's percentages were 13·6, 2·1 and 15·7. In public institutions alone the percentage of male scholars to male population of school age rose from 23·2 to 23·7, and that of female scholars from 4·2 to 4·3. In all institutions, public and private, 27·8 per cent. of the male, and 4·8 per cent. of the female, population of school age were at school; against 27·1 and 4·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age was under 12½ in the Inland districts, between 12½ and 15 in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts, between 17½ and 20 in the Southern and Central districts, and over 20 on the West Coast. Education in relation to population of school age.

Male and female scholars in public and private institutions are distinguished below, according to the classes of the community to which they belonged:— Scholars according to the classes of the community.

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	3,225	2,786	4,100	3,827	4,133	3,910	127·1	137·4	128·2	140·3
Native Christians ...	60,861	62,957	40,587	21,194	40,198	21,878	66·7	33·7	66·0	34·7
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	85,189	16,705	87,997	17,854	51·1	9·8	52·8	10·4
Hindus: Brahmans ...	83,766	86,490	90,170	19,142	90,193	19,383	107·6	22·1	107·7	22·4
Hindus: Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	1,856,563	1,896,276	450,946	56,798	462,587	58,525	24·3	3·0	24·9	3·1
Hindus: Panchamas ...	431,653	444,988	41,632	6,366	44,714	7,383	9·6	1·4	10·4	1·7
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	3,024	92	3,944	79	8·2	·3	10·7	·2
Others	3,384	3,139	115	160	157	56	3·4	5·1	4·6	1·8
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	715,763	124,284	733,923	129,068	27·1	4·6	27·8	4·8

Native Christians alone contributed fewer male scholars, and aborigines and others fewer female scholars than in the previous year. All the other classes of the community made more or less progress. Arts colleges lost 704 male scholars and all classes shared in the loss. This was partly due to the fact that in some colleges the junior F.A. class was not formed until after the 31st March 1900; and partly to a smaller number of candidates having passed the Matriculation examination, which was held a second time, on account of certain malpractices having taken place at the first examination. Professional colleges also suffered a heavy loss, but this was almost confined to the Law college. Upper secondary forms had an increase of 1,652 boys and 18 girls, the increase under boys being shared by all classes, except Europeans and Panchamas. The number of European girls advanced by 28, and that of non-Brahman Hindu girls fel from 16 to 6. Lower secondary forms were attended by 1,137 more boys and 193 more girls; the increase in boys being shared by all classes, except Europeans and Panchamas, while that in girls was almost confined to Native Christians. Primary classes had 12,241 more boys and 3,635 more girls on the rolls than in the previous year. The number of Native Christian boys again fell, from 32,120 to 31,404, and that of Brahman boys from 56,594 to 55,692; while all the other sections of the community made more or less progress. All classes of the community, except aborigines and 'others', contributed more girls. The percentages of male scholars of the different sections of the population, at each stage of instruction, to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages on the 31st March 1900, as compared with those of the previous year, showed that in the collegiate and upper secondary stages all classes of the community maintained their relative positions. In the lower secondary stage, Brahmans lost 1 per cent., while non-Brahman caste Hindus gained 1 per cent.; and in the primary stage, Europeans and Native Christians lost 1 per cent. each. Brahmans had the largest percentages in the higher stages of instruction.

The number of scholars belonging to the middle and poorer classes rose from 151,353 and 681,378 to 151,625 and 704,567, or by ·18 and 3·4 per cent., respectively; while the richer classes fell from 7,316 to 6,799 or by 7 per cent. In "arts" colleges 625 male scholars were of the poorer classes, against 921 in the previous year, and the proportion of the poorer students to the total number of Scholars according to wealth.

students at college was 22 per cent. Of the male pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 38 and 50 per cent., respectively, belonged to the poorer classes; while the corresponding proportions of the female pupils in the above stages were 29 and 57 per cent. As compared with the figures for 1898–99, the male pupils of the poorer classes advanced in the upper secondary stage, and female pupils in both upper, and lower, secondary stages.

Scholars according to languages studied.

The number of boys and girls learning English rose still further by 7·3 and 1·4 per cent. Among the classical languages Arabic was learnt by the largest number of pupils, and next came Sanskrit. All the important vernaculars, except Canarese, were read by a larger number of scholars than in the previous year.

Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox.

From the figures appended it will be observed that there was a considerable decrease in the number of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox:—

—	1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	1	...	...	...
Secondary schools	1,177	369	837	255
Primary do.	32,577	7,216	29,572	6,889
Special do.	...	...	2	...

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

The total number of institutions, and their strength, advanced both in municipal and in non-municipal areas; the bulk of the increase being under primary schools for boys. Of the total number of schools and scholars: 10·4 and 21·8 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns; against 10·3 and 21·6 per cent., on the 31st March 1899. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school-age were 94·6 and 23·3, against 90·8 and 23·4 in the previous year.

General statistics of receipts and charges.

The expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources, for the past five years is shown below:—

Heads of expenditure.	1895–96.		1896–97.		1897–98.		1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Arts colleges	6,15,837	9·32	6,21,881	9·60	6,37,483	9·53	6,33,568	9·17	6,35,116	9·16
Professional colleges ...	2,27,426	3·44	2,30,784	3·56	2,37,991	3·56	2,41,772	3·50	2,63,435	3·80
School education.										
General	40,07,778	60·68	40,64,399	62·73	42,15,512	63·05	43,18,418	62·47	44,63,599	64·42
Special	4,97,883	7·54	4,93,505	7·62	5,06,517	7·57	4,99,192	7·22	5,38,115	7·77
General.										
University	1,82,270	2·76	1,71,868	2·65	1,65,130	2·47	1,80,103	2·60	1,61,382	2·33
Direction and inspection.	4,60,976	6·98	4,55,166	7·03	4,65,303	6·96	4,69,306	6·79	4,70,472	6·79
Scholarships	67,164	1·02	79,945	1·19	93,520	1·40	93,784	1·36	95,770	1·38
Buildings	4,73,335	7·17	3,04,159	4·69	3,10,220	4·64	3,85,770	5·58	2,50,582	3·62
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture ...	71,991	1·09	59,985	·93	54,759	·82	90,260	1·31	50,795	·73
Total ...	66,04,660	100·00	64,78,692	100·00	66,86,435	100·00	69,12,173	10·000	69,29,266	100·00

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total expenditure rose by over Rs. 36,000. Fees contributed about Rs. 50,000 more, and private funds Rs. 14,000 less, than in the previous year; while of the public funds, provincial and municipal funds contributed, respectively, Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 4,000 more, and local funds Rs, 42,000 less. Of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and private funds met 41, 30 and 29 per cent.; against 42, 30 and 28 per cent., respectively, in 1898–99. The direct expenditure on education rose during the year by Rs. 2,07,000; provincial funds, fees and private funds contributing Rs. 54,000, Rs. 64,000 and Rs. 1,43,000 more, respectively, and local and municipal funds Rs. 47,000 and Rs. 7,000 less, than in 1898–99. All classes of institutions contributed to the increase; arts colleges, secondary and primary schools costing Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,39,000 and Rs. 6,000 more, and professional colleges, training and other special schools Rs. 22,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 35,000 more, respectively, than in the previous year.

Provincial charges and receipts.

Particulars of provincial charges and receipts are furnished below for the past five years. They include, as usual, the figures relating to the college and school departments of the Medical college; but exclude those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Charges and Receipts.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	57,006	55,615	60,980	56,477	57,760
Inspection	2,93,163	2,85,471	2,87,629	2,94,524	2,96,069
Government colleges and schools ... General.	4,04,636	4,05,235	4,19,767	4,27,508	4,18,577
Government colleges and schools ... Special.	5,05,796	5,15,507	5,34,443	5,22,195	5,69,745
Scholarships in colleges and schools. General.	12,524	17,030	24,527	26,568	29,297
Scholarships in colleges and schools. Special.	19,123	19,401	21,518	20,371	20,484
Grants-in-aid to Schools under private management ...	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192	5,22,838	5,24,325
Grants-in-aid to do. under municipal management.	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019	35,592
Grants-in-aid to do. under local boards	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699	91,984
Registration of books	3,218	3,216	3,126	3,351	3,168
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts.	1,818	2,129	1,848	1,835	1,664
Workshop, College of Engineering	2,561	...	...	...	...
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	18,462	18,547	17,875	60,571	21,776
Government educational buildings	2,48,364	1,03,058	99,285	67,389	63,343
Total Charges ...	21,86,451	20,48,427	21,23,255	21,30,345	21,33,784
Receipts.					
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government ...	1,76,960	1,73,440	1,64,565	1,57,275	1,42,121
Income on endowments credited to Government.	2,049	2,049	2,049	2,447	2,447
Departmental examination fees	6,993	8,324	9,377	10,732	10,056
Sale of books	28	66	58	3	...
Sales at the School of Arts	9,293	7,482	5,217	9,449	9,453
Contributions from local and municipal funds ...	42,325	34,473	43,021	52,584	33,726
Private contributions	...	1,209	1,209	2,418	1,209
Miscellaneous receipts	16,518	21,223	14,626	17,452	18,336
Total Receipts ...	2,54,166	2,48,266	2,40,122	2,52,360	2,17,418
Net Expenditure ...	19,32,285	18,00,161	18,83,133	18,77,985	19,16,366

Local fund operations.

Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,679 to 2,476, and in strength from 125,434 to 118,867. The expenditure from local funds on education fell from Rs. 8,14,080 to Rs. 7,69,952. The gross and the net expenditure from local funds were Rs. 10,42,533 and Rs. 7,69,952, respectively.

Municipal operations.

The number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies fell from 326 to 319, but their strength rose from 22,036 to 22,806. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,37,358 to Rs. 2,42,251.

The gross and the net expenditure from municipal funds were Rs. 3,70,750 and Rs. 2,42,251 respectively.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

The distribution of direct expenditure on education during 1899–1900, among the different classes of institutions, is given below; the figures against primary schools including those relating to primary departments of secondary schools:—

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	7,81,882	20,733	13,834	1,42,191	31,172	9,89,812
	* (L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	* (L.A.) 74,651	*(L.A.)1,22,651
Board	1,18,051	3,79,413	83,915	3,43,731	16,952	9,42,062
Native States	...	...	...	463	939	1,402
Aided	4,57,526	2,27,165	1,09,511	11,53,658	14,54,600	34,02,460
Unaided	...	...	...	2,47,146	1,94,732	4,41,878

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

The gross and net expenditure on Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, rose by Rs. 38,755 and Rs. 71,720, respectively, over the figures of the previous year. This increase was almost confined to professional colleges and special schools. The gross expenditure on board institutions fell by Rs. 27,518; and the net expenditure, from local and municipal funds, by Rs. 32,762 and Rs. 1,543, respectively. In the Government contribution there was a decrease of Rs. 3,392. The total expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 1,83,806; towards which private funds contributed Rs. 1,29,074 and fees Rs. 72,425. Public funds contributed Rs. 17,693 less than in the previous year; the percentage of grants from public funds to the total expenditure falling from 25·2 to 23·3.

Average cost of education.

The average cost of education per head of population rose from 38 pies to 39 pies, but the average cost per head to public funds remained the same as in the previous three years, viz., 16 pies; the additional cost having been met from fees and private sources. In 1898–99, the cost per head of population in Bengal, Madras and Bombay was, respectively, 29 pies, 38 pies and 52 pies.

School fees.

The following table compares the fee receipts returned by institutions, under public and private management, during each of the past five years:—

Year.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895–96 ...	22,355	1,76,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	407	578,314	13,30,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896–97 ...	23,672	1,73,440	150,390	3,25,880	80	385	617,002	13,79,015	791,144	18,78,720
1897–98 ...	23,239	1,64,565	149,013	3,32,588	86	417	627,531	14,33,673	799,869	19,31,243
1898–99 ...	23,543	1,57,275	145,394	3,42,094	94	457	642,683	14,58,085	811,714	19,57,911
1899–1900 ...	24,733	1,42,191	140,897	3,47,722	89	463	669,085	15,38,493	834,804	20,28,869

There was a further increase of about Rs. 71,000 in the fee income during the year. During the past eight years it has increased by over 3 lakhs.

The percentage of expenditure met from fees, in the different classes of institutions during the past two years, is shown below :— Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Arts colleges	28	30
Professional colleges	28	18
Upper secondary schools for boys	57	58
Lower secondary schools for boys	45	44
Upper secondary schools for girls	31	31
Lower secondary schools for girls	10	10
Primary schools for boys	33	34
Do. for girls	5	5
Special schools	6	7

In arts colleges the proportion rose, in consequence of the increase in fee income of aided colleges, from Rs. 1,11,328 to Rs. 1,19,449. The heavy fall in the percentage of fees to total cost in professional colleges was due to the decline in the strength of the Law college, and the consequent loss of fee income. In upper secondary schools for boys the percentage rose from 57 to 58. Girls' schools showed no improvement in fee income. As in the previous year, 33 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees. In Government, board and aided institutions, 14, 37 and 34 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, respectively; against 15, 35 and 34 in 1898–99.

The following statement shows the amounts of the grants-in-aid paid during each of the past ten years from provincial, local and municipal funds. Nearly Rs. 2,500 more was paid from provincial funds, Rs. 1,300 more from local funds, and Rs. 4,500 more from municipal funds than in the previous year :— Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364
1896-97	6,23,218	2,39,285	1,07,280	9,69,783
1897-98	6,52,757	2,28,771	1,07,278	9,88,806
1898-99	6,49,556	2,32,242	1,12,240	9,94,038
1899-1900	6,51,901	2,33,565	1,16,772	10,02,238

II.—Controlling Agencies.

The Honb'le Mr. G. H. Stuart was acting for Dr. Duncan up to 26th April 1899. The latter was in charge of the Directorship from that date till 23rd November 1899, when he retired and was succeeded by the former gentleman. Dr. Duncan visited Ootacamund, Coonoor, Coimbatore, Palghat, Erode, Bangalore, Simla and Rajahmundry. The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart visited Coimbatore, Palghat and Calicut. Direction.

Inspectors. During the year Trichinopoly was transferred from the Western Circle to the Southern Circle, North Arcot from the Southern to the Central Circle, and Nellore from the Central to the Northern Circle.

Inspectors. The Western Circle alone changed hands during the year; Mr. Stone having acted, during the absence of Mr. Logan on furlough, from the 17th June 1899. The Inspectors of the Northern, Central, Southern and Western Circles examined 163, 269, 102 and 114 institutions, respectively; against 147, 228, 73 and 124 in 1898–99. The Inspectresses examined 130 and 156, against 131 and 142.

Assistant Inspectors. All the Assistant Inspectors' divisions, except the Tanjore-Trichinopoly and West Coast divisions, changed hands during the year. The following statement gives particulars of the work done by the permanent and acting Assistant Inspectors :—

Division.	Inspecting officers.	Number of days in charge.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Number of days spent		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Ganjám-Vizagapatam. ...	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A.	273	105	3,150	15	1,100	65	173	54
	M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, B.A.	92	138	3,217	37	2,190	60	19	64
Gódávari-Kistna ...	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B.A.	221	151	6,218	30	1,556	111	101	137
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	71	88	2,732	8	678	40	14	53
	Moulvi Muhammad Azam Sahib, B.A.	73	11	273	4	378	14	55	39
Ceded Districts	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau, B.A.	88	71	2,897	22	695	33	42	76
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	214	115	4,357	80	2,730	95	95	136
	M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, B.A.	63	2	140	27	769	12	51	4
Presidency	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	335	77	2,251	35	3,895	65	202	78
	M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Pantulu.	30	25	490	11	759	22	8	28
Arcot	M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Pantulu.	116	81	2,834	49	857	51	57	68
	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	154	47	1,797	14	720	42	108	90
	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A.	82	41	1,393	3	110	21	49	13
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	365	190	9,534	20	1,675	145	171	170
Madura-Tinnevelly ...	M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar.	303	241	10,861	26	1,673	110	157	137
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	62	14	1,168	12	995	17	39	25
Coimbatore	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A.	304	150	8,081	40	2,306	94	197	148
	Mr. P. E. Messinier ...	61	9	715	30	2,477	20	36	33
West Coast	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rao Pantulu.	365	196	10,272	45	2,674	169	171	225
	Total ..		1,752	72,380	508	28,237	1,186	1,745	1,578
	Average ...		195	8,042	56	3,137	132	194	175

A comparison with the figures of 1898–99 shows an increase in the number of schools and of pupils examined, and in the number of days spent in examining schools.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools. The number and jurisdiction of Sub-Assistant Inspectors remained the same. The following summary compares the work done in the several divisions :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam	387	5,565	36	1,807	236	144
Gódávari-Kistna	283	5,330	50	3,089	215	145
Ceded Districts	225	3,610	74	2,987	211	141
Presidency	224	4,111	49	4,214	167	150
Arcot	251	4,965	47	2,776	182	121
Tanjore-Trichinopoly	245	5,049	23	2,621	197	136
Madura-Tinnevelly	290	6,422	36	2,346	187	149
Coimbatore	204	3,856	44	2,800	201	138
West Coast	217	7,397	45	2,687	208	136
Average for the Presidency ...	257	5,010	46	2,822	201	140

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

As in the previous year, 2 of the 6 girls' ranges were under female, and 4 under male, Sub-assistants. All the ranges, except the Coimbatore girls' range, changed hands during the year. The number of schools examined rose from 922 to 997, and that of pupils from 43,193 to 49,499.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

The number of Inspecting schoolmasters was 261 as before. 27 of them were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the total number, 164 were trained men. The Inspecting schoolmasters visited 3,995 villages which had no schools, started 2,284 new schools, and brought 2,424 unaided schools to the aided list. These figures show some improvement on those of the previous year.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

As in previous years there were 6 Superintendents of Hill schools. They visited in all 250 villages which had no schools, started 35 schools, and brought 36 unaided schools to the aided list.

Cost of direction and inspection.

The total expenditure, from public funds, on direction and inspection; and the proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure, from public funds on public instruction, for the past five years are shown below; surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management having been deducted from the total expenditure:—

Year.	On direction and inspection.				Total expenditure from public funds on public instruction.	Percentage ratio of column 5 to column 6.
	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From local funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96	3,50,169	12,985	97,822	4,60,976	31,16,838	14·8
1896-97	3,41,086	14,488	99,592	4,55,166	29,57,156	15·4
1897-98	3,49,377	14,296	1,01,630	4,65,303	30,02,920	15·5
1898-99	3,51,769	15,026	1,02,511	4,69,306	29,74,274	15·8
1899-1900	3,54,661	14,968	1,00,843	4,70,472	29,74,136	15·8

III.—Collegiate Education.

University degrees.

At the convocation held in March 1900, 511 candidates were admitted to degrees. This figure was the lowest during the past 6 years. A special convocation was held in May 1899, to confer medical degrees. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Honourable and Reverend Dr. Miller.

University by-laws.

Some changes in the by-laws relating to the Matriculation examination and the First examination in Arts, involving the abolition of the translation test and the reintroduction of an English text-book for the Matriculation examination, were proposed and carried in the Senate, and submitted for the approval of Government. The consideration of these proposals has, however, been postponed by Government, pending the receipt of the report from a special committee, appointed by the Senate to revise the whole syllabus of the Matriculation examination.

University affiliation.

There was one addition to the list of institutions affiliated up to the First Arts standard, viz., the Presentation Convent college, Vepery, Madras. This raised the number of colleges for women from 3 to 4.

University examinations.

The following summary gives the results of the various university examinations for the past five years, those of the Matriculation examination excepted :—

Examination.	Number examined.					Number passed.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Arts.										
Master of Arts ...	27	24	29	26	29	12	5	11	9	9
Bachelor of Arts. English Language division.	926	888	936	700	779	593	333	590	368	341
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language division.	727	720	626	516	623	587	617	505	423	480
Bachelor of Arts. Science division.	1,010	853	801	734	807	625	567	439	397	457
First Examination in Arts.	1,897	1,628	1,858	1,965	2,045	640	481	659	739	674
Law.										
Master of Laws ...	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	130	203	232	317	337	28	52	58	94	100
First Examination in Law.	420	484	491	518	458	186	92	129	203	116
Medicine.										
M.D.	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Second M.B. & C.M. ...	1	3	4	3	6 5	...	3	3	2	6 3
First M.B. & C.M. ...	7	5	10	15	21 17	5	2	4	8	15 12
Preliminary Scientific.	10	17	16	12	...	7	11	11	7	...
Second L.M.S. ...	24	25	27	22	11	15	19	11	7	5
First L.M.S.	29	11	6	5	6	21	7	3	2	3
L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.										
Bachelor of Engineering.	6	7	5	5	3 3	4	3	5	3	1 2
First Examination in Engineering.	8	8	10	11	13	6	3	6	5	4
Teaching.										
Licentiate in Teaching. Written ...	59	75	68	85	79	35	54	33	47	39
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical.	62	68	69	72	91	37	36	32	23	39
Total ...	5,349	5,027	5,192	5,007	5,335	2,801	2,286	2,501	2,343	2,307

The total number of candidates examined rose by 328 or 6·5 per cent., but the number passed fell slightly, *i.e.*, by 36 or 1·5 per cent., owing to fewer candidates having passed the First examinations in Arts and in Law. The percentage of passed to examined also fell, from 46·8 to 43·2, for the same reason. The results of the science division of the B.A. degree examination compared favourably with those of 1898-99.

Cost of the University.

The receipts and charges of the University for the past five years are shown below :—

—	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Examination fees	1,65,640	1,70,602	1,83,339	1,86,822	1,94,748
Interest on Government securities	8,554	9,243	9,252	9,692	10,156
Miscellaneous	6,728	1,306	11,196	6 911	7,570
Total Receipts ...	1,80,922	1,81,151	2,03,787	2,03,425	2,12,474
Remuneration to examiners	1,34,213	1,29,148	1,20,301	1,38,395	1,06,556
Repairs and municipal taxes	4,881	4,872	3,623	2,567	13,443
Miscellaneous	43,176	37,848	41,206	39,139	41,283
Total Charges ...	1,82,270	1,71,868	1,65,130	1,80,103	1,61,382
Balance ...	−1,348	+ 9,283	+ 38,657	+ 23,322	+ 51,092

Government securities were purchased for the nominal value of Rs. 42,100. The total amount in Government securities on 1st April 1900 was Rs. 3,33,000, and the cash balance in favour of the University was Rs. 63,338.

(a) *Arts Colleges.*

For the M.A. degree examination 27 candidates (23 Brahmans and 4 non-Brahman caste Hindus) presented themselves; and 9 (7 Brahmans and 2 non-Brahman caste Hindus) passed. M.A. degree examination.

The results of the B.A. degree examination, for the past five years, are shown below :— B.A. degree examination.

—	Year.	English Language division.	Second Language division.	Science division.								
				Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Biology and botany.	Biology and animal physiology.	Biology and zoology.	Biology and geology.	Mental and moral science.	History.
Examined ...	1895-96	926	727	121	219	41	...	1	44	11	275	298
	1896-97	888	720	135	141	43	...	...	35	6	269	224
	1897-98	936	626	120	156	34	1	3	29	5	223	230
	1898-99	700	516	130	153	20	1	1	22	7	178	222
	1899-1900	779	623	140	184	27	6	1	27	22	167	233
	Total ...	4,229	3,212	646	853	165	8	6	157	51	1,112	1,207
Passed	1895-96	593	587	63	136	16	...	...	33	10	171	196
	1896-97	333	617	76	87	28	...	...	32	5	173	166
	1897-98	590	505	52	74	17	1	3	22	3	138	129
	1898-99	368	428	65	67	12	1	1	17	1	112	121
	1899-1900	341	480	71	108	15	6	...	13	16	96	132
	Total ...	2,225	2,617	327	472	88	8	4	117	35	690	744
Percentage passed..	1895-96	64·0	80·7	52·1	62·1	39·0	...	...	75·0	90·9	62·2	65·8
	1896-97	37·5	85·7	56·3	61·7	65·1	...	...	91·4	83·3	64·3	74·1
	1897-98	63·0	80·7	43·3	47·4	50·0	100·0	100·0	75·9	60·0	61·9	56·1
	1898-99	52·6	82·9	50·0	43·8	60·0	100·0	100·0	77·3	14·3	62·9	54·5
	1899-1900	43·8	77·0	50·7	58·6	55·5	100·0	...	48·1	72·7	57·4	56·6
	Average.	52·1	81·4	50·5	54·7	53·9	100·0	50·0	73·5	64·2	61·7	61·4

In the English Language division the ratio of passes to the number examined was 43·8 per cent. only, which is far below the percentage for the previous 4 years, except 1896-97. If private candidates, of whom only 7·7 per cent. passed against 23·4 per cent. in 1898-99, be omitted, the proportion of success was 50 per cent., against 63·6 in the previous year.

The annexed table shows the percentage ratio of passes to the numbers examined, in the several subjects of the First examination in Arts, during the past five years :— First examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
English	67	49	60	62	69
Second language	80	83	80	78	80
Mathematics	50	46	54	63	53
Physiology or Physiography	62	59	64	68	49
History	63	72	65	70	66
Total ...	34	30	35	38	33

Government, board and aided colleges presented 172, 76 and 921 candidates, respectively, for this examination; and passed 73, 24 and 375, or 42·4, 31·6 and 40·7 per cent. Of the passed candidates, 14 were Europeans, 54 Native Christians, 17 Muhammadans, 488 Brahmans, 97 non-Brahman Hindus and 4 Parsis. Parsis secured the highest percentage and Europeans came next; followed, but far behind, by Brahmans. Brahmans formed 72 per cent. of the total number, against 69 per cent. in the previous year.

Number and strength of Arts colleges.

The 11 first-grade colleges (3 Government, 7 aided and 1 unaided), which furnished returns, had 18 M.A., 1,006 B.A., and 884 F.A., students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900; against 15 M.A., 1,063 B.A., and 1,252 F.A., students on the corresponding date in 1899. The decrease was chiefly in the junior F.A. class, which was formed late in the year, owing to the late publication of the results of the Matriculation examination. The strength of the junior F.A. class fell, in consequence, from 1,190 to 402. In fact 2 of the first-grade colleges and 8 of the second-grade had no junior F.A. class at all on the 31st March 1900. The number of second-grade colleges connected with the department was as before 29; of which 1 was under Government, 3 were under municipalities, 16 under mission or European management and 9 under native management. The F.A. classes had only 909 students on the rolls, against 1,196 in the previous year. The Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, and the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, excepted, all the second-grade colleges were in receipt of Government grants. Taking the senior B.A. class, the ratio of the number of students in the first three branches, forming the scientific side, to that of the number in the last two branches, or the literary side, fell from $\frac{246}{245}$ to $\frac{230}{267}$; but in the junior B.A. class the percentage of students in the scientific branches to the total number rose from 48 to 50.

(b) *Law.*

University examinations in Law.

One European candidate appeared for the M.L. degree examination of 1900, out of 3 who registered their names, and he failed to pass. For the B.L. degree examination 1 European, 7 Native Christian, 1 Muhammadan, 250 Brahman and 61 non-Brahman Hindu candidates, or 320 in all, presented themselves; and 1 Native Christian, 81 Brahman and 18 non-Brahman candidates, or 100 in all, *i.e.*, 30 per cent., passed. For the First examination in Law of May 1899, 492 registered their names, and 458 (1 European, 20 Native Christians, 3 Muhammadans, 1 Parsi, 328 Brahmans and 105 non-Brahman Hindus) were examined. Of these, only 116 (4 Native Christians, 88 Brahmans and 24 non-Brahman Hindus) passed. These results compare very unfavourably with those of the previous year. The Trivandrum Law College sent up 20 candidates for the B.L. degree, and 32 for the First examination in Law; and passed 7 and 10, respectively.

Law College, Madras.

On the 31st March 1900 there were only 267 students in the Law college, 233 in the law classes proper, and 34 in the pleadership classes; against 399 and 18 on the 31st March 1899. This decrease was chiefly due to the recent rule prohibiting students, who fail in the First examination in Law, from joining the B.L. classes until they pass that examination; and partly also to the change made in the hours of instruction, after the college moved into the new building. 8 of the students were Native Christians, 1 was a Muhammadan, 207 were Brahmans, and 51 were non-Brahman caste Hindus. The average number on the rolls was 331, and the average daily attendance 265. In consequence of the fall in the strength of the institution, the receipts fell from Rs. 50,628 to Rs. 28,391. The expenditure, including Rs. 3,492 spent on furniture, was Rs. 47,119. The college was thus worked at a loss of Rs. 18,728, or Rs. 15,236, excluding cost of furniture.

(c) *Medicine.*

University examinations in medicine.

The results of the university examinations in medicine are shown below. Of the number examined, 9 were Europeans, 19 Native Christians, 3 Muhammadans, 17 Brahmans and 18 non-Brahman Hindus; and of those who passed 6 were

Europeans, 13 Native Christians, 1 was a Muhammadan, 12 were Brahmans, and 12 non-Brahman caste Hindus :—

Examinations.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Second M.B. and C.M. examination ...	3	2	* 5 † 6	* 3 † 6
First M.B. and C.M examination ...	15	8	17	12
Preliminary Scientific (first M.B. and C.M. examination under the new regulations)	12	7	21	15
Second L.M.S. examination	22	7	11	5
First L.M.S. examination	5	2	6	3
Total ...	57	26	66	44

* According to the old regulations. † According to the new regulations.

The Madras Medical College is dealt with separately on page 215. Madras Medical College.

(d) *Engineering.*

Six candidates—5 Brahmans and 1 non-Brahman Hindu—appeared for the B.E. degree examination; and 3 (all Brahmans) passed—1 in the Civil, and the other 2 in the Mechanical, branch. For the First examination in Engineering, 12 Brahmans and 1 non-Brahman caste Hindu appeared, and 4 (all Brahmans) passed. University examinations in Engineering.

The Engineer and the Engineer subordinate classes contained, respectively, 37 and 60 students. 7 of the students were Europeans, 3 Native Christians, 81 Brahmans, and 6 non-Brahman caste Hindus. The total expenditure was Rs. 61,218, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 11,926. Madras College of Engineering.

(e) *Teaching.*

For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination, 79 and 91 candidates appeared, respectively, and of these 39 passed in each; against 47 and 23 out of 85 and 72, respectively, in the previous year. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates, 28 and 17 candidates passed, respectively, out of 74 and 21 examined; against 18 and 20 out of 58 and 27 in the previous year. Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades.

Six graduates and 9 First Arts undergraduates, of whom 14 were Brahmans and 1 was a Native Christian, were under training in the Training College, Rajahmundry; against 5 graduates and 5 undergraduates in the previous year. Training College, Rajahmundry.

34 graduates and 22 F.A. undergraduates were under training in the Teachers' College on the 31st March 1900; against 43 and 18, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1899. The Smartha Hostel continued to work with success. 2 new hostels were opened during the year, 1 for Vaishnavas and the other for Christians. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 33,111; Rs. 1,192 of which were covered by fees and sundry receipts. Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(f) *Agriculture.*

The new Vice-Principal, appointed by the Secretary of State, entered on his duties during the year. The Agricultural Chemist delivered a course of lectures for two months. There were 47 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, against 46 in the previous year. 1 of these was a Native Christian, 1 a Muhammadan, 28 were Brahmans, and 17 were non-Brahman caste Hindus. The results obtained by the college, at the several technical examinations of April 1899, did not compare favourably with those of the previous year, since only 76 passed out of 134 sent up, against 77 out of 123. 4 students obtained the diploma in agriculture. There was a further increase in the number of patients treated in the veterinary hospital. The net cost to Government of the college farm rose from Rs. 480 to College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

Rs. 1,508, all the crops having been seriously affected by the heavy rains of October by a breach in the Mailapur tank, and by the subsequent failure of rains. Fees and other receipts covered Rs. 5,235, of the total expenditure of Rs. 36,221 on the college.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary examination.

For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination of December last, only 72 male and 2 female candidates appeared, and 9 passed. Since the institution of the examination in 1889, only 39 candidates have passed in full.

Matriculation examination.

The following statement shows the general results of the Matriculation examination for the past five years :—

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1895–96	4,613	1,690	37
1896–97	5,329	1,642	31
1897–98	5,512	1,515	27
1898–99	5,962	1,911	32
1899–1900	6,494	1,362	21

The percentage of passed to examined fell from 32 to 21; which was probably due to the higher standard adopted by the examiners, more especially in science, and to further elimination caused by the holding of a second examination, to which only candidates who passed the first examination were admitted. In English and the second language, a larger proportion of candidates were successful than in the previous year, the percentages rising from 46 and 82 to 59 and 89, respectively; while in mathematics and history and geography the proportion fell from 68 and 81 per cent. to 60 and 66 per cent. Of the candidates, 6,345 were boys and 149 were girls; and 1,322 boys and 40 girls were successful, the percentage being 20·8 and 26·8, respectively. Of the passed candidates, 45 were Europeans, 119 Native Christians, 22 Muhammadans, 893 Brahmans, and 283 non-Brahman caste Hindus. Brahmans passed the highest percentage (22·8) and Muhammadans the lowest (13·9). As in 1898–99, Brahmans formed 65 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys.

The number of schools rose from 144 to 145, and their strength from 39,376 to 41,669, or by 5·8 per cent. There was an advance in the number of pupils in all the 3 departments, viz., upper secondary, lower secondary and primary; especially in the upper secondary. Particulars of the number, and strength of upper secondary schools, in each district group, at the close of the past two years are given hereunder :—

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1899.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	800	630	942	1,186	1,118	1,184	402	595	6,857
Ceded districts ...	9	171	124	176	262	268	249	41	93	1,384
Central do. ...	40	1,573	1,091	1,364	1,603	1,571	1,646	1,012	2,296	12,156
Southern do. ..	37	1,667	1,317	1,686	1,596	1,525	1,831	588	993	11,203
Inland do. ...	18	392	288	398	594	596	672	221	699	3,860
West Coast do. ...	17	684	466	534	502	556	657	179	338	3,916
Total ...	144	5,287	3,916	5,100	5,743	5,634	6,239	2,443	5,014	39,376
		14,303			17,616					

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1900.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	925	733	1,133	1,158	1,168	1,162	391	538	7,208
Ceded districts ...	9	204	155	193	251	246	280	58	90	1,477
Central do. ...	40	1,726	1,153	1,583	1,717	1,680	1,917	1,044	2,379	13,199
Southern do. ...	39	1,853	1,292	1,902	1,571	1,629	1,759	542	959	11,507
Inland do. ...	17	448	349	443	648	676	755	241	674	4,234
West Coast do. ...	17	705	492	666	435	581	590	215	360	4,044
Total ...	145	5,861	4,174	5,920	5,780	5,980	6,463	2,491	5,000	41,669
		15,955			18,223					

Upper secondary schools according to management.

The classification of upper secondary schools for boys, according to managing agencies, is shown below :—

District groups.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	3	15	4	1	3	14	5
Ceded districts ...	...	5	4	...	...	5	4	...
Central do. ...	2	2	31	5	2	2	30	6
Southern do. ...	...	4	27	6	...	4	27	8
Inland do. ...	1	7	8	2	1	6	8	2
West Coast do. ...	1	4	9	3	1	4	9	3
Total ...	5	25	94	20	5	24	92	24

The number of Government upper secondary schools remained the same as in the previous year. The number of board upper secondary schools fell by one, owing to the reduction of the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, to the lower secondary grade. There was a decrease of 2 in the number of aided schools, and an increase of 4 in that of unaided schools. Of the 92 aided and 24 unaided schools, 59 and 3, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 90, 86, 118 and 109, respectively ; against 76, 75, 105 and 110 in the previous year.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Lower Secondary examination.

In consequence of the concession allowing pupils of the fourth and higher forms of recognized schools to appear for this examination as private candidates, the number of private male candidates examined rose again from 2,734 to 2,832. The number of male pupil candidates examined fell from 7,774 to 7,003, chiefly in consequence of a special notification impressing on headmasters that the examination was not obligatory on pupils. The results of the examination, for the past five years, are given below :—

Year.	Number of male candidates examined.	Passed for complete certificates.	Passed in a portion of the examination.
1895-96	6,549	1,600	2,516
1896-97	8,430	1,600	2,287
1897-98	8,538	1,832	2,316
1898-99	10,508	2,397	2,125
1899-1900	9,835	3,028	2,172

Though the number of male candidates fell by 673, the number that passed for complete certificates rose by 631. Every class of the community, except

Muhammadans, presented a smaller number than in 1898–99; but all except Europeans passed a larger number. Brahmans formed 57 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

The following table shows, for the last five years, the number of these schools, their total strength, and its distribution between the secondary and primary departments :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.	Strength of primary department.	Total.
1895–96	395	14,089	20,134	34,223
1896–97	410	15,370	20,383	35,758
1897–98	384	15,604	18,212	33,816
1898–99	386	16,255	17,832	34,087
1899–1900	383	16,796	19,222	36,018

English schools increased by 16, while vernacular schools decreased by 19; owing mainly to the conversion of some of the latter into English schools. On the average, the lower secondary department of each English school was 50 strong; while that in each vernacular school rose from 22 to 23 strong.

(e) *Results Grants Examination.*

Results grants examination of the lower secondary standards.

92, 69 and 53 schools presented pupils for results grants under the fifth, sixth and seventh standards, respectively; against 178, 138 and 112 in 1898–99. The number of schools from which pupils were passed similarly fell from 174, 134 and 99, under the several standards, to 91, 68 and 53. In the following summary are furnished particulars as to the number of male pupils, presented and passed, under each of the 3 standards, during the past two years :—

Classes of schools.	Presented.						Passed.					
	Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.		Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.	
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
Board schools	374	286	219	173	156	144	242	190	146	114	42	62
Mission results schools ...	708	373	433	199	311	142	448	225	277	127	118	44
Non-mission results schools ...	1,068	449	831	323	685	223	580	271	498	217	196	93
Total ...	2,150	1,108	1,483	695	1,152	509	1,270	686	921	458	356	199

V.—Primary Education.

(a) *Primary Examination and Primary Standard Examinations.*

Primary examination.

The Primary Examination Notification was again revised during the year, with a view to afford further facilities to the managers of industrial schools, in preparing pupils for the examination. The certificate fee was raised from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 2–8–0. During the year the Primary examination was conducted at 281 centres by 29 boards, consisting of 574 members in all; and of 24,949 candidates examined, 12,677 passed for a complete certificate, and 4,387 in a portion of the examination. Last year's figures were 34,049, 15,991 and 9,952, respectively. Pupil candidates came up from 2,305 boys' and 126 girls' schools, against 4,089 boys' and 368 girls' schools in the previous year; the heavy fall being due to the restriction that only pupils of results schools may appear as pupil candidates. The receipts from entrance fees, together with fees for certificates paid by pupil-candidates, were Rs. 38,663; or Rs. 13,247 more than in the previous year. This increase was due mainly to the new rules, as to the payment of fees, under the revised notification.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for boys.*

The following statement shows the number, and strength, of upper primary and lower primary day and night schools, at the close of each of the past five years :— Primary schools for boys.

Year.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in		
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Total.
1895–96	4,633	14,636	19,269	206,928	352,437	559,365
1896–97	4,977	15,015	19,992	222,284	361,680	583,964
1897–98	4,951	14,875	19,826	221,574	359,797	581,371
1898–99	5,026	14,963	19,989	226,329	360,922	587,251
1899–00	4,995	15,080	20,075	227,311	371,393	598,704

There was a slight decrease in the number of upper primary schools, but this was more than made good by the increase in the number of lower primary schools. The strength of both classes of schools advanced considerably. Of the upper primary and lower primary schools, 4,883 and 12,416, respectively, were recognized; 1,435 and 415 being in the permanent, and the rest in the temporary, section of the general school list; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,481 and 400.

Particulars are furnished below, for the past two years, as to the number and strength of primary schools for boys, classified according to the managing agencies :— Primary schools for boys according to management.

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1899.		31st March 1900.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	154	5,920	163	7,074
	Lower do. ...	37	981	34	1,031
Board schools	Upper primary ...	2,057	102,431	1,945	98,419
	Lower do. ...	758	27,018	665	24,877
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	2,483	107,953	* 2,488	109,675
	Lower do. ..	8,449	218,519	† 8,744	228,845
Unaided schools	Upper primary ...	332	10,025	‡ 399	12,143
	Lower do. ...	5,719	114,404	§ 5,637	116,640
Total	Upper primary ...	5,026	226,329	4,995	227,311
	Lower do. ...	14,963	360,922	15,080	371,393
	Grand total ...	19,989	587,251	20,075	598,704

* 582 schools with 31,160 pupils were under mission management.
† 1,771 schools with 47,170 do. do.
‡ 52 schools with 1,691 do. do.
§ 846 schools with 15,965 do. do.

The number of Government schools increased by 6, owing to the opening of 7 new schools in the Ganjám agency, and to the abolition of the practising section of the Training school for Mappillas at Malapuram, Malabar, the local board school being used for the purpose. The number and strength of the different classes of Government schools are compared below :— Primary schools for boys managed by Government.

Schools.	1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	149	1	156
Practising sections of training schools for masters	24	1,874	23	2,172
Hill schools, Ganjám agency	54	1,807	61	2,472
Do. Vizagapatam agency	49	1,406	49	1,546
Do. Gódávari agency	48	1,090	48	1,171
Muhammadan Salary-results schools, Madras	15	575	15	588
Total ..	191	6,901	197	8,105

All classes of schools improved in strength, the increase in Ganjám being most marked. Of the pupils 1,228, or 15 per cent., were in the upper primary stage, against 17 per cent. in 1898–99. Of the 5,189 pupils in the agency schools, 1,228 belonged to the aboriginal tribes.

Primary schools under local boards and municipalities.

Of the 1,945 upper primary board schools, 1,781 schools with 11,170 and 75,047 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively, were under local fund boards; and 164 schools, with 2,085 and 10,117 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, were under municipal boards. Of the 665 lower primary board schools, 554 schools with 20,287 pupils, were under local fund boards; and 111 schools with 4,590 pupils under municipal boards. The decrease under local fund board schools and pupils was due to the abolition of several schools by certain boards, in order to set free more funds for communications, or for measures against plague. Of the total number of pupils in local fund and municipal primary schools, 10 and 12 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage.

Aided and unaided primary schools for boys.

Aided primary schools increased in number by 300, and in strength by 12,048; the increase in both respects being most marked in lower primary schools. Unaided upper primary schools also increased in number and strength; but lower primary schools of this class, while they fell in number, advanced in strength. The large increase under aided schools was accounted for partly by the transfer to this category of certain schools hitherto unaided, and of some board schools that had been handed over to private management; and partly by the establishment of aided schools, in localities where board schools had ceased to exist. Of the total number of pupils in aided and unaided primary schools, 6·2 and 1·7 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage; against 10 and 12 per cent. in local fund board and municipal primary schools.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

The following summary compares the number of upper primary and lower primary schools, in the several district groups, for the past two years:—

District groups.	1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars	1,488	3,878	1,471	3,871
Ceded districts	656	2,191	685	2,271
Central do.	921	3,216	895	3,228
Southern do.	977	3,285	970	3,254
Inland do.	459	1,425	464	1,471
West Coast do.	525	968	510	985
Total ...	5,026	14,963	4,995	15,080

(c) *Results Grants Examination.*

Number of pupils presented and passed.

The following table shows the number of boys who were presented, and the number that passed, under each primary standard:—

Standards.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
Infant	49,822	49,519	37,054	37,734
First	59,404	57,815	46,366	45,848
Second	51,613	47,930	39,972	37,727
Third	38,524	35,590	26,211	25,068
Fourth	19,356	10,389	14,280	7,360

Of the boys presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 76·2, 79·4, 78·7, 70·4 and 70·8 per cent., respectively, passed; against 74·4, 78·0, 77·4, 68·0, and 73·8 per cent. in the previous year. The total number presented under all the primary standards was 201,243, or 17,476 less than in the previous year; the fall being due to the change in the grant system already mentioned.

VI.—Special Education.

(a) *Public Examinations in connection with Special Education.*

Teachers' Certificate examinations.

2,548 candidates appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades. Of these 1,213 passed, against 2,534 and 1,303 in 1898–99. 1,443 appeared for the practical test, and 1,097 passed it; against 1,343 and 995 in 1898–99.

Government Technical examinations

Provision was made during the year for an intermediate examination in 6 new subjects grouped under the head of pharmacy, and a chemists' and druggists' diploma was instituted. The syllabuses in practical telegraphy were also revised. The results of the various technical examinations, held during the past five years, are summarized below :—

Grade of examination.	1895–96.		1896–97.		1897–98.		1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Advanced	54	15	52	18	59	28	64	28	96	48
Intermediate	682	384	945	457	936	453	1,058	510	1,106	528
Elementary	1,751	982	2,238	1,002	2,502	1,224	2,858	1,143	3,105	1,212
Total ...	2,487	1,381	3,235	1,477	3,497	1,705	3,980	1,681	4,307	1,788

(b) *Schools and Classes for Special Education.*

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

The number and strength of schools and classes for special education, of both boys and girls, during the past five years, are shown below :—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.					Individual students.				
	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.
(A) Training schools—										
(i) Training schools for masters ...	41	42	42	42	41	1,171	1,131	1,200	1,144	1,209
(ii) Training schools for mistresses ...	19	19	19	19	20	315	317	307	326	346
(iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors	2	2	2	2	2	15	41	53	55	40
(iv) Sessional schools	20	20	16	17	15	215	247	187	219	191
(B) Schools of medicine	3	3	2	2	2	399	423	432	410	368
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—										
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme.	13	15	14	14	19	2,140	1,948	2,006	1,668	1,833
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme	18	17	24	24	25	1,147	1,142	1,283	1,386	1,380
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools, teaching standards A to D according to the curriculum laid down in the Madras Educational Rules ...	5	4	9	8	8	143	137	213	253	171
Total ...	121	122	128	128	132	5,545	5,386	5,681	5,461	5,538

The total number of special schools increased by 4, and their strength by 77; the increase being almost confined to the higher technical and industrial schools.

(A) Training Schools.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

The number of training schools for masters decreased from 42 to 41; but their strength increased from 1,144 to 1,209, the highest number reached during the five years ending with the year under report. The number of Government training schools rose from 31 to 32, owing to the transfer of the training section

of the Madura Technical Institute to the department. The schools are classified, according to management, in the following statement:—

	Number.	Strength.
Under Government management	32	819
Under Board management	...	...
Under private management	9	186
Total ...	41	1,005

Of Government training schools, 2 at Madras were intended for backward classes, viz., 1 each for Muhammadans and Panchamas; and 1 at Malappuram (Malabar) for Mappillas: while 2 were maintained at Russellkonda and Gunupur for teachers in the hill tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, respectively. Besides the 32 Government training schools, there were 9 under mission management, against 10 in the previous year; the decrease being due to the transfer and amalgamation of the S.P.G. training school, Tuticorin, with that at Nazareth. 8 of the training schools were of the upper secondary, 17 of the lower secondary, and 16 of the primary, grade. In all, 82 students were under training for the upper secondary, 238 for the lower secondary, and 889 for the primary, grades; against 71, 240 and 833, respectively, on the 31st March 1899. The strength of the practising sections of these schools increased from 4,179 to 4,738. 30, 203 and 635 students passed at the written examination for teachers' certificates of the secondary (upper and lower) and primary grades, respectively; against 78, 177 and 672 in 1898–99. The percentages of passes to the numbers examined were 20, 46 and 54, respectively; against 45, 46 and 56 in the previous year.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

The expenditure in training schools for masters, during each of the past five years, is given below. It includes the outlay on stipends, but not grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	1,107	1,19,643	4,181	1,102	186	20,592	1,45,704
1896-97 ...	1,038	1,18,183	4,515	499	155	17,708	1,41,060
1897-98 ...	1,096	1,18,033	4,514	634	434	11,667	1,35,282
1898-99 ...	1,147	1,18,592	3,779	823	256	10,814	1,34,264
1899-1900 ...	1,087	1,12,429	1,731	825	245	15,537	1,30,767

The total cost fell by Rs. 3,497, on account of smaller expenditure from provincial and local funds. Public funds met 88 per cent. of the entire cost, against 92 per cent. in 1898–99; but the cost to Government per student remained the same, viz., Rs. 103.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

The number of training schools for mistresses increased from 19 to 20, and their strength from 326 to 346, the highest figure yet reached; owing to the opening of a training section in the Government girls' school, Gunairbeed, in the Vizagapatam district. 4 schools were of the upper secondary, 13 of the lower secondary, and 3 of the primary grades: and in these schools 25, 166 and 155 students were being prepared for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grade teachers' certificates, respectively; against 21, 147 and 158 on the 31st March 1899. The

extent to which the different classes of the community furnished students is shown below:—

Classes.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Europeans	42	29	32	40	49
Native Christians	245	259	238	241	255
Muhammadans	7	14	18	19	22
Brahmans	1	1	2	3	1
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	20	13	14	21	17
Panchamas	...	1	3	2	2
Total ...	315	317	307	326	346

There was a decrease in the number that appeared for the written examinations for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and primary grades, and an increase in the number that appeared for the lower secondary grade. The percentages of passes to the numbers examined were 35, 36 and 57 in the upper and lower secondary and primary grades, respectively; against 67, 37 and 60 in 1898-99. 224 students entered the profession of teaching. Of the students trained in 1896-97 and the two succeeding years, 77 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1900.

(iii) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

The special classes attached to the Teachers' College, and the Rajahmundry College, for the training of gymnastic instructors, contained 29 and 11 students, respectively; against 45 and 10 in the previous year. For the two certificate examinations held during the year, 36 students were sent up, and 31 passed; 15 being placed in the first class. The following statement shows, for the past five years, the strength of the Teachers' College class, and the numbers of those who obtained certificates and employment, respectively:—

Year.	Number on the rolls.	Number that passed for certificates.	Number that obtained employment.
1895-96	7	35	25
1896-97	33	28	21
1897-98	41	39	21
1898-99	45	49	27
1899-1900	29	31	14

The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,958.

(iv) *Sessional schools.*

Sessional schools.

71 sessional schools were worked during the year, and were attended by 841 teachers. 15 schools with 191 teachers were in existence on the 31st March last. For the Primary examination 799 teachers appeared from the sessional schools; 793 for the complete test, 4 for the compulsory subjects only, and 2 for optional subjects only. Of these, 640 passed the complete test, 15 in the compulsory subjects, and 1 in the optional subject, 8 in the compulsory only, and 2 in optional subjects only. The expenditure on the schools was Rs. 20,296.

(B) Schools of Medicine.

Medical schools.

As in the previous year 2 medical schools were at work, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore; and they contained 332 and 36 pupils, respectively, against 360 and 50 on the 31st March 1899. Of the pupils attending the Madras institution, 77 (including 30 women) were qualifying for the apothecary diploma, 180 for the hospital assistant certificate, and 88 for certificates as sanitary inspectors. All the pupils of the Tanjore school were preparing for the hospital assistant certificate. 70 of the pupils were Europeans, 50 Native Christians, 35 Muhammadans, 76

Brahmans, 124 non-Brahman caste Hindus, and 13 'others.' Only non-Brahman caste Hindus contributed a larger number than in the previous year. For the final examination for the hospital assistant grade held in March 1900, the Madras and Tanjore schools presented, respectively, 70 and 14 pupils; of whom 50 and 9 passed. The expenditure on medical schools was Rs. 1,07,465; of which local funds met Rs. 20,628, municipal funds Rs. 13,818, and fees and other receipts Rs. 11,856.

(C) Technical, Industrial or Art Schools.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools.

The number of technical, industrial or art schools, in which instruction was being given in subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical examination scheme, rose from 14 to 19, and their strength from 1,668 to 1,833; owing to the transfer of various institutions to the list of such schools, and the opening of a technical school at Mannárgudi. The number of subject-students rose from 2,832 to 3,088, but fewer students were studying physical science, printing, textile industries, tailoring and dress-making, and glass and pottery. The following statement gives particulars regarding each of the schools :—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.											
	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.	Engineering.	Physical science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jewellers' work.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	Woodwork and metal work.	Textile industries.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Glass and pottery.
Government.														
School of Arts, Madras	525	568	...	...	...	...	...	598	87	...	83	13	...	16
Board.														
Industrial School, Bezwada ...	37	37	28	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	9	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura ...	263	160	8	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	101	...	...	...
Do Tinnevelly.	...	60	35	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	25	...	...	...
Aided.														
St. Aloysius' Technical class, Vizagapatam	...	98	8	...	...	11	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission special class, Vizagapatam	...	55	159	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras ...	100	90	25	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras	117	100	142	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	16	...	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar...	62	59	20	...	...	5	17	64	...	...	...	...	32	...
St. Philomena's Technical class, Bellary	...	55	...	...	...	...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.	19	13	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial School, Arni	74	86	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	7	8	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	73	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly	80	80	35	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puttúr ...	40	42	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Native College Technical class, Madura	...	41	...	...	...	28	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	160	143	61	...	...	12	...	143	...	...	30	79	8	...
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	28	Transferred to lower class.												
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr	90	75	56	...	...	...	17	29	...	...	9	10	...	...
Unaided.														
Technical Institute, Mannárgudi.	...	19	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	...	52	130	28	...	14	..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,668	1,833	799	28	...	260	46	1,387	87	9	265	125	66	16

The strength of different classes of the community in these schools, in 1899 and 1900, is compared below :— Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

Classes.	1899.	1900.
Europeans	594	679
Native Christians	682	772
Muhammadans	332	274
Brahmans	520	517
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	1,087	1,103
Panchamas	91	28
Others	1	11
Total	3,307	3,384

90 students trained in these schools obtained employment during the year, but the above figure represented only the number of those whose whereabouts was known to the heads of schools. Articles of the value of Rs. 79,913 were produced in 23 of the schools. Rs. 46,980 were realized by the sale of articles. Work done by technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

The expenditure on technical, industrial, or art schools or classes, for the past five years, is shown below :— Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

Years.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1895-96	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,991	1,74,421
1896-97	72,216	3,291	1,817	19,051	79,304	1,75,679
1897-98	79,862	6,693	1,655	20,366	79,200	1,87,776
1898-99	69,949	7,756	2,499	19,449	96,431	1,96,084
1899-1900	84,893	7,469	2,184	24,448	1,00,707	2,19,701

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 23,617. Provincial funds met 38 per cent. of the total cost, against 36 per cent. in the previous year. A larger proportion of the total cost was met from fee receipts than in 1898-99.

VII.—Female Education.

(a) *General Condition of Female Education.*

The number of girls' schools, and the total number of girls under instruction, at the close of each of the past five years, are shown below :— General condition of female education.

Years.	Number of institutions for girls.		Number of girls attending	
	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.
1895-96	1,000	29	102,162	8,298
1896-97	1,034	48	107,465	9,282
1897-98	1,089	43	111,014	9,799
1898-99	1,105	43	113,631	10,653
1899-1900	1,165	44	117,528	11,540

Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of institutions for girls advanced from 1,148 to 1,209, or by 5·3 per cent.; and the number of girls under instruction from 124,284 to 129,068, or by 3·8 per cent. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 69,632, which is more than half the total number of girls under instruction. As in the previous year, the Ceded and the Inland districts come in the first class, the Central and Western districts in the fourth, and the remaining district groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the Southern district group, in the third and second class, respectively.

(b) *University examinations.*

Two female candidates—1 European and 1 Native Christian—presented themselves for the English language division of the last B.A. degree examination, and University examinations.

1 (the European candidate) passed in the third class. Three candidates—2 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—appeared for the second language division, and all passed in the third class; while 4 (3 Europeans and 1 Native Christian) went up for the science division and 2 (1 European and 1 Native Christian) passed, both in the second class. For the First examination in Arts there were 19 candidates (3 Brahmans, 13 Europeans and 3 Native Christians) and 7 (1 Brahman, 4 Europeans and 2 Native Christians) passed, all in the second class. The total number of women who have passed the First examination in Arts up to the present is 38; of whom 30 are Europeans, and 7 Native Christians while 1 is a Brahman.

(c) *Colleges for Women.*

Colleges for women.

Three colleges for women were at work, viz., the Sarah Tucker college at Palamcottah, St. Mary's Presentation Convent College, Black Town, Madras, and St. Joseph's Presentation Convent college, Vepery, Madras. Each of the former had 3 pupils, while the latter had none on the 31st March 1900. 14 girls were attending colleges intended for boys, 5 of them being in the Presidency college, and 7 in the Doveton college.

(d) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.

The number of upper secondary or high schools for girls, English and vernacular, and the strength of these schools, for the past two years, are shown below :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total.
1898-99	24	408	656	1,541	2,605
1899-1900	21	426	661	1,462	2,549

From 15 of these schools, 68 pupils appeared for the last Matriculation examination, and of these, 19 were successful; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 72 and 32. For the Lower Secondary examination, 208 pupils were sent up from 20 of these schools, and 111 passed; against 102 out of 152 in the previous year. The average strength of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments of high schools was 20, 32 and 70; against 17, 27 and 64 respectively in the previous year. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction, 235 were Europeans, 185 Native Christians, and 6 non-Brahman caste Hindus.

(e) *Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Girls.*

Lower Secondary examination.

For the Lower Secondary examination, 746 candidates appeared; of whom 330 passed the complete test, and 89 a portion of the examination. Of the candidates who passed the whole test, 135 were Europeans, 175 Native Christians, 1 was a Brahman, 17 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, and 2 Parsis.

Number and strength.

The following statement shows the number of Lower Secondary schools for girls, and their strength, at the close of the past two years :—

Schools.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English	44	3,896	44	4,007
Vernacular	156	14,594	153	14,701
Total ...	200	18,490	197	18,708

The number of these schools fell, but their strength rose; aided schools showing the largest increase in number and strength. Of the 147 aided and unaided schools, 132 were under mission management. The extent to which each class of the community has been represented, in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls, during the past two years, is shown below :—

Classes.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Europeans	790	796
Native Christians	1,872	2,042
Muhammadans	28	9
Brahmans	133	151
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	556	552
Panchamas	23	37
Others	8	5
Total	3,410	3,592

(f) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary examination.

For the Primary examination, 1,556 female candidates appeared, of whom 1,047 passed the complete test, and 73 in a portion of the examination; the figures for the previous year being 2,585, 1,570 and 399, respectively. All classes of the community except Muhammadans passed a higher percentage than in the previous year. The number of girls who passed in the subjects under the primary standards is shown below :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	10,508	8,705	5,836	3,200	886
Writing	10,474	8,319	5,774	3,395	884
Arithmetic	10,464	8,438	5,909	3,001	711
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	1,429	1,037	784	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	1,314	1,030	746	111	1
Singing	...	1	...	...	...
Second language	6	251	212	101	36
Drawing	...	87	93	41	13
Needle-work	...	2,320	1,752	1,044	472
Geography	...	...	731	1,062	415
Hygiene	...	...	...	848	425
Indian History	...	...	...	...	51
Drill with gymnastics or calisthenics	886	756	682	385	103
Kummi	326	333	268	150	27

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1898-99 shows that the number of pupils that brought up the several subjects fell considerably.

Number and strength of Public Primary schools for girls.

The following table classifies public primary schools for girls, according to managing agencies, for the past two years :—

Classes of schools.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.				
Government — Upper primary	64	4,108	74	4,910
Government — Lower do.	31	1,283	31	1,318
Board — Upper primary	15	996	18	1,114
Board — Lower do.	9	393	9	407
Under private management.				
Aided — Upper primary	273	16,610	* 280	17,322
Aided — Lower do.	309	8,823	† 334	9,860
Unaided — Upper primary	17	808	‡ 17	797
Unaided — Lower do.	132	3,145	§ 151	3,475
Total — Upper primary	369	22,522	389	24,143
Total — Lower do.	481	13,644	525	15,060
Grand total	850	36,166	914	39,203

* 206 with 13,535 pupils were under mission management.
† 145 with 5,216 do. do.
‡ 5 with 286 do. do.
§ 29 with 886 do. do.

The number of schools increased by 64, and their strength by 3,037; the increase being chiefly under Government and aided schools. The number of aided schools increased by 32, and their strength by 1,749; and the number of pupils in the upper primary stage was 1,739. Unaided lower primary schools also increased in number and strength, but upper primary schools remained the same in number, with a slight fall in strength. The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction to those of school age advanced from 4·0 to 4·2 per cent.

(g) *Results grants Examination.*

Results grants examination.

The numbers of pupils presented and passed under the fifth and sixth standards, during the past two years, are shown below :—

Standards.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Fifth	517	215	340	143
Sixth	298	85	190	55

There was a decline under both standards, but the percentages of passed to examined were 66·5 and 64·7; against 63·8 and 65·8, respectively, in the previous year.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes of the Community.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

The number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose from 97 to 100, and their strength from 8,251 to 8,386.

Muhammadans.

The number of public institutions intended for Muhammadans fell from 1,098 to 1,091, and their strength from 47,710 to 46,202; the decrease being chiefly under primary schools. Private schools also declined in number by 24, but their strength rose from 30,626 to 31,043. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all public and private institutions rose from 101,894 to 105,851; and the percentage of pupils to the population of school age from 30·2 to 31·4. The number of Muhammadan girls, in all classes and grades of schools, rose from 16,705 to 17,854.

Mappillas.

Public schools for Mappilla boys fell from 334 to 318, and their strength from 17,496 to 17,312; while private schools rose from 277 to 291, and their strength from 9,697 to 11,107. Of the public schools, 1, viz., the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram, with 17 students, was under Government: 109 with 6,935 pupils were managed by local boards and municipalities; and 152 with 7,785 pupils were aided from public funds; the remaining 56 with 2,575 pupils being unaided. There were, besides, 17 schools for Mappilla girls, of which 8 with 432 pupils were managed by Government; 5 with 209 pupils were aided from public funds; and 4 with 153 pupils were unaided. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys, 519 teachers were employed: and of these 87 held trained teachers' certificates, 4 untrained teachers' certificates, 111 general education certificates only, and 91 held approved service certificates, with or without general education certificates; while 226 were entirely unqualified. The total expenditure from public funds on boys' schools for Mappillas during the year was Rs. 29,095; towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 9,800, local funds Rs. 14,060, and municipal funds Rs. 5,235.

Panchamas.

The number and strength of institutions wholly, or chiefly, intended for Panchamas, at the close of the past two years, are shown below :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	11	1,165	13	1,381
Public primary schools	2,572	58,027	2,635	60,312
Public special schools	1	26	* 2	30
Private schools	35	532	37	492
Total ...	2,619	59,750	2,687	62,215

* (1) Panchama Branch Training school, Madras.
(2) Industrial school for Panchamas, Beribet, Nellore.

There was a further increase in the number and strength of these institutions; the former having risen from 2,619 to 2,687 and the latter from 59,750 to 62,215. The increase was chiefly under public primary schools. Of the public schools, 10 with 333 pupils against 357 pupils were managed by Government; 302 with 10,102 pupils against 323 with 10,268 pupils were under local boards; 1,548 with 36,503 pupils against 1,496 with 34,909 pupils were managed by private bodies or individuals and aided from public funds; and 790 with 14,785 pupils against 755 with 13,684 pupils were unaided. Male scholars rose from 41,632 to 44,714, or by 7 per cent., and female scholars from 6,366 to 7,383, or by 16 per cent.; the corresponding rates of increase for the previous year being 11 and 18 per cent. The percentages of total male and female pupils, to the respective population of school age, were 10·3 and 1·7; against 9·6 and 1·4 in 1898-99.

Expenditure on Panchama schools.

The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 2,50,894; towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 15,706, local funds Rs. 51,148, municipal funds Rs. 16,905, fees Rs. 14,890, and subscriptions, endowments and other receipts Rs. 1,52,245. Public funds met 33 per cent. of the entire cost, against 38 per cent. in 1898-99.

Education of aboriginal and Hill tribes.

The total number of schools in the agencies rose from 363 to 391, and their strength from 8,511 to 9,932. The total number of pupils, belonging to the aboriginal tribes, under instruction in all classes of schools, rose from 2,688 to 3,466. The two schools for the Lambadies in Kistna were closed during the year, for want of attendance, on account of scarcity. A new school was opened in the Vinukonda taluk, and there were 25 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March 1900. In Kurnool there were, as in the previous year, 2 schools for Chenchus and a new school for the same class of pupils at Kalacherlagudem. These schools had 84 pupils, against 43 in 1898-99. 35 pupils were presented for the grant examination and 26 passed. In Nellore there were no schools specially intended for the Yenadis and Yerukulas, but 155 pupils of these classes were under instruction on the 31st March 1900. For the Badagas in the Nilgiris, there were 40 schools with 1,148 pupils. For Kotas there was only 1 school, 1 having been closed during the year. There were only 13 pupils of this class under instruction. For Todas there were 2 schools, both aided, and they had 37 pupils on the 31st March 1900. In Salem there was 1 school with 10 pupils for the Hill tribes called Malayalis. In Coimbatore, a board school was opened during the year for the benefit of Malasars. It had 20 pupils. The total number of boys, belonging to aboriginal tribes, who were under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions, rose from 3,044 to 3,914; while that of girls fell from 92 to 79.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous and private institutions.

Indigenous and private schools advanced in number from 5,496 to 5,537, and their strength from 112,376 to 117,210; the increase being almost confined to elementary schools and high-class Sanskrit schools returned as high schools. Malabar returned, as usual, the largest number of elementary indigenous and private schools (561) and scholars (19,260). Next came in order North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Madura with 509, 494, 479, and 467 such schools; attended by 9,568, 10,117, 12,364, and 11,353 pupils, respectively. The Ceded districts and the Nilgiris returned the smallest number of this class of schools.

X.—Scholarships.

Scholarships.

In January last the number of scholarships, awarded on the results of the First examination in Arts and the Matriculation examination, was reduced from 10 and 30 to 8 and 25; while the number of those awarded on the results of the technical examinations, was increased from 180 to 195. The expenditure on scholarships, from public and private funds, for the past two years, is shown below:—

Institutions.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	11,533	13,143	12,420	12,314
Professional colleges	6,857	210	7,372	237
Secondary schools	18,483	7,924	20,019	8,390
Primary schools	859	10	1,061	...
Special schools	30,963	3,802	30,184	3,773
Total ...	68,695	25,089	71,056	24,714

The expenditure from public funds increased except in special schools; while that from private funds was less in colleges and special schools. Of the entire expenditure, public funds met 74 per cent., against 73 per cent. in the previous year.

XI.—General Remarks.

Summary of progress.

At the University examinations 11,829 candidates were examined, against 10,969 in the previous year; but only 3,669 against 4,254 were successful. The junior B.A. and junior F.A. classes on the literary side, and professional colleges, advanced technical classes and lower industrial standards A, C, and D, on the non-literary side, had fewer students than in the previous year. The distribution, by standards and forms, of boys and girls in public institutions, on the 31st March 1900, is shown below:—

Form or standard.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,287	135	5,859	150
Fifth form	3,914	111	4,176	120
Fourth form	5,103	161	5,921	155
Third form	10,294	860	10,501	872
Second form	10,347	950	10,927	1,021
First form	13,137	1,693	13,487	1,803
Fourth standard	43,243	5,509	44,312	5,563
Third standard	95,024	11,307	97,543	11,974
Second standard	117,363	16,550	120,161	17,505
First standard	145,000	25,840	149,039	26,516
Infant standard	156,608	49,539	158,424	50,822
Total ...	605,320	112,655	620,350	116,501

Except under girls in the fourth form, there was an increase under every head. 15·4 per cent. of the boys and 8·3 per cent. of girls in public schools had passed beyond the lower primary stage, against 15 and 8 per cent. in the previous year.

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

The number of villages, with a population of 200 and over, provided with one or more schools, fell from 15,087 (or 47 per cent.) to 14,761 (or 46 per cent.); while that of smaller villages so provided fell from 1,388 to 1,361, the percentage remaining unaltered (6 per cent.).

Teaching staff in primary and secondary schools for boys.

The number of teachers in public primary boys' schools fell from 25,009 to 24,004; and the percentage of unpassed men from 33·5 to 20. In secondary boys' schools, the number of teachers rose from 3,323 to 3,438. 16 of these held non-Indian diplomas, 1,244 trained and 794 untrained teachers' certificates, 255 approved service teachers' certificates, and 908 general education certificates. 221 had no certificates at all.

There were 3 schools for blind children at work, with 44 on the rolls against 42; and 2 for deaf-mutes with 54 pupils against 39. No pupils were presented for the primary examination. The Christian Association for the Instruction of the South Indian Blind had 6 blind children under instruction. Schools for the blind and deaf-mutes.

Gymnastics were taught according to the Educational Rules in 4,207, and native gymnastics in 559, schools. Physical education.

The number of educational associations and reading rooms rose during the year from 375 to 402; while their strength declined from 64,985 to 49,839. Educational associations and reading rooms.

Two Conferences sat during the year. One suggested certain alterations in the curricula for schools. These have since been adopted. The other was concerned with the Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid-Code. Its suggestions have also been adopted in the main. Effect was given to the fixed grant system during the year. Changes in the Educational rules.

The policy enunciated by the Government of India, on the basis of the recommendations of the Education Commission, has been carried out in all important points. Recommendations of the Education Commission.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1899–1900.)

The session opened on the 1st July with 317 students on the rolls; 36 joined afterwards and 88 entered for the Sanitary Inspectors' class in January, making a total of 441 students, or 15 less than in 1898–99. Of this number, 85 were Europeans and Eurasians, 72 Native Christians, 101 Brahmans, 833 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 36 Muhammadans, 13 Burmese, and 1 a Chinaman—the first who has entered the college. Madras, Mysore, Malabar, Tanjore, Travancore and Tinnevelly sent the majority of the students. Strength.

There were 31 female students, or 4 less than in the previous year; 1 was in the M.B. & C.M. section, and the rest in the Apothecary department. One was a Brahman, 2 were Native Christians, and the remaining 28 were Europeans or Eurasians. Four Apothecary students appeared for the final examination, of whom 2 passed in the second class. Female students.

In the College department there were 65 regular students (including 1 female) reading for the M.B. & C.M. degree, 16 reading for the L.M. & S. degree and 14 casual students. Of the latter one was a qualified practitioner, who took courses in the General Hospital to add to his knowledge of clinical surgery. The others were students who previously failed to pass one or other of the examinations. It is noteworthy that the West Coast districts with Travancore sent 54 per cent. of the students newly admitted to this department. College department.

The Apothecary department included 34 military pupils, 11 colonial apprentices, 30 female students, and 2 private (ex-military) pupils—77 in all—against 85 in the previous year. The fourth-year class contained 9 military pupils, 4 female students, and 2 dismissed military pupils who were specially permitted to take their fourth-year course as private pupils. All these appeared for the final examination for the College diploma and 11 passed in the second class. Apothecary department.

One student entered this department. He intermitted his studies on account of illness about the middle of the autumn session. Chemist and Druggist department.

There were 180 students in the Hospital Assistant department, or ten less than in the previous year. 70 candidates appeared for the final examination and 50 passed; 7 in the first class. Pupils of this class earned 15 certificates of Honour. Hospital Assistant department.

The class of Sanitary Inspectors consisted of 88 students. The number of Brahmans fell by 23, and that of non-Brahman caste Hindus rose by 11. The course began on the 8th January and ended on the 21st April 1900. During that period 43 lectures were given by the Professor of Hygiene and 16 tutorial Sanitary Inspectors' class.

meetings held by the Assistant. 13 excursions were made, against 21 in the previous year.

University examinations.

The following statement shows the number examined at the University, and the results, as compared with the previous year:—

Names of examinations.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M. & S.	5	2	40	...	...	...
First L.M. & S. (new rules)	...	...	...	6	3	50
Second L.M. & S.	22	7	31·8	11	5	45·4
Preliminary Scientific examination	...	...		...	...	...
First M.B. & C.M. (new rules)	12	7	58·3	21	14	16·6
Second M.B. & C.M. (new rules)	...	...	...	6	6	10·0
First M.B. & C.M. (old rules)	15	8	53·3	17	12	70·6
Second M.B. & C.M. examination	3	2	66·6	5	3	60
Total ...	57	26	45·6	66	43	65·1

Library and museum.

113 books were purchased during the year, and 20 specimens were added to the Pathological Museum.

Financial.

Compared with 1898–99 receipts fell off by Rs. 16,658. This is more than accounted for by the smaller contributions from municipalities. Fees increased by Rs. 2,073, and there was an increase in total charges of Rs. 23,692.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1899–1900.)

Male branch.

Excluding 6 day scholars, there were 296 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, viz., 115 Europeans and 181 Eurasians; against 298 (116 Europeans and 182 Eurasians) on the corresponding date in 1899. 38 pupils left and 36 were admitted. Of the former, 25 pupils had resided in the asylum for five or more years. 2 were in the upper secondary and 16 in the lower secondary stage of instruction at the time of leaving. Of the 21 students who obtained employment, 10 entered the service of Government in the Telegraph department and one that of the Cable Telegraph Company, while 7 were enlisted in the army and 2 were employed in the Madras Municipal workshops. The health of the asylum continued to be fairly satisfactory. Proposals for improving the water-supply and the sanitary condition of the asylum are under consideration. The results of the Lower Secondary Examination were good, 34 having passed completely out of 44 examined. The report of the Inspector of Schools was also favourable. No pupils went up for the tests in Short-hand and Type-writing, which are taught to the pupils preparing for the Upper Secondary Examination. The Telegraphy class did exceedingly well at the Test examinations of the Government Telegraph department. The Band class was not examined during the year. Physical education continued to receive due attention. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 8,699, the receipts were Rs. 1,10,389 and the charges Rs. 1,02,606; leaving a credit balance of Rs. 7,783 at the close of the year. The average cost per boy rose from Rs. 321 to Rs. 330.

Female branch.

The day scholars and boarders numbered 5 and 62; against 5 and 63, respectively, in the previous year. Of the 62 boarders, 45 were Europeans and 17 Eurasians. Of the 9 who left during the year, one entered service and another was appointed pupil-teacher in the Army school at Wellington. The average number of daily sick rose from ·52 to ·75. The sanitary arrangements were generally satisfactory. The results both at the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations were excellent, and equally satisfactory were the results at the inspection held by the Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools. The total receipts, exclusive of the opening *minus* balance of Rs. 1,144, were Rs. 19,137, and the charges Rs. 18,900. The average cost per girl was Rs. 297, against Rs. 279 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. (1899–1900.)

Examinations held during the year.

Ten examinations were held during the year. In the following statement the numbers examined and passed at the various examinations during the past two years are compared :—

Examinations.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Remarks.
	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	
Primary examination	34,049	24,949	† 15,991	† 12,677	
Lower Secondary examination	11,242	10,581	† 2,705	† 3,358	
Upper Secondary examination	190	74	6	9	
Technical examinations	* 3,980	* 4,307	1,681	1,788	
Hand-writing and Dictation test for undergraduates held in May.	1,528	1,260	464	398	
Hand-writing and Dictation test for undergraduates held in December.	1,139	1,219	105	225	
Civil Medical Pupil Grade Entrance examination.	44	40	20	20	The number shown as having passed is the number that was required to fill the vacancies advertised in each case.
Native Military Pupil Grade Entrance examination.	17	51	4	16	
Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Grade Entrance examination.	44	36	6	6	
Assistant Surgeon Grade Entrance examination.	18	44	2	7	
Special Test examinations	* 3,941	* 3,951	946	917	
Special Tests for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.	* 541	* 343	284	220	

* Subject-candidates. † Passed the full test.

The Primary examination.

The number of candidates examined for the Primary examination fell from 34,049 in 1898–99 to 24,949. The percentage of candidates who passed in all subjects rose from 46·9 in the previous year to 50·8. The total number of pupil-candidates fell by 15,581, while that of private-candidates rose from 5,255 to 11,736. Under the revised notification, only pupils of the fourth standard, or class, of schools registered for aid on the results-grant system, can come up as pupil-candidates; hence the fall in the number of the former. All other pupils and all teachers must appear as private-candidates, the number of which consequently rose. Among pupil-candidates 57 per cent. of the male and 65 per cent. of the female candidates, and among private-candidates 71 per cent. of the male and 80 per cent. of the female candidates were successful. The candidates aged between 11 and 12, whether male or female, secured the highest proportion of "passes." In 3 districts—Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah—there was an increase of 24, 25 and 6 per cent., respectively, in the number examined, while there was just one candidate more than in the previous year in South Arcot; but the total number of candidates showed a large decrease of 9,100. The largest percentage of decrease occurred in South Canara (50). The highest percentage of success (86·8) was in the Nilgiri district and the lowest (43·9) in the district of Coimbatore. Among male candidates more than 57 per cent. of the number examined, and more than 56 per cent. of the number that passed, were non-Brahman caste Hindus. Among female candidates more than 49 per cent. of the number examined, and more than 53 per cent. of the number that passed, were Native Christians. Both among male and among female candidates Tamil was most commonly offered as "first language", and next to it Telugu. As "second language" English was the favourite. The results in the case of all the languages continued to be creditable.

The Lower Secondary examination.

10,148 male and 759 female candidates registered their names for the Lower Secondary examination, of whom 9,835 and 746, respectively, actually appeared. The number of male and female candidates who passed the full test rose from 2,705 in the previous year to 3,358. Besides these, 845 candidates completed the test, who had previously passed in the compulsory subjects, with or without one optional subject. Among the male candidates, more than 51 per cent. of the total number examined, and more than 57 per cent. of the total number that qualified for certificates, were Brahmans. Among the female candidates, more than 57 per cent. of the total number examined, and more than 53 per cent. of the total number that passed, were Native Christians. English was taken up as a first language by 9,151 candidates.

The Upper Secondary examination.

For the full compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination, the total number of candidates registering their names fell from 213 in the previous year to 86, and that of candidates appearing from 190 to 74; only 9 passed. Bad as this is, last year's results were worse. The total number of candidates who have passed this examination since its institution in 1889 is only 39. The number of institutions sending candidates declined from 37 in the previous year to 15. 3 was the largest number sent by any one institution. The total number of pupil-candidates that appeared was 23. Only one was successful. The results among the private-candidates were much better; 8 of the 51 that appeared having passed. More than 70 per cent. of the number that appeared, and more than 66 per cent. of the number that passed, were Brahmans. Of the 74 candidates examined, 2 were females. One of these was a Eurasian, and the other was a non-Brahman caste Hindu. Neither of these candidates passed.

The Government Technical examinations.

The total number of individual candidates who registered their names for the Government Technical examinations advanced from 3,546 to 3,937, or by a little over 11 per cent.; and the total number of subject-candidates examined, from 3,980 to 4,307, or by a little over 8 per cent.: the rates of increase in both cases being smaller than those of the increase in the figures for 1898–99 over those of 1897–98. The results, however, were nearly the same as in 1898–99, there being just a slight decline in the percentage of success—from 42·2 to 41·5. In the Advanced examinations 96 candidates appeared in 15 subjects, against 64 in 14 subjects in the preceding year; and the total number of successful candidates rose from 28 to 48, or by more than 71 per cent. For the first time there was an Advanced examination in commercial geography and in wood-engraving. The one candidate who came up in the latter subject was however unsuccessful. The results in cabinet-making showed an improvement; 11 out of 16 candidates passed in this subject, against 4 out of 7 in the previous year. 4 of the candidates were females. All of these came up in needle-work and dress-making, and all passed. In the Intermediate examinations the number of subject-candidates examined, and the number of these that passed, rose from 1,058 to 1,106 and from 510 to 528, respectively; while the number of subjects brought up remained the same as in last year, viz., 53. The total number of female subject-candidates examined, and that of those who passed, rose from 45 and 33 to 56 and 39 respectively. In the Elementary examinations the number of subject-candidates examined increased from 2,858 to 3,105, or by nearly 9 per cent.; and the number of subject-passes, from 1,143 to 1,212, or by a little over 6 per cent. The number of subjects brought up remained the same, viz., 51. The number of female subject-candidates examined, and that of those who passed, were 173 and 80 respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 159 and 55.

Hand-writing and Dictation Test for under-graduates.

As in 1898–99, this examination was held twice—once in May as an independent test and once again in December as a part of the Upper Secondary examination. The following statement compares the number examined and the number passed at each of the 2 examinations, during the past two years:—

Year.		Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1898–99	May	1,528	464	30
	December	1,139	105	9
1899–1900	May	1,260	398	32
	December	1,219	225	18

There was a decrease in the number examined in May, but an increase in the number examined in December. As in the year before, the results of the May examination were fair, 32 and 30 per cent., respectively, of the number examined having succeeded. The results of the December examination compare unfavourably with those of the May examination. Of the candidates who passed in May last, 2 were females. In addition to these numbers 1 Matriculate, who appeared for the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination, was also declared to have passed the Hand-writing and Dictation test for under-graduates; having passed in those subjects under English, though he failed on the whole.

Subordinate Medical Competitive examination.

The following statement compares the number of vacancies notified and the number of candidates examined, for each of the several grades, during the past two years :—

Grade.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.	Number examined.	Number of vacancies.
Civil Medical pupil	44	20	40	20
Native Military pupil	17	4	51	16
Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant pupil	44	6	36	6
Military pupil, Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras Command ...	18	2	44	7

Special Tests.

The following statement compares the particulars of the Special and Departmental test examinations held during 1899 with those of the preceding year :—

Examinations.	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Special Tests	3,941	946	24	3,951	917	23
Salt and Abkári Tests	541	284	53	343	220	64

There was an increase in the number of candidates for the Translation test (lower grade), the Account test (higher and lower grades), the Civil Judicial test and the Revenue test (higher grade), and a decrease in the number for all the other tests. There was an improvement in the results of the Civil Judicial test, the Criminal Judicial test (lower grade), and the Revenue test (lower grade). The decline in the percentage of success was greatest in the case of the Criminal Judicial test (higher grade), but the poorest results for the year were those of the Précis-writing test, in which only 11 per cent. of the number examined were successful. Of the 1,383 candidates examined, 459 were graduates, of whom 99 passed. Thus graduates formed nearly two-thirds of the number that passed.

Examinations for women.

The following statement gives particulars regarding the success of female candidates at the General Test examinations under the control of the Commissioner :—

Examination.	Examined.		Passed.		Percentage.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Upper Secondary	3	2	...	...	...	...
Lower Secondary	734	746	308	330	42	44
Primary	2,585	1,556	1,570	1,047	60·7	67

Financial.

The total income and charges of the commission were Rs. 1,34,710 and Rs. 1,19,816 against Rs. 1,23,218 and Rs. 1,22,045 in 1898-99. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 14,894 in the receipts, as compared with Rs. 1,173 in 1898-99. This was largely due to the raising of the certificate fees in connection with the Upper Primary examination.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1899.)

Books registered.

1,184 publications were registered in 1899—a large increase over the figures for any of the past nine years, as shown below :—

Year.	Books and pamphlets.	Periodicals.	Total.	Original works.	Republications.	Translations.	Total.
1891	627	157	784	580	148	56	784
1892	799	183	982	695	206	81	982
1893	642	164	806	596	143	67	806
1894	683	204	887	763	82	42	887
1895	751	174	925	780	94	51	925
1896	753	216	969	809	91	69	969
1897	769	182	951	772	104	75	951
1898	820	237	1,057	924	63	70	1,057
1899	923	261	1,184	1,046	72	66	1,184

There has been an almost continuous increase in the number of registered publications since 1893. The increase in the number of periodicals is especially noteworthy. Of 1,184 publications registered, 1,046 or 88·3 per cent. were original works, 72 or 6·1 per cent. were republications, and 66 or 5·6 per cent. were translations. As to languages, Telugu continued to occupy the foremost place with English closely following, while Tamil stood third in the list. Malayalam more than regained the ground lost in the previous year, while Canarese showed a slight decline. Amongst bi-lingual publications, Sanskrit-Tamil were the most numerous.

Subjects.

Religion, as usual, heads the list as the most frequent subject. But some of the works classed as 'religious' might as appropriately be termed philosophical. There was a large increase in the number of poetical works. These are mostly educational books, such as reprints from the works of standard authors.

Copyright.

With the general increase in the number of publications, the number copyrighted also advanced, being 359—the highest figure on record during the past five years. The number of works classed as purely educational decreased.

General.

The general tone of the publications of the year was unobjectionable both from a moral and from a political point of view.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1899–1900.)

The number of stipendiaries fell during the year. There was, however, an increase in the total number of students from 525 to 568. This more than counterbalanced last year's decrease. The average daily attendance (though an improvement on the previous year) continued to be small. With the exception of non-Brahman caste Hindus whose numbers increased by 52, and of whom there were 432 on the rolls, the proportion of students drawn from each class of the community varied but slightly. There were 52 Native Christians, only 15 Brahmans, and 1 caste female Hindu. About 60 per cent. of the students belonged to the poorer classes. All the districts except Anantapur were represented. Madras, however, contributed the largest number, viz., 521, or 92 per cent. of the whole. The number of pupils who had passed a public examination rose from 62 to 105, but that of unpassed students was still large. Only 6 were unable to read and write English. A special class was formed for the benefit of artisan students. There was an increase in the total strength of the drawing classes, but that of the advanced and pre-elementary classes decreased. The fall in the pre-elementary class, and the rise in the elementary class, were due mainly to a larger number than usual having been promoted from the former to the latter class. The special painting class had one student. There was a further increase in the number of apprentices in the industrial classes, the number rising from 200 to 239. With the exception of the pottery class, all the classes were better attended. The number of paid apprentices fell from 128 to 119, and nearly one-half of the whole number were artisans. A large

amount of work was done in the wood-carving and carpet-weaving departments for the Paris Exhibition, and the total value of work turned out in all the departments rose in consequence from Rs. 9,266 to Rs. 26,931. The wood-carving and carpentry department gained two medals at the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition. The decorative-painting department carried out the stencilling of S. Mark's, Black Town, the metal-work department sent some panels to the Paris Exhibition, the pottery department was engaged on a large order in architectural terra cotta. Since the close of the year, the jewellers' and metal-work classes have been separated from the School of Arts, and attached to the Aluminium department to form the proposed school of metal-work. The modelling, engraving, architectural and evening classes were 132 strong, against 119 in the previous year. The increase was general, except that the evening class had still 12 students as on the 31st March 1899. The progress made by these classes was satisfactory, and the special design classes did good work. There was a larger number of pupils on the rolls of the general education classes than in the previous year; the number on the 31st March 1900 being 152, against 135 on the corresponding date in 1899. Only the first and second forms contributed to the increase, while in all the other classes there was a decrease. Out of 372 students that appeared for the several examinations in drawing, 250 passed; against 371 and 173, respectively, in the previous year. At the Technical Teachers' Certificate examination in drawing also the results improved, 13 having secured certificates out of 21, the figures for the previous year being 6 and 12, respectively. From the industrial classes, 163 candidates appeared, and of these 95 passed. This was not good when compared with the previous year. 9 out of the 13 students, who left the school during the year, obtained employment; the emoluments ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40. Due attention was paid to the physical training of the students, and the discipline maintained in the institution was good. Sale-proceeds of school manufactures remained almost stationary, the increase under some departments compensating for the short sales under others. The fee receipts of the drawing and general education classes rose slightly from Rs. 1,494 to Rs. 1,514. Excluding outlay on buildings but including liabilities, the charges during 1899–1900 were Rs. 56,264, against Rs. 39,673 in 1898–99. This increase was chiefly due to larger outlay on materials and wages of coolies, and to the appointment of a permanent Superintendent. Taking stock, outstandings, repairs and liabilities into account, the net expenditure was Rs. 27,847; or about Rs. 3,600 less than in the previous year. The net cost to Government per student fell again to what it was during 1897–98, viz., Rs. 56.

Government Central Museum. (1899–1900.)

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the museum old building was 415,558 and to the new building 415,749; against 333,895 and 351,942 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 80,013 to the old and 77,530 to the new building, at the feast of Pongal (15th January). The number of visitors on Sundays was 43,737 to the old and 42,529 to the new building; giving averages of 841 and 818 per Sunday. The number of gosha females on the days set apart for them was 4,783, against 3,627 in the previous year.

Grounds. The grounds remained under the management of the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Anthropology. The examination of the Pathan, Sheik and Saiyad Muhammadans of Madras City was concluded. An enquiry was commenced in connection with the investigation of Eurasian school-boy physique, and the more important physical measurements of a number of boys at the Civil Orphan Asylum, and various schools in the City of Madras, were recorded. Mr. R. Bruce Foote was engaged, towards the close of the year, in supervising the reproduction of various articles in the pre-historic gallery, in connection with his forthcoming catalogue of the museum pre-historic collection. The proof-sheets of one of the Bulletin series, containing a detailed account of the Nambutiris of Malabar, by Mr. F. Fawcett, and a note on the Mala Védars of Travancore, by Mrs. J. W. Evans, were in an advanced stage at the end of the year.

Numismatics. An Indian forgery of a gold Roman aureus of Faustina I, found in the Kistna district, was acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. From that district were also received rupees of the Moghul Emperors Aurangzib, Bahadur, and Kam Bakhsh (Hyderabad mint). A series of four-anna pieces (bakiri) of Tippu Sultan, of Seringapatam mint, found together with a number of French and English Arkat rupees in the Erode taluk, was added to the collection and distributed to other museums. From the Cuddapah district a number of gold rupees of Ahmad Shah were received. To Dr. T. Bloch, Honorary Philological Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, the museum was greatly indebted for the identification of a large number of Moghul coins, the arrangement of which series was completed. While going through the mass of silver coins, the Superintendent came across a considerable number of rupees of the Imtiyázgarh (Adóni) mint, struck during the reigns of Muhammad, Alamgir, and Sháh Alam, and a series of rupees struck by Muhammad Sháh bearing the name of a new mint, Quamarnagar.

Art gallery. A new departure was made by the exhibition of paintings (some the property of the Fine Arts Society) by native artists in Southern India. An excellent landscape, by Mr. C. Raja Raja Varma entitled "The Lohagad, one of Sivaji's mountain fastnesses," was acquired by purchase.

Economic and botanical. Great progress was made with the preparation of the botanical index series, which is now systematically arranged and ready for the purpose of study by students and others.

Mineralogy. Among the additions to the mineral gallery may be noted: a series of building stones, used for architectural purposes in the Mysore Province; specimens of French and Irish bauxite, for comparison with the series of corundum from the Madras Presidency, and of corundum from the Chittoor taluk of the North Arcot district; asbestos from the Mysore Province; polished specimens of green quartzite with fuchsite scales, from the hills near Namakallu in the Bellary district.

Industrial monograph. As a companion to the monographs on the cotton fabric and woollen industries, a monograph on the silk industry of the Madras Presidency was prepared and issued.

Sea-fisheries investigation. A systematic inspection of all the more important, and many of the minor, fish-curing yards of Malabar and South Canara, from Tanur to Malpe, was made in November.

Natural History (animal). A large number of game birds brought to the Madras market were added to the existing collection.

Connemara Public Library. The total number of readers during the year was 14,105, against 13,345 in the previous year. The smallest number of readers on any day was 10, and the largest 149. The number of books given out was 17,236, against 16,677 in 1898–99. The total number of standard works added to the library was 278; of which 239 were acquired by purchase and 39 presented.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 37,023.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1899–1900.)

Rs. 219 of the grant were spent in transcribing, Rs. 50 in purchasing manuscripts, and Rs. 107 in binding and on minor contingencies. Owing to a temporary suspension in the work of collecting manuscripts there was a fall in the number of these acquired for the library. Only 160 were collected at a cost of about Rs. 270; 16 being by transcription or restoration, 30 by purchase and 114 by gift. The library was visited by 1,549 persons, against 1,464 in the previous year. Of the manuscripts consulted, the most frequent subject was grammar; medicine, epics and erotic subjects coming next. Good progress was made in the preparation of the descriptive catalogue. To effect this copyists were employed from November to assist the pundits.

Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories. (1899–1900.)

General. The scheme for the reorganization of the Indian Observatories came into operation from 1st April 1899. From that date the Madras Observatory was transferred from the Government of Madras to the Government of India, and the former Government Astronomer became Director of the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories. Thus ended the connection which had lasted for 107 years between the local Government and the Observatory.

Kodaikánal Observatory—Buildings and Instruments. The work on the buildings progressed slowly during the year. As soon as the towers for carrying the domes were ready, the Director personally undertook the erection of the domes. Both domes were practically completed by December. Before this time the whole of the buildings had been roofed in, and the laboratory and computer's room were in use. The 6-inch Cooke equatorial was erected in the south dome, and approximately adjusted. The mean time Kullberg clock and the sidereal-time Shelton clock were erected in the laboratory, on solid stone piers. The re-erection of the iron shed built in Madras to hold the photoheliograph was nearly completed at the close of the year. The seismograph was removed from Madras in December, and was set up at Kodaikánal immediately on arrival. The pier is founded on the solid rock in the room below the south dome. On February 8th the Madras Presidency was visited by a shock of earthquake apparently more severe than any that has been experienced for many years. The seismograph was not working at the time, but the shock was clearly marked by the Richard barograph. This shock was followed by a large number of other shocks of less intensity. Three of these shocks were recorded by the seismograph as slight dislocations of the trace.

Observations. Sextant observations for time, for rating the clocks and chronometer, were usually taken twice a week. A few observations were also made for latitude, and in order to set up an azimuth mark. A number of preliminary observations were also taken with Prof. Balfour Stewart's actinometer, and the size of diaphragm to be used was finally fixed. Several complete series of observations were made. A close watch was kept for the Leonids on the morning of November 14th, and the three following nights. The results were communicated to Prof. E. C. Pickering of Harvard observatory.

Publications. The printing of the *New Madras General Catalogue* was finished in November, and the volume was partly distributed before the close of the year.

Library. 280 books and pamphlets were presented to the observatory during the year.

The grounds. The grounds belonging to the observatory measured about 100 acres. It was proposed to cover the space round the observatory with trees and shrubs so far as possible, and accordingly some 1,500 trees were planted.

Meteorological. Readings of the barometer and rain-gauge were begun early in April, but the thermometer shed was not ready till May 2nd. After that date systematic observations were made three times a day at 8^h, 10^h, and 16^h. In addition to the standard mercurial barometer, a Richard barograph was in use. The hourly readings, taken from the barograms, were corrected by reference to the mean of the three daily readings of the standard, and the mean daily barometer reading was obtained from the hourly readings so corrected. The Richard thermograph ordered for the observatory was not received. The tower for the anemograph was not built; and at present the wind direction is obtained by eye observations, and the velocity from a small anemometer. The year was undoubtedly a very abnormal one, owing to the great deficiency of the rainfall during the last three or four months. Observations were taken from May 1899 to the end of April 1900. The highest wind velocity for any one day was 758 miles. Speeds of above 50 miles an hour were noted several times, and speeds of 30 miles an hour and upwards were common. To estimate the clearness of the lower stratum of the air, observations were made regularly from July of the visibility of the Nilgiris, distant some 80 miles in a north-westerly direction. A meteorological station was opened on 1st January 1900 at Periyakulam, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot of the hills.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY—Instruments.

Prof. R. Ll. Jones, Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, was in charge of the Madras Observatory, under the Director Mr. C. Michie Smith. Only two instruments were replaced during the year, viz., the sunshine recorder and the sun radiation thermometer; the former having been removed to Kodaikánal, and the mercury column in the latter split up.

Observations.

The observations for the determination of time were carried on as usual. 362 observations of stars, 72 of azimuth stars, and 86 determinations of level and collimation were made during the year. Nearly all these observations were made by the computer. Watch was kept for the expected November meteors or Leonid shower, on five nights from the 13th to 17th November 1899. The results were sent to the Director at the Kodaikánal Observatory.

Madras mean time.

The time service was maintained as usual. The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 30 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 96. The time-ball at the Port Office failed at 1 P.M. on three days, on all of which it was correctly dropped at 2 P.M. The 4 P.M. signal was received at the Central Telegraph office on every day, except one. There was a large number of failures of the gun (12), the causes of which were not known. On these occasions the lever of the firing machine did not drop and release the weight. A new earth wire was put up at the Fort at the beginning of March. Though this was an improvement on the old one, there were still no less than five failures during the month, due to some unknown cause.

Daily weather telegrams and special storm observations.

The daily weather observations were, as usual, telegraphed to Simla, Calcutta and Bombay. The meteorological return (10^h and 16^h obs.) was supplied to the Meteorological office, Calcutta. Special storm observations were supplied to the Meteorological Reporter, Bengal, on four occasions. Observations of the movement of the upper clouds, and those of the evaporimeter were continued.

Meteorological.

The meteorological registers were maintained as in former years. By means of the barograph, thermograph and anemograph a complete series of hourly records of pressure, temperature, humidity, wind and rain was made and kept in registers. The chief features of the meteorology of the year 1899 were that—(1) pressure was above the average for June, July, September, October, November, and December, and below it for the other months. The mean daily pressure was lowest on the 24th May (29·573 inches), and highest on the 26th December (30·132 inches); (2) temperature was below the average for April, October and December; normal in January; and above the average for the other months. The highest shade temperature recorded was 104°·3 F. on the 29th May, and the lowest was 60°·1 F. on 25th January; (3) humidity was below the average for June, July, August, November and December, normal for January and above the average for the other months. Humidity was lowest on the 19th July, when it was 24; (4) rainfall was above the average in April, July, September and October, and below the average in all other months. The deficiency for the year was 8·02 inches. During October 22·29 inches fell; and the heaviest fall in one day was 2·96 inches, on the 23rd of that month. The total fall in November and December was only 1·79 inches; (5) the wind direction was most abnormal during October, when it was four points more northerly than usual. This was chiefly due to a large diffuse depression in the south-west of the Bay, which persisted during almost the whole of the latter half of the month. This did not develop into a storm, and ultimately broke up about the end of the month. The daily air movement was above normal for February—when the direction was also three points more southerly than usual—normal for July, and below normal for all other months; and (6) the percentage of bright sunshine was above normal in July, November, and December; normal in September; and below normal in the other months. There were 2,566 hours of sunshine during the year, out of a total possible of 4,409 hours.

Meteorological Department. (1899–1900.)

The usual meteorological observations were made and recorded daily, throughout the year, at all the stations. The observations for Madras were furnished by

the Madras Observatory. The number of new instruments supplied was not large. None of the observatories were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter or by the Assistant; Vellore was however visited in March 1900 to see whether the site previously selected for the meteorological observatory there was quite satisfactory. The 8 A.M. observations were telegraphed daily to the Simla, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Meteorological offices, for information and inclusion in the Daily Weather, Reports and Charts. The Madras Daily Weather Report was published regularly and issued to 46 Government officials at Madras and 57 in the mufassal, and to certain paying subscribers. The report was distributed in Madras by bicycle peons. There were 9 subscribers on the 1st April 1900. The subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 128.

Revenue Board rain stations.

The total number of Revenue Board rain recording stations on the 31st March 1900 was 410, or 5 more than in the previous year. 294 rain gauge stations were inspected during the year, against 232 last year. Monthly rainfall registers were regularly received from the 21 districts, and also from the Pudukkóttai, Travancore and Cochin States and from Coorg; and tabulated at the Madras Meteorological office for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* each month.

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1899–1900, as registered at the various observatories :—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1899.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	* DAYS.
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	28·386	·458	...	81·0	23·4	46	7·8	15·64	26
Cochin ...	29·942	·798	...	39·8	13·5	79	4·9	94·19	111
Coimbatore ...	28·588	·690	...	80·0	21·1	77	3·3	20·04	34
Cuddapah ...	29·484	·594	...	85·5	22·5	66	...	17·54	31
Kurnool ...	28·982	·561	...	82·7	25·1	61	...	14·49	29
Madras ...	29·854	·786	147·0	81·7	16·7	73	6·3	41·00	63
Madura ...	29·476	·725	...	83·5	19·7	70	4·4	22·25	38
Mangalore ...	29·884	·772	...	80·3	13·2	79	2·4	89·36	97
Masulipatam ...	29·807	·841	...	83·0	17·0	80	7·6	23·53	36
Mercára ...	26·229	·523	...	68·5	15·4	83	8·0	91·12	101
Negapatam ...	29·889	·793	...	84·2	15·3	74	11·4	65·23	46
Salem ...	28·951	·674	...	80·2	23·0	64	4·3	28·29	43
Secunderabad.	28·117	·535	...	81·2	24·0	61	7·1	16·29	26
Tinnevelly ...	29·769	·651	...	84·8	17·7	61	5·9	25·85	35
Trichinopoly ...	29·671	·666	...	84·0	20·4	67	6·0	26·27	30
Wellington ...	24·241	·367	...	60·8	19·6	67	3·0	39·38	62

* A rainy day is assumed to be one on which a fall of a tenth of an inch or upwards has been recorded.

Extreme meteorological results for 1899.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	DEG.	ON	MILES.	ON	INCHES.	ON
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	...	...	106·7	May 14	52·6	Jan. 26	402	July 2	1·78	Sept. 6
Cochin ...	...	...	94·5	Feb. 3	66·3	Jan. 20	384	July 3	4·15	Feb. 8
Coimbatore ...	...	...	99·9	Mar. 18	56·7	Jan. 26	312	July 4	2·86	Oct. 12
Cuddapah ...	...	...	109·3	May 12	56·3	Jan. 26	...	...	2·54	May 14
Kurnool ...	...	...	108·3	April 8	47·7	Jan. 14	...	...	2·31	Aug. 9
Madras ...	165·9	June 22	104·3	May 29	60·1	Jan. 25	279	Dec. 12	2·96	Oct. 23
Madura ...	...	...	102·0	June 2	63·7	Jan. 26	192	Jan. 31	2·09	Oct. 12
Mangalore ...	...	...	93·8	Dec. 3	62·5	Jan. 15	168	July 6	5·58	June 30
Masulipatam ...	...	...	110·2	May 27	59·7	Jan. 26	408	July 15	4·05	Sept. 15
Mercára ...	...	...	88·5	Mar. 18	49·3	Jan. 25	456	July 4	7·20	Aug. 10
Negapatam ...	...	...	104·5	May 30	66·0	Jan. 24	672	Nov. 12	10·59	Oct. 25
Salem ...	...	...	101·9	May 12	56·0	Jan. 26	386	Aug. 7	4·49	Sept. 17
Secunderabad.	...	...	108·8	May 13	47·2	Jan. 10	456	July 6	1·89	Aug. 11
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	103·4	Sept. 17	65·9	Mar. 15	480	Aug. 9	3·08	April 15
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	103·6	May 12	62·4	Jan. 14	408	July 3	4·33	April 23
Wellington ...	...	...	79·7	May 14	36·2	Jan. 8	276	July 4	2·16	Sept. 18

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 10,392.

Miscellaneous.

The year under report is the first in which the work in the meteorological office has been carried on under the new conditions imposed by the reorganization scheme.

Government Architecture. (1899–1900.)

The meteorological buildings at Kodaikánal, and the Astronomer's residence at that place, were completed with the exception of certain minor works. The additions on the north side of the Presidency Magistrate's court, Black Town, were completed; but those on the west side were held in abeyance, pending removal of the police station. The church at Bezwada, which was partly met from Government funds and partly from subscriptions, was almost completed. The cellular accommodation in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras, and the additions to the Lunatic Asylum buildings, were completed, and the buildings handed over to the authorities. Quarters for the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer and the District Forest Officer, Madura, were practically completed. The additions to the Government Secretariat buildings at Ootacamund, and to the Government Houses at Guindy, Madras and Ootacamund were completed; and those to the Civil Engineering College buildings were in progress. The Marmalong bridge was widened. Certain improvements to St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, were carried out during the year; the necessary funds being in part subscribed.

THE PRESS. (1899.)

The principal newspapers published in the Madras Presidency in the year 1899 were the *Madras Mail*, the *Madras Times*, the *Madras Standard*, and the *Hindu*. 10 Tamil papers were started during the year. Including these, the Vernacular papers and periodicals in this Presidency, and in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, which were supplied to the several translators to Government, numbered 122. 8 were discontinued. The following table gives particulars of the remaining 114 papers:—

	Class and particulars of publication.																							
	General.							Political.						Educational and literary.					Religious.					
	Tri-weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Weekly.	Tri-monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Bi-weekly.	Weekly.	Bi-monthly.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Bi-weekly.	Tri-monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Tri-monthly.	Bi-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Grand Total.
Tamil	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	4	4	5	...	...	11	16	36
English and Tamil	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	8
Sanskrit and Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	8	1	...	1	5	7	24
English, Telugu and Hindustáni	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
English and Telugu.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Canarese	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
English and Canarese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malayálam	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	1	1	6	1	...	...	8	9	23
Malayálam and English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urdu	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	10
Hindustáni, English and Telugu	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindustáni, English and Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	1	1	7	4	3	5	21	2	21	1	1	1	26	1	5	1	13	20	11	1	7	28	47	114

The papers with the largest circulation were the *Satyadutan* or *Messenger of Truth* (Tamil, monthly, religious, 4,000); and the *Messenger of Truth* (Telugu, monthly, religious, 4,000). The *Children's Magazine* (Tamil, monthly, religious, 3,500) came next. Excluding these, 12 Tamil, 2 Telugu, 1 Canarese and 3 Malayálam papers had a circulation of 1,000 or more.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1899-1900.)

Work done during the year.

DURING the early part of the season, a survey party was at work completing the plans of the tomb of Mír Rajá 'Alí Khán, at Gurramkonda, in Cuddapah. Most of the work of the year was done in Tinnevelly; where ancient temples were visited, and such surveys made as seemed necessary, at the following places :— Ambásamudram, Alvartirunagari, Eruvadi, Kalakád, Karuvelamkulam, Káyalpatnam, Kottai Karungulam, Krishnapuram, Kurukuthorai, Malai Nambikoyil, Manur, Nángunéri, Padmaneri, Pápanásam, Puthukudi, Rádhápuram, Shenbagaramanallur, Srívaikuntam, Tinnevelly, Tirukarangudi, Valliyur and Vijayanarayanam. These surveys comprise the usual measured plans, sections, elevations and architectural details. Photographs were taken of some unique carved temple palanquins, beautifully inlaid with silver and ivory, from the temple at Kallugumalai. Some pre-historic sites at Shérmádévi, Vallanad, Vadavallanad, Vallanad kusba, Murappanad (Agaram), Korkai, Maramangalam near Korkai, Chittur near Nángunéri, Nathakudimedu and Adichanallur in Tinnevelly, were visited; and excavations made, resulting in large finds of pottery, iron and bronze, besides bones. That at Adichanallur was of peculiar importance.

Description of temples, etc.

A short distance from Vallanad, on the bank of the river Tamaraparni, opposite to Murappanad, is the hamlet of Agaram. In it is a small temple, containing an inscription by Vikrama Pandiya. Adjoining the temple are traces of an ancient site, mostly shown by quantities of broken pottery. Among the pottery were several pieces of fine black and red polished ware, which has hitherto only been found in tombs and classed as pre-historic. The discovery of this "pre-historic" pottery at a Pandiyan site, and the neighbourhood of these remains to other Pandiyan towns such as Korkai, might point to them as relics of that people. The Pandiyans occupied the southern peninsula from the earliest times, certainly from an earlier date than could be assigned to any of the burial urns hitherto discovered. At Maramangalam near Korkai, pre-historic urns were excavated, and yielded some pottery vessels in good condition. There are pre-historic and other buried remains at Chittur and Nathakudimedu.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1899–1900.)

Local Boards and Union Panchâyats.

THE Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884) was in force in all the districts of the presidency, except Madras where the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. As in the previous year, there were 21 Local Fund districts, corresponding with the mufassal collectorates. The administration of the local affairs of each was primarily vested in a District board, consisting of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* president, and not less than 24 members; the officers in charge of revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members. On the last day of the year, these boards had 660 members, or 15 more than in the previous year; while the sanctioned maximum strength continued to be 700. 79 were *ex-officio* members, 272 (84 officials and 188 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and the remaining 309 (98 officials and 211 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk boards; while in the previous year 79 were *ex-officio* members, 275 (85 officials and 190 non-officials) were nominated members, and 291 (88 officials and 203 non-officials) elected members. Under the election rules in force, one-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District board were elected by the Taluk boards in all districts; except the Nilgiris, where there are no Taluk boards. The District boards met altogether 233 times, against 230 in the previous year; and the average attendance of members at each meeting continued to be 17 (6 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 31 for each board. There were 78 Taluk boards, or 2 less than in the previous year. Each of these boards consisted of the Revenue Divisional Officer as *ex-officio* president and not less than 12 members, who were appointed by Government. On the last day of the year, there were on these boards 1,106 members, or 15 less than in the previous year; the sanctioned maximum strength having fallen from 1,172 to 1,148. Of these, 298 were officials and 808 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 290 and 831. The Taluk boards met altogether 1,015 times, or 15 less than in 1898–99; and each meeting was, as in that year, attended, on an average, by 8 members (2 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each board. The presidents of District boards continued to exercise the powers of re-appointing the members of Taluk boards originally appointed by Government, and of accepting the resignations of the members of District and Taluk boards. In all districts, except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris, the Local boards had Union panchâyats working under them. There were in all 381 unions as in the previous year, and the affairs of each were administered by a panchâyat consisting of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages included in the unions being *ex-officio* members, while the other members were appointed by the presidents of District boards, in exercise of the power delegated to them by Government. The presidents of District boards also continued to exercise the power of removing these members. On the 31st March 1900, the panchâyats consisted of 3,616 members; or 10 less than on the corresponding day of the previous year. Of these, 837 were village officers, 300 other officials and 2,479 non-officials; against 845 village officers, 292 other officials and 2,489 non-officials in the previous year. The panchâyats held altogether 5,492 meetings, against 5,046 in 1898–99. Their work was, as usual,

confined to the carrying out of sanitary arrangements in the villages within their jurisdiction; although in some cases, the management of primary schools, choultries and markets together with the funds required for their maintenance were also entrusted to them by the Taluk boards. The working of the Local boards and Union panchâyats continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

Receipts.

The cess on land was, as in the previous year, levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in Malabar and the Nilgiris (except South-East Wynaad), at As. 1–6 in South Canara, and at one anna in the remaining districts and in South-East Wynaad. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied at 310 gates in all, or at 10 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in 380 unions, —at maximum rates in 258 unions, at three-fourths rates in 74, at two-thirds rates in 6, and at half rates in the remaining 42. The receipts of the year, under the several heads, are compared below with those of 1898–99 :—

——	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	16,41,380	16,00,556
Receipts under debt heads	4,27,516	4,51,420
Grants from Provincial funds	3,07,411	5,94,333
Contributions from Special funds	390	408
Revenue from rates and taxes	68,55,538	62,47,163
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	2,19,884	2,23,692
Contributions from municipal councils and private individuals	50,983	56,903
Income from endowments	5,11,448	4,52,845
Miscellaneous receipts	6,33,233	6,80,311
Total ...	1,01,47,783	1,03,07,631

Of the sum of Rs. 5,94,333, shown as grants from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,73,939 were contributed for public works, Rs. 91,661 for schools, Rs. 39,047 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,031 for choultries, Rs. 20,620 for general purposes, Rs. 1,035 to cover deficits, and Rs. 2,34,000 for plague expenditure. Grants for public works were paid to the Bellary District board for the maintenance of the Ramandrug roads (Rs. 4,700); to the Chingleput District board for the improvement of the great southern and western trunk roads from Madras as far as Palláveram and Poonamallee, respectively, (Rs. 20,000); to the Gódávari District board for the upkeep of the portion of the great northern trunk road lying within the Agency tracts (Rs. 600); to the Malabar District board for the maintenance of the roads from Calicut to Gúdalúr and Chundole to Mysore frontier *vid* Sultan's Battery (Rs. 16,500); to the Nilgiri District board for communications (Rs. 83,245); and to the Tanjore District board as the Local Fund share of the net profits of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway for the 12 months ending with December 1899 (Rs. 48,894). With the exception of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,272, respectively, paid to the Vellore Taluk board for the support of the Yeomiah and Muhammadan Orphan schools at Arcot, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction, under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid code. The grants paid to hospitals and dispensaries were made up chiefly of the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of medical subordinates attached to the medical institutions maintained by Local boards. The Local boards in Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly were, as usual, paid grants of Rs. 34,025 in all, in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of choultries by their founders, and subsequently resumed by Government. The District board of the Nilgiris was paid a grant of Rs. 20,310 for general purposes, in consideration of the smallness of its revenue; and the Taluk boards in South Canara received a contribution of Rs. 142 towards the pay of certain scavengers, in consideration of their being employed to clean the latrines attached to sub-jails. Contributions of Rs. 48, Rs. 51 and Rs. 75, respectively, were paid,

to the Coimbatore, Sérmádévi and Musiri Táluk boards, towards the maintenance of water-pandals at Terampalaiyam, Tenkási, Ambásamudrum and Nedengúr. The Local fund accounts of Kurnool closed the year with a deficit of Rs. 1,035, owing to the large outlay incurred on account of plague preventive measures. This amount was, as a temporary measure, adjusted by a contribution from Provincial funds. Grants of Rs. 2,34,000 in all were paid to the District boards of Anantapur (Rs. 20,000), North Arcot (Rs. 25,000), South Arcot (Rs. 15,000), Bellary (Rs. 50,000), Chingleput (Rs. 12,000), Cuddapah (Rs. 12,000), Gódávari (Rs. 15,000), Kistna (Rs. 12,000), Kurnool (Rs. 25,000), Salem (Rs. 13,000), Tanjore (Rs. 20,000), and Vizagapatam (Rs. 15,000); in view of the fact that these boards had been seriously affected by the expenditure incurred by them in connection with plague. The sum of Rs. 408, shown as contributions from Special funds, represents chiefly the proportion of the travelling allowances of the local audit clerks, recovered from those funds. The revenue from rates and taxes showed a decrease of Rs. 1,08,375; being the net result of a fall of Rs. 94,120 under land-cess, and Rs. 34,051 under tolls, and of a rise of Rs. 19,796 under house-tax. The decrease under land-cess was the net result of a fall of Rs. 1,58,681 in 13 districts, and of a rise of Rs. 64,561 in the remaining 8 districts. The decrease was due chiefly to the postponement of kists, owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The decrease under tolls was made up of Rs. 18,498 in the revenue realised from Local Fund toll-gates, and of Rs. 15,553 in the contributions paid by municipal councils as the Local Fund share of the tolls collected by them. The decrease in the former case occurred chiefly in Coimbatore, Chingleput and the Nilgiris. In Coimbatore it was due to combination among bidders, while in Chingleput and the Nilgiris it was caused by the opening of the East Coast and the Nilgiri Railways, respectively. The decrease under contributions from municipal councils appeared principally in Madura, where there were no large arrears to be collected as there were in the previous year. The enhanced receipts under house-tax were chiefly the result of the collection of arrears in Anantapur, and of the levy of tax in the new union of Kovvur, and the revision of assessment in some of the existing unions in the Gódávari district.

Expenditure.

The charges of the year, under the several heads, are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	33,31,367	35,39,071
Construction of railways and working expenses ...	...	53,679
Public works establishments including tolls and ferries and bungalows	6,40,214	6,36,578
Tools and plant	53,100	46,440
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	54,106	87,279
Education	10,75,333	10,42,532
Medical and sanitary purposes, &c.	21,34,101	20,48,002
General establishments and contingencies, &c. ...	5,01,718	5,55,125
Investments	2,88,600	1,87,600
Charges under debt heads	4,68,688	4,24,615
Total ...	85,47,227	86,20,921
Balance ...	16,00,556	16,86,710
Grand Total ...	1,01,47,783	1,03,07,631

Rs. 6,36,668 of the total outlay on public works were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, markets, &c., and the remaining Rs. 29,02,403 on the maintenance of the existing works.

The mileage of roads constructed and repaired in the several districts, and the expenditure thereon, were as follows :— Roads.

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road repaired.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	...	566	481	10,917
2. Arcot, North	2	59	1,521	1,50,664
3. Arcot, South	1	916	1,114	1,21,243
4. Bellary	...	...	526	57,234
5. Canara, South	...	...	1,017	81,049
6. Chingleput	1	1,969	724	1,20,509
7. Coimbatore	4	1,944	1,676	1,77,948
8. Cuddapah	$\frac{5}{8}$	170	1,264	69,979
9. Ganjám	...	...	754	1,16,885
10. Gódávari	10	7,650	919	1,01,350
11. Kistna	12	41,627	783	2,19,011
12. Kurnool	21	8,098	621	55,882
13. Madura	14	7,003	1,232	2,01,702
14. Malabar	2	429	1,364	1,77,127
15. Nellore	3	7,568	922	97,495
16. The Nilgiris	...	...	583	84,834
17. Salem	$\frac{1}{8}$	100	1,659	1,33,973
18. Tanjore	1	4,621	1,693	1,57,511
19. Tinnevelly	...	...	959	1,42,786
20. Trichinopoly	5	5,240	716	94,634
21. Vizagapatam	11	13,875	959	1,30,543
Total ...	$87\frac{3}{4}$	1,01,835	21,487	25,03,276

As usual, the Local boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal and channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

The numbers of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Local boards were 130 and 220 respectively, against 131 and 222 in the previous year; and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 5,52,574, against Rs. 5,46,953. 2,662,178 patients were treated, against 2,499,198 in 1898–99. Excluding 10 nurses in Cuddapah, who attended 744 cases of labour, there were 239 trained midwives employed by the Local boards, at a cost of Rs. 31,325, and they attended in all 18,277 cases of labour; while in the previous year there were 221 midwives, maintained at a cost of Rs. 29,291, who attended 16,312 cases. The vaccine staff employed by the District boards consisted of 52 deputy Inspectors of vaccination and 696 vaccinators, including probationers. They performed 961,606 operations, against 909,925 in 1898–99. Besides this, the medical subordinates attached to the Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries vaccinated 14,298 persons, against 14,310 in the previous year. The total number of operations was thus 975,904, of which 864,294, or 89 per cent., were successful; while in the previous year 924,235 operations were performed, of which 793,563, or 86 per cent., were successful. The cost of each successful operation by the Local Fund vaccinators fell from As. 4–4 to As. 3–10. As in previous years, vaccination was conducted exclusively with animal lymph. Medical institutions and vaccination.

The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 5,01,311, against Rs. 5,13,776 in 1898–99 as detailed below :— Sanitation.

——	1898–99.	1899–1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply	94,881	1,00,698
Improvement of village-sites	42,970	36,412
Conservancy establishments	3,37,277	3,29,722
Arrangements at fairs and festivals	14,842	15,037
Other sanitary outlay	23,796	19,442
Total ...	5,13,766	5,01,311

The balance in favour of the Railway Guaranteed fund in the Tanjore district, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 9,80,100 in Government securities, and Rs. 90,378 in cash. Rs. 24,703 were spent on construction, and Rs. 28,976 on working charges from 1st January 1900, when the Board became the sole owner of the

Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway; while a sum of Rs. 1,82,400 was invested in Government securities. From the working of the railway for the twelve months ending 31st December 1899, the District board derived a net profit of Rs. 48,894, a return of 3·9 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross receipts for the 3 months beginning from 1st January 1900 were Rs. 50,662. The balance in favour of this fund, at the end of the year, was Rs. 11,62,500 in Government securities, and Rs. 89,648 in cash.

Education. Information regarding the progress of education in Local Fund areas has been given in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1899–1900.)

General. 60 municipalities or 2 more than in the previous year, were administered under Act IV of 1884; the increase being due to the constitution of Nandyal and Kodaikánal as municipalities from 1st October 1899. At the end of the year, the several municipal councils had a total strength of 931 members; of whom 60 were revenue Divisional officers, who were *ex-officio* members, 425 were nominated by Government, and 446 were elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants; against 58, 420 and 372, respectively, in the previous year. Including those elected, 207 were official members and 724 were non-officials; against 197 and 653, respectively, in 1898–99. Classified according to race, 166 were Europeans or Eurasians and 765 were natives; against 147 and 703, respectively. The municipal councils of Chidambaram, Srívilliputtúr and Srírangam consisted entirely of native members. The municipal councils met in all 1,735 times, or 50 more than in the previous year; and the average attendance at each meeting rose from 8·4 in 1898–99 to 8·6. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 53 municipalities, against 36 in 1898–99; and of these 47 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 6 the councillors were elected by the town as a whole. 4 other municipalities, to which this system had been extended, did not exercise the privilege during the year. The right of electing the chairman was enjoyed by 37 municipal councils, or 1 less than in the previous year; the privilege having been withdrawn from the municipal council of Vellore, owing to the extreme inefficiency of its administration.

Receipts. The receipts from the several sources are compared below with the figures for the previous year :—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1898–99.	Actuals, 1899–1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance brought forward ...	5,04,756	* 6,71,475
Tax on buildings and lands	7,69,590	8,29,369
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands	1,22,811	1,50,800
Tax on vehicles, animals and carts	1,75,231	1,92,028
Tax on arts	1,96,862	1,90,879
Tax on private, menial and domestic male servants ...	2,447	3,611
Tolls	3,67,240	3,54,465
Realizations under special Acts	8,924	9,575
Rent of lands, buildings, &c., and sale-proceeds of lands, &c.	52,398	70,134
Conservancy receipts	31,580	31,284
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	1,20,531	1,23,359
Do. medical institutions	10,637	11,171
Income from markets and slaughter-houses	1,90,660	1,97,338
License fees	39,335	42,727
Other fees	38,005	36,072
Fines under municipal and other Acts	40,518	33,982
Interest on investments and premium on loans	13,933	12,804
Grants and contributions from Government	1,21,286	4,00,598
Do. from Local Boards	99,849	95,122
Do. from other bodies	25,774	31,400
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals ...	1,17,021	1,23,433
Miscellaneous	59,231	33,564
Loans	...	2,03,500
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and realizations of Sinking fund	51,898	6,570
Advances recovered	1,26,051	21,962
Total receipts ...	27,81,812	32,05,747
Total, including balance ...	32,86,568	38,77,222

* This is Rs. 44 less than the closing balance of 1898-99 as shown in that year's accounts, the difference being due to corrections made after audit.

There was an increase of Rs. 4,23,935 in the current receipts, owing to a rise in the income from the several taxes (except the tax on arts), Government grants, and loans. This was partly counterbalanced by a decline under "Miscellaneous," sale-proceeds of Government securities, and advances recovered.

The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was Rs. 1-0-1 including tolls, and As. 12-10 excluding them; against As. 15-4 and As. 11-11, respectively, in 1898-99. As in previous years, taxation including tolls was heaviest in Ootacamund (Rs. 5-12-5) and Coonoor (Rs. 4-11-7). It was lowest in Kodaikánal (As. 5-3). Incidence of taxation.

The charges under the several heads are compared below with the figures for the previous year :— Charges.

Charges.	Actuals, 1898-99.	Actuals, 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant 1—Public works—		
Roads	2,30,742	2,36,721
Buildings	82,552	95,727
Miscellaneous public improvements	2,306	4,811
Drainage	58,956	29,716
Water-supply	1,81,017	3,93,668
Establishment	30,468	31,048
Tools, plant and other stores	2,616	2,247
Contributions for Public works	6,371	6,677
Total	5,95,028	8,00,615
Grant 2—Education	3,52,361	3,57,462
Grant 3—Medical services and sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,80,400	2,93,685
Vaccination	21,324	20,253
Registration of births and deaths	14,877	14,695
Conservancy, road-cleaning and road-watering	7,15,291	6,63,681
Contributions	24,947	22,328
Total	10,56,839	10,14,642
Grant 4—Lighting and miscellaneous purposes—		
Lighting	1,03,403	1,08,813
Markets and slaughter-houses	10,519	11,316
Choultries and travellers' bungalows	24,743	19,190
Avenues	7,316	6,259
Public garden, survey of land, fire and other charges	71,170	1,07,828
Total	2,17,151	2,53,406
Grant 5—Supervision and management	2,22,543	2,25,503
Repayment of loans	54,349	65,952
Interest on debt	65,274	68,409
Advances	44,909	74,839
Refunds	5,383	9,816
Pensions and gratuities	1,147	353
Investments	65	67
Total	1,71,127	2,19,436
Grand Total	26,15,049	28,71,064
Closing balance	6,71,519	10,06,158
Total, including balance	32,86,568	38,77,222

The total charges were Rs. 28,71,064, or Rs. 2,56,015 more than in the previous year; an increase under grants 1 and 4 and advances being partly met by a decrease under grant 3.

Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 2,36,721, or 59·8 per cent. of the revenue from tolls, were spent on the construction and repairs of municipal roads. Roads.

Schemes for the water-supply of Cocanada, Tirupati and Vizagapatam were in progress; others were sanctioned for execution at Tuticorin and Coonoor, and those Water-supply and drainage.

relating to Periyakulam, Tiruvannámalai and Guntúr were under the consideration of Government.

Education. Education in municipalities has been dealt with in Chapter VII.

Medical relief. Each municipality had at least one hospital or dispensary, for the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from local funds. In these institutions 22,592 in- and 1,374,704 out-patients were treated; against 22,626 and 1,299,360, respectively, in the previous year. Detailed information regarding medical relief, vaccination and vital statistics and sanitation has been given in Chapter VI.

Lighting. The several municipalities were lighted at a cost of Rs. 1,08,813, against Rs. 1,03,403 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous. The public debt due by the several municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 15,86,093, and for the repayment of this sum a sinking fund of Rs. 58,200 had been formed.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1899–1900.)

Financial. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges of the Madras Municipality for the year 1899–1900:—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	39,414
Municipal rates and taxes	10,33,808
Revenue derived from Municipal property, &c.	3,27,092
Grants and contributions	35,354
Miscellaneous	31,775
Extraordinary and debt	8,50,027
Advances recovered	93,004
	23,71,060
Grand Total ...	24,10,474

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	7,46,185
Education	13,360
Sanitation and medical services	4,79,543
Miscellaneous municipal purposes	1,91,075
Supervision and management	95,712
Repayment of debt	2,61,000
Interest on loans	1,71,452
Advances recoverable	61,476
Refund of other than current collections ...	2,812
Discount	12,903
Pensions and gratuities	8,766
	20,44,284
Closing balance	3,66,190
Grand Total ...	24,10,474

In 1898–99 the revenue and receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 3,05,396 and a loan of Rs. 2,00,000, were Rs. 18,33,528; and the expenditure, with a suspense of Rs. 95,832, was Rs. 17,94,114. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2–4–7 per head of the population in 1899–1900, against Rs. 2–2–1 in 1898–99.

New works—*Communications.* Three culverts, and a retaining wall along the side of the tank in Luz Church road, were constructed; and lands were acquired for opening a lane at the back of houses in South Madah street, Triplicane, and for opening Chinnappa Rowther street into Triplicane High road.

Buildings. The construction of the remaining 3 sides of the Moore market, and of 2 cholera sheds at Perambúr was put in hand. A hall for the Health officer on the second floor of the Municipal office, a godown in Napier Park for the calf-cart of the vaccine depot, a verandah in Black Town Dispensary to shelter the patients in rainy weather, a store room at Kistnampet pumping station, and 4 public latrines were constructed. A rubbish cart depot was opened in Harris Road. Lands were acquired for a lorry station and a latrine.

Drainage. Levels were taken and estimates prepared relating to South Triplicane, Royapettah and Meerasahibpet, North Triplicane, and Chintadripet, in connection with the new drainage scheme. 200 feet of 18-inch cement-pipes, laid in Mylapore in January 1898, were found to be choked and broken. They were replaced by Burn & Co.'s stoneware pipes. A 9-inch and 6-inch masonry drain was constructed in Muhammad Abdulla Sahib street.

Water-supply. 3,857 yards of pipes were laid; and 15 fountains, 10 valves, 21 stop-cocks, 21 hydrants and 10 meters fixed; against 1,417 yards of pipes, 14 fountains, 5 valves, 14 stop-cocks, 1 hydrant and 1 meter in 1898–99.

Repairs—*Communications.* 1¾ miles of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time, and 27·21 miles were remetalled; against 1¼ and 20·93 miles, respectively, in 1898–99. The cost, exclusive of rolling, was Rs. 79,031, or Rs. 2,904 a mile; against Rs. 2,922 in

1898–99. The double-arched culvert in South Cooum road was repaired, and the culverts in the sixth and eighth divisions were examined and where covering stones were found broken they were renewed. The fence round the Government House bridge was repaired thoroughly.

Buildings. The two bungalows and out-houses at Red Hills, the Municipal office premises, the Royapettah Hospital, the Band Stand roof in the People's Park, the Slaughter-house at Monegar Choultry and several public latrines in the city were repaired.

Drainage. The tiled drain in Barbers street, the under-ground pipe-drain at the end of Vedavinoyagar road, the side drain in Woods road and the cross drain at the junction of Royapettah High road and Veeraperumal Mudali street were repaired, and the covered-drain in Royapettah bazaar road was cement-plastered. The outfall channel from the new well to the drop weir was repaired.

Water-supply. The level of the Red Hills lake stood on the 1st April 1899 at 43·39, and on the 31st March 1900 at 40·73. There was no pumping during the year. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 521,948,232 cubic feet, against 496,761,498 cubic feet in 1898–99. A loan of Rs. 50,000 for cleaning pipes was sanctioned, but the work was not put in hand as the money was not raised during the year.

Education. The expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 13,360, made up of Rs. 12,230 for payment of grants, Rs. 1,075 for establishment and Rs. 55 for contingencies. At the close of the year there were 12 secondary and 140 primary schools, with 2,200 and 8,597 pupils, respectively.

Hospitals and dispensaries. For the upkeep of Triplicane Hospital and Black Town Dispensary Rs. 8,560 and Rs. 7,431, respectively, were spent; against Rs. 13,860 and Rs. 7,617 in the previous year; and for that of the Baliah Naidu Dispensary Rs. 3,901 were spent. The numbers of in- and out-patients treated in the Triplicane Hospital were respectively, 1,119 and 23,916. The Black Town Dispensary and Baliah Naidu Dispensary were attended, respectively, by 46,966 and 20,988 out-patients.

Contributions. As usual, Rs. 20,000 were contributed on account of hospitals. Rs. 4,872 were paid for the Medical College, against Rs. 8,159 in 1898–99. The usual monthly contribution of Rs. 66–10–8, and the annual grant of Rs. 200, were paid to St. Thomé Dispensary. The monthly grant of Rs. 20 to St. Thomas' Convent, and the annual grant of Rs. 500 to Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, were continued during the year.

Vaccination. Out of a total of 24,959 cases vaccinated, 22,428, or 94·84 per cent., were successful; against 25,066, or 95·79 per cent., in 1898–99. The total number of infants vaccinated was 13,530, of which 13,318 cases, or 99·73 per cent., were successful; against 13,381, or 99·58 per cent., in 1898–99. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 11,130, against Rs. 11,570; or As. 6–11 per case of successful vaccination, against As. 6–2 in 1898–99.

Registration of births and deaths. The total number of births registered was 18,220, against 18,694 in 1898. The rate per mille per annum was 40·2, against 41·3 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 17,248, or 38·1 per cent.; against 20,286, or 44·8 per cent., in 1898; the average percentage for the decade being 40·7. There were 4 cases of plague, against 7 in 1898.

Conservancy. The amount spent under the head of conservancy was Rs. 4,12,898, against Rs. 4,57,863 in 1898–99.

Lighting. Rs. 63,395 were spent on lighting, against Rs. 61,583 in the previous year. The number of lamps on 31st March 1900 was 5,861, against 5,844 at the close of 1898–99.

Parks. The total cost of maintaining the People's Park, Napier Park and Robinson Park was Rs. 23,813, against Rs. 21,625 in 1898–99. The latter figure does not include the cost of maintenance of Robinson Park.

Fire. Rs. 7,156 were spent under this head, against Rs. 7,727 in 1898–99. There were 8 fires during the year.

Contribution—General. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was contributed, as usual, to Provincial Funds for general purposes.

Supervision and management. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 95,711, or 4·04 per cent. of the total revenue and receipts of Rs. 23,71,060.

Repayment of debts.

The following table shows the progress of the sinking fund towards the liquidation of loans :—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1899.		Receipts during 1899-1900.		Total.		Payments during 1899-1900.		Balance on 31st March 1900.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Water-works loan of 1869-73 ...	14,30,000	8,52,200	8 10 7	28,600	28,600 0 0	8,80,800	28,608 10 7	...	28,590 12 9	8,80,800	17 13 10
Debenture loan of 1879	20,000	9,700	23 10 7	800	780 6. 2	10,500	804 0 9	...	784 3 9	10,500	19 13 0
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	1,11,800	114 6 0	8,800	8,578 2 0	1,20,600	8,692 8 0	...	8,684 12 10	1,20,600	7 11 2
Black Town drainage loan of 1882...	1,00,000	44,700	75 13 2	3,500	3,424 8 10	48,200	3,500 6 0	...	3,453 5 2	48,200	47 0 10
Black Town drainage loan of 1883...	3,00,000	1,21,300	10 10 3	10,100	10,231 0 11	1,31,400	10,241 11 2	...	10,204 1 6	1,31,400	37 9 8
Black Town drainage loan of 1885 ..	3,00,000	95,200	15 2 5	9,200	9,172 13 7	1,04,400	9,188 0 0	..	9,113 5 8	1,04,400	74 10 4
Black Town drainage loan of 1887...	1,00,000	9,900	92 14 10	1,200	1,169 2 1	11,100	1,262 0 11	...	1,176 10 2	11,100	85 6 9
Black Town drainage loan of 1888...	1,50,000	13,500	35 14 3	1,600	1,634 12 10	15,100	1,670 11 1	...	1,577 12 11	15,100	92 14 2
Black Town drainage loan of 1889...	1,50,000	12,100	36 9 10	1,700	1,635 14 11	13,800	1,672 8 9	...	1,661 8 2	13,800	11 0 7
Water-works loan of 1889	20,000	1,600	26 15 3	200	225 13 9	1,800	252 13 0	...	194 5 9	1,800	58 7 3
Black Town drainage loan of 1890...	50,000	3,500	73 5 2	600	523 15 2	4,100	597 4 4	...	587 13 11	4,100	9 6 5
Water-works loan of 1895	4,00,000	12,500	33 15 1	3,500	3,542 4 4	16,000	3,576 3 5	...	3,556 1 9	16,000	20 1 8
Market loan of 1897.	1,00,000	1,700	91 7 2	1,000	925 1 0	2,700	1,016 8 2	...	1,015 8 6	2,700	0 15 8
Plague loan of 1899.	2,00,000	...	...	1,500	1,546 3 0	1,500	1,546 3 0	...	1,479 9 3	1,500	66 9 9
Water-works loan of 1899	50,000	...	...	300	385 3 9	300	385 3 9	...	295 14 8	300	89 5 1
Drainage loan of 1899	4,20,000	...	...	3,200	3,190 0 0	3,200	3,190 0 0	...	3,106 6 0	3,200	83 10 0
Market loan of 1899.	1,50,000	...	...	1,100	1,140 0 0	1,100	1,140 0 0	...	1,067 9 10	1,100	72 6 2
Plague loan of 1899.	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000 0 0	...	2,00,000 0 0	...	2,00,000 0 0	...	...
Total ...	43,90,000	12,89,700	639 6 7	*76,900	2,76,705 6 4	13,66,600	2,77,344 12 11	...	2,76,549 14 7	13,66,600	794 14 4

Interest on loans.

Rs. 1,71,451 were paid on account of interest on loans during the year, against Rs. 1,52,990 in 1898-99.

Pensions and gratuities.

Rs. 8,766 were paid on account of pensions and gratuities, against Rs. 8,962 in 1898-99.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1899-1900.)

General.

On the 31st of March 1900, of the 253 clerks in Holy Orders, officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, 44 were officers of this establishment. There were besides in the Diocese 45 English missionaries, 153 Native clergymen, and 9 retired Native clergymen. 7 chaplains were on furlough out of India, and there were 2 vacancies, of which 1 has since been filled up. The total number of clergy in the Diocese was, therefore, the same as that in 1898-99. The present Bishop was consecrated to the Bishoprick of Madras at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 29th of June 1899. He took over charge of the Diocese on the 11th of October 1899, and was publicly thrononized in the Cathedral on the day following. The Bishop, under summons from the Metropolitan of India, attended the Episcopal Synod of the Bishops of the Province in Calcutta in January 1900; also the consecration of Dr. George Lefroy as Bishop of Lahore at Lahore in November 1899.

Ordinations.

During the year 8 natives were ordained deacons, and 1 English deacon and 5 native deacons were ordained priests.

Licenses.

18 clergymen received licenses to officiate in the Diocese, whether as chaplains, missionaries, or native pastors, during the year.

Consecration of cemeteries.

The portions reserved for church use in the new cemeteries at Gopalpur and Trimulgherry, and in the ground added to the old cemeteries at Berhampur and Vizianagram, were duly consecrated; and cemeteries for church use at Attankarai, Valudipatti, Dhoravur, Idaiyankulam and Kunniyur were solemnly opened for use by the Bishop of Tinnevelly and Madura.

Visitations.

The Bishop visited Chatrapur, Gopalpur, Berhampur, Vizianagram, Waltair, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Dowlaishweram, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Bezwada, Negapatam, Poonamallee in November and December 1899, also Berhampur,

Vizianagram, Ellore, Raghavapuram, Khammamett, Guntúr, Masulipatam, Nellore, the stations adjoining Hyderabad, Yellandu, Raichur, Gooty and several minor towns in the first quarter of 1900.

Alms and other devotions offered through the English clergy amounted to Rs. 1,43,177 ; the corresponding amount in the previous year was Rs. 1,47,656. Voluntary contributions.

STATIONERY DEPOT. (1899-1900.)

The subjoined statement shows the total receipts and issues of the year, compared with those of the previous year :— Receipts and value of stock.

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	3,52,992	3,97,830
Value of stores received	6,69,764	6,13,557
Total ...	10,22,756	10,11,387
Value of stores issued	6,24,926	7,12,916
Value of stock at the end of the year	3,97,830	2,98,471

There was a decline of ·56 lakh in the value of stores received by the Superintendent of Stationery in 1899–1900, caused mainly by indents on the Secretary of State not having been fully satisfied, and decreases in the local purchases of country articles, and in the cost of country articles received from other provinces. On the other hand, there were slightly larger local purchases of " Europe articles," especially type-writing machines. Articles returned by officers, chiefly goose quills, also showed an increase. There was an appreciable diminution in the value of stock on hand at the close of the year, surplus stock having been cleared and a larger number of indents satisfied.

The number of indents received during the year was 1,880, against 1,448 in the previous year ; and the value of issues, exclusive of sales, adjustments, &c., was Rs. 6,25,304, against Rs. 5,43,952 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the details of the issues to the several departments :— Issues.

Departments.	Issues in 1898-99.	Issues in 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	11,041	14,212	3,171	...
Provincial—				
Land revenue	2,79,600	2,26,342	...	53,258
Salt	28,258	23,094	...	5,164
Stamps	9,235	637	...	8,598
Customs	857	687	...	170
Forest	9,587	9,120	...	467
Registration	22,444	60,593	38,149	...
General administration	21,989	34,602	12,613	...
Law and Justice (Judicial)	26,698	40,730	14,032	...
Do. (Jails)	874	2,610	1,736	...
Police	18,620	31,686	13,066	...
Marine	112	90	...	22
Educational	18,708	31,441	12,733	...
Ecclesiastical	203	156	...	47
Medical	4,300	4,688	388	...
Political	759	532	...	227
Scientific and other minor departments	2,501	3,398	897	...
Stationery and printing	54,312	60,970	6,658	...
Civil works	14,411	53,930	39,519	...
Army and military	29,515	39,124	9,609	...
Port fund	969	874	...	95
Total, Provincial ...	5,43,952	6,25,304	1,49,400	68,048
	81,352		81,352	

The large increase in the value of issues was mainly due to the fact that nearly twice as many annual indents were satisfied as in the previous year. It was also

accounted for by the issue of 50,358⅓ dozen goose quills in lieu of nibs, and by the substitution of 6,928 reams of water-marked paper for plaints and petitions, for certain writing papers.

Substitution of country for European articles.

The total value of articles of Indian manufacture, obtained and substituted for those of European make, was Rs. 3,41,936; against Rs. 3,60,924 in the previous year. The result, as far as can be ascertained, was a net loss of Rs. 8,147, against a loss of Rs. 6,234 in 1898-99. The loss, chiefly under "Printing paper," was due partly to the fluctuations in the rates quoted by the Director-General of Stores, at which the cost of the corresponding Europe paper had been estimated.

Cash.

The total receipts of the year were Rs. 48,423, and the charges Rs. 4,47,402; against Rs. 57,354 and Rs. 5,15,497 in 1898-99.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND ITS BRANCH AT THE PENITENTIARY. (1899-1900.)

Accounts.

The total receipts and cash realizations were Rs. 68,895 and Rs. 32,624; against Rs. 71,756 and Rs. 35,696, respectively, in the previous year. There was a decrease under nearly all items, except subscriptions to Indian Law Reports and sale of gazettes. Rs. 32,227 were remitted to the bank, against Rs. 35,496 in the preceding year; and the amount recovered under adjustments was Rs. 36,667, against Rs. 36,259. Rs. 3,945 were paid into the district treasuries on account of press transactions. The budget grant for 1899-1900 was Rs. 2,70,650. The disbursements were Rs. 2,74,849, against Rs. 2,70,321 in 1898-99. There was an increase under permanent and piece establishments and contingencies. The value of the plant was Rs. 4,57,514. The cost of the plant received from England was Rs. 5,860, against Rs. 7,994 in 1898-99.

Printing.

The following works were completed during the year:—The Madras Treasury Manual, 1st edition; Manual of Appointments and Allowances of Gazetted Officers; Manual of Treasury Account Department; The Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations; General Orders; Drill Manual, part ii, (Salt, &c., Department); The Excise Manual, 2nd edition; Income Tax Manual, 2nd edition; The Salt Manual, vols. i and ii; History of the Periyár Project; Report on a Search for Sanskrit and Tamil Manuscripts, No. ii; South Indian Inscriptions, vol. iii, part i; Catalogue of Stars for 1875·0; Report of Railway Commission assembled in Madras; while various other publications were in progress. Work was undertaken for 337 offices and departments. The cost of printing was Rs. 2,69,493, against Rs. 2,62,068 in the preceding year. Reduced to an equivalent of solid pica folio, there were 12,806 pages and 2,462,625 impressions more than in the preceding year; of these, there was an increase of 13,423 pages and 2,310,211 impressions at the Government Press, and a decrease of 617 pages and an increase of 152,414 impressions at the Penitentiary Branch. There was an increase of 2,429 pages of solid matter, 324 pages of half tabular, and 806 pages of full tabular set up; also an increase of 3,970 pages of remade-up matter. The matter set up and remade during the year is shown in the following statement:—

—	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
Government Press.			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	200,848	214,271	+ 13,423
Remade-up matter	17,927	21,897	+ 3,970
Impressions struck off	28,636,587	30,946,798	+ 2,310,211
Penitentiary Press.			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	9,496	8,879	— 617
Impressions struck off	28,725,516	28,877,930	+ 152,414

Hour account charged for authors' corrections amounted to 40,657, against 31,704 hours; and the marginal lines numbered 102,796, against 95,520 in the preceding year. At the Government Press there was a decrease of 4 pies in the cost per page, and of As. 1-11 in the cost per 1,000 impressions; but at the

Penitentiary Branch there was an increase of 7 pies in the cost per page, and of 3 pies in the cost per 1,000 impressions.

Binding. The cost of binding was Rs. 36,542, against Rs. 34,587 in the preceding year.

Type foundry. During the year 1 type mould was altered, 383 punches and 465 matrices were made, and 76 matrices were renewed. The outturn was 27,086 lb. of English types, 2,544 lb. of Vernacular types, 4,898 lb. of spaces, 10,788 lb. of quadrats, 13,344 lb. of lead, 3,206 lb. of quotations, 355 lb. of clumps, 102 lb. of cheques, 4,133 lb. of stereo-plates and 25 lb. of miscellaneous diagrams. The expenditure was Rs. 20,780, or Rs. 513 more than in 1898-99. The metal used for casting cost As. 2-3$\frac{5}{6}$ per lb., being $\frac{2}{3}$ pie less than in 1898-99; the average cost of types, &c., cast was As. 4-6, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ pies more than in that year. The cost of production per pound of each size of type varied from $3\frac{3}{4}$ annas for great primer to 12 annas for pearl, and for quadrats from $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas to 9 annas. It was for leads 3 annas, for quotations 3 annas, and for cheques $3\frac{3}{4}$ annas.

Miscellaneous. The strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1900 was 1,261, against 1,272 on the corresponding date in 1899. The establishment consisted of 5 Europeans, 49 Eurasians, 756 Hindus, 22 Muhammadans, 127 Native Christians and 57 others. At the Government Press the average monthly earnings of compositors were Rs. 15-2-8, against Rs. 14-6-6 in 1898-99; while those at the Penitentiary Press were Rs. 9-1-2, against Rs. 8-11-10. 516 bills amounting to Rs. 1,16,757 were checked and passed for payment during the year, against 508 bills for Rs. 1,46,328 in the preceding year.

Expenditure. The following statement shows the value of work done and the expenditure, compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Cost of work done.	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Government Press.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Printing	2,04,711	1,97,138	To cost of printing work done.	2,40,299	2,32,431
Binding	25,522	23,684	To cost of binding work done.	26,589	24,829
Type foundry	19,823	19,185	To cost of types, &c., cast.	20,780	20,267
Publications, &c. ...	3,436	2,866	To cost incurred in attending sales, for despatch of official reports, publications, and for checking bills.	3,501	2,896
Miscellaneous	37,677	37,551			
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	26,483	27,061	To cost of printing work done.	29,194	29,636
Binding	9,910	9,559	To cost of binding work done.	9,953	9,758
Miscellaneous	2,754	2,774	To cost of dealwood boxes and packing materials.	1,285	1,612
To dealwood boxes and packing materials.	1,285	1,612			
To Railway charges ...	6,811	8,470	To Railway charges ...	6,811	8,470
Total ...	3,38,412	3,29,901	Total ...	3,38,412	3,29,901

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1899.)

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, during 1899 are compared below with those of 1898:—

Years.	Opening cash balance.	* Receipts.	Disbursements.	Outturn of work including books on commission sale, &c.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1898	22,820 13 11	1,56,202 15 2	1,54,270 11 11	90,450 7 3
1899	24,753 1 2	1,66,624 15 0	1,53,975 11 8	94,526 8 0

* Excluding opening balance.

The total value of work done for Government in 1899 was Rs. 31,374, against Rs. 26,284 in 1898.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1899–1900.)

The following statement shows (1) the value of work turned out by the several district presses, and (2) the receipts and charges, compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1898–99.			1899–1900.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	3,085	463	2,691	5,216	453	2,836
Vizagapatam	3,761	267	2,505	3,860	255	2,468
Gódávari	3,951	1,197	2,779	4,225	999	3,342
Kistna	3,620	602	2,721	3,593	584	2,814
Nellore	3,507	164	2,755	3,717	155	2,827
Cuddapah	2,850	312	2,593	5,135	255	2,812
Anantapur	3,134	259	2,585	4,533	323	2,645
Bellary	4,822	622	2,680	4,530	490	2,835
Kurnool	3,796	1,125	2,895	3,695	729	2,795
Chingleput	4,495	445	2,851	4,038	455	2,444
North Arcot	5,830	1,665	2,739	5,718	953	2,749
South Arcot	2,790	577	2,671	2,834	543	2,802
Tanjore	6,081	1,023	3,655	16,213	1,090	3,503
Trichinopoly	4,842	872	2,979	4,680	845	2,692
Madura	4,063	1,755	3,372	3,091	2,164	3,006
Tinnevelly	4,123	1,018	2,448	4,622	870	2,501
Coimbatore	4,119	691	2,447	4,064	672	2,661
The Nilgiris	3,731	947	3,044	3,446	862	2,782
Salem	3,964	523	3,056	4,344	556	3,429
South Canara	3,982	1,919	2,239	3,885	1,053	2,099
Malabar	5,489	1,181	3,308	5,125	699	3,165
Total ...	86,035	17,627	59,013	1,00,564	15,005	59,207

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1899.)

The following statement shows the work done by the Chemical Examiner, during the year and that preceding it :—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Medico-legal investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	130	135	889	889
Blood stains, &c.	64	57	215	192
Seminal stains	5	6	15	34
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	95	74	353	281
Total ...	294	272	1,472	1,396
Miscellaneous analyses.				
For Government departments and municipalities	727	881	727	881
For private parties and firms	45	49	45	49
Total ...	772	930	772	930
Grand Total ...	1,066	1,202	2,244	2,326

The number of medico-legal cases investigated was 22 more than in 1898, while the number of miscellaneous analyses was 158 less. The total number of articles examined fell from 2,326 in 1898 to 2,244.

In the following statement the number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined is compared with the figures of the preceding year:— Cases of suspected human poisoning.

Year.	Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1898 ...	110	77	70·00	25	22	88·0	135	99	73·33
1899 ...	90	58	64·44	40	14	35·0	130	72	55·38

The total number of cases of suspected human-poisoning was 130, or 5 less than in 1898; and the percentage of detections was 55·38, against 73·33 in 1898. The low ratio of detections in 1899 was due to a number of packets of harmless powder, picked up in the streets in the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly after the anti-Shánár riots, being sent for examination. Organic poison was discovered in 21 cases and inorganic in 51. These 72 cases referred to 129 persons, of whom 57 died. The corresponding figures for 1898 are 99 detections, 59 cases of inorganic and 40 of organic poisons, 316 persons affected and 78 deaths.

95 cases of cattle-poisoning were investigated, or 21 more than in the previous year. Poison was detected in 82 cases, against 61 in the previous year. Arsenious oxide was the poison used in 74 cases in 1899, and in 56 cases in 1898. The number of cases of suspected blood stains received for investigation was 64, or 7 more than in the previous year. Blood was detected in 42 cases, against 29 in 1898. The number of articles examined was 215, or 23 more than in the previous year. 5 cases were received for the examination of suspected seminal stains, against 6 in the previous year. Spermatozoa were discovered in 2 cases, against 4 detections in 1898. Other medico-legal investigations.

The number of miscellaneous analyses was 772, against 930 in the previous year. Of these, 339 were for the Board of Revenue and 109 for the Customs Department; against 424 and 103, respectively, in 1898. 55 analyses of water were made for the Jail Department. Miscellaneous analyses.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1899-1900.)

The subjoined statement compares the number of Muhammadans in superior service, on the 1st April 1900, with the figures on the corresponding date in 1899. The total number of appointments includes that of one statutory civilian:—

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
Rs. 120 and less	31,639	20,568	5,776	4,772	18·26	23·20	+ ·28
„ 120 to 250		10,649		1,014		9·52	
„ 250 to 500	4,438	4,545	244	229	5·50	5·04	− ·46
„ 500 to 1,000	2,137	2,367	106	119	5·00	5·03	+ ·03
„ 1,000 to 2,500	1,418	1,508	71	90	5·00	5·97	+ ·97
„ 2,500 to 5,000	430	421	12	14	2·79	3·32	+ ·53
„ 5,000 and above	359	414	5	6	1·39	1·45	+ ·06
Total ...	40,421	40,472	6,214	6,244	15·37	15·43	+ ·06

Although the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency is 6·3, the number employed (6,244) was 15·43 per cent. of the total number of employés. 5,239 held appointments in the Police Department, against 5,249 in the previous year; and 81, or 31 more than in last year, were entertained in superior service.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.

The survey of no district was completed during the year.

(2)—*Climate for the year* 1899.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.
Amini Divi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	3·07	10·74	1·83	15·64	101·0	77·4	106·7	71·2	93·1	74·9	98·2	73·7	88·2	60·5	92·7	57·1	4·4	8·4	4·6
Cochin	36·25	46·08	11·86	94·19	89·4	77·4	94·0	73·7	86·4	75·2	89·5	72·7	89·1	71·0	92·0	66·8	3·4	6·1	3·5
Coimbatore	6·32	2·18	11·54	20·04	95·4	73·5	99·4	70·3	90·9	71·2	94·4	66·8	86·6	62·7	95·4	57·7	5·4	5·6	6·0
Cuddapah	4·77	9·85	2·92	17·54	104·4	82·0	109·3	74·8	99·9	80·4	103·2	78·9	89·7	63·0	91·0	58·3	1·8	6·2	2·9
Kurnool	2·25	11·38	0·86	14·49	103·2	79·7	107·8	75·0	95·7	76·1	10 12	71·9	89·3	56·2	92·2	50·2	2·5	6·7	1·6
Madras	3·80	13·12	24·08	41·00	99·2	80·8	104·0	73·5	99·8	80·0	102·5	71·0	84·3	66·9	86·0	62·5	3·2	6·0	4·7
Madura	9·93	3·54	8·78	22·25	98·1	77·7	101·5	73·0	98·2	76·7	100·5	74·0	87·0	69·0	91·4	64·2	2·8	4·6	5·4
Mangalore	15·71	68·31	5·34	89·36	89·4	77·4	92·8	71·9	85·6	75·6	87·8	73·4	89·5	67·8	93·8	65·0	6·5	8·6	8·9
Masulipatam	4·16	17·43	1·94	23·53	100·1	82·4	110·2	77·1	98·2	81·6	103·7	75·1	84·6	63·9	87·5	60·2	3·2	7·2	2·8
Mercára	7·70	80·13	3·29	91·12	78·7	64·8	85·5	61·2	70·3	63·1	75·0	61·7	76·4	56·9	79·0	51·7	3·6	8·1	3·9
Negapatam	9·00	6·12	50·11	65·23	100·4	80·1	104·5	72·9	100·5	79·2	103·0	75·9	82·6	69·9	87·0	67·4	4·3	3·8	6·8
Salem	9·77	14·41	4·11	28·29	97·4	75·7	101·9	71·0	98·0	74·3	101·4	71·5	87·9	62·8	91·9	57·0	3·5	5·9	4·6
Secunderabad	2·06	14·14	0·09	16·29	102·3	78·8	108·8	74·9	92·3	74·0	98·7	71·0	86·3	58·3	91·6	53·2	1·8	5·4	1·0
Tinnevelly	10·42	1·22	14·21	25·85	98·6	80·4	102·9	74·9	96·6	79·7	102·4	74·9	85·4	70·7	89·2	65·9	3·9	4·0	5·8
Trichinopoly	13·69	5·50	7·08	26·27	99·7	78·3	103·6	70·9	100·1	78·5	102·6	71·4	85·9	67·4	89·0	62·9	3·3	4·9	5·1
Wellington	15·45	14·76	9·17	39·38	76·5	56·4	79·7	52·0	73·7	56·9	76·7	53·2	68·6	43·8	74·7	36·2	3·9	7·4	5·3

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(3)—*Native States for the year* 1899–1900.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance.	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum ...	2,555,704	Rs. 93,19,807 ...	1,360 infantry, 61 cavalry and 30 artillery with six guns (drummers, fifers and band not included).	None ...	*Articles of Production.* Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jack, tapioca, yams, rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dhall, gingelly and laurel-nut. Teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* Oils :—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass, and laurel oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloth, yarn, coir rope, coir-matting, bricks, tiles and pottery. *Mines.* Plumbago and mica.
2. Cochin	Do. ...	In money, Rs. 2,00,000	722,906	About Rs. 20,00,000 ...	322 men	None ...	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut oil, mats, coir, yarn, coir mats and grass mats.
3. Pudukkóttai	Feudatory ...	None	373,696	Rs. 10,00,000 inclusive of jaghir and other alienated villages.	133 men	None ...	Paddy and other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi or red ochre, iron and granite.
4. Banganapalle	Do. ...	None	35,496	Rs. 2,25,000	None	None ...	'Jonna' (Holcus sorgum), 'sajja' (Holcus spicatus), 'korra' (Panicum italicum), 'arika' (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, oranges, country cloth, lacquered work, mangoes, and a small diamond mine.
5. Sandúru	Do. ...	None	11,388	Rs. 49,525	None	None ...	Cholum, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery and betel leaves.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—*continued.*

(4)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1899–1900.

me of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.			YRS.					
Name.—His Highness Sir Ráma Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Fellow of the Madras University.	The Maharája (Regnant)	*Caste.*—Kshatriya. *Race.*—Race of Seraman Perumál.	42	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	No. Descent is in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.
Prince Ráma Varma ...	The Elaya Rája (nephew) ...		32	...	Private life ...	.....	.....	.....
Prince Márthánda Varma (Bachelor of Arts).	The First Prince (do.) ...	*Religion.*—Hinduism.	28	...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swarúpam.								
2. COCHIN STATE.								
Name.—His Highness Sir Ráma Varma, K.C.S.I.	Rája	*Caste.*—Kshatriya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	48	Private tuition in English, Malayálam and Sanskrit.	Rules the country.	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male member of the family according to the customary law of Malabar.	Has male heirs.
3. PUDUKKÓTTAI.								
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadámba Das, Rája Márthánda Bhairava Tondaimán Bahadúr, Tondaimán family.	Rája	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	24	Was educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossley, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge).	Rules his state.	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	Primogeniture ...	Not yet married.
Bálasubramania Raghunátha Tondaiman, cousin of His Highness the Rájah.	Has a jaghir which has descended to him from his father, the Rája's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	37	Was educated in the Presidency College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jaghirdar ...	... ..	.....	Has two sons.
4. BANGANAPALLE.								
Saiyid Fath Ali Khán Bahádur, C.S.I., nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawáb Saiyid Ghulám Ali Khán Bahadúr.	Nawáb of Banganapalle	Mussalmán, Shia sect and Saiyid.	52	By private tutor...	Rules his state.	Has sanad authorizing adoption.	.....	Yes.

Saiyid Murtuza Ali Khán, brother of the present Nawáb.	Under the control of the Nawáb ...	Do. ...	47	Do. ...	In administering his jaghir.	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid Ghulám Ali Khán, first son of the present Nawáb.	Do do. ...	Do. ...	26	Do. ...	Reading ...	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid Asad Ali Khán, second son of the present Nawáb.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	21	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid Husain Ali Khán, third son of the present Nawáb.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	13	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
5. SANDURU.								
Venkata Ráo Ráo Sahib Hindu Ráo Ghorpade.*	Minor Rája	Márátha	7 yrs. 8 ms. & 22 days.	Being educated privately.	.....	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sanad.	Primogeniture ...	No.
Maloji Ráo Bala Sahib Ghorpade	Paternal uncle	Do.	43	Privately ...	As administrator of the Sanduru State.	.....	.....	No.

* Born on the 10th July 1892.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Districts.	—	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjám.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	5	8,369	1,896,803	Berhampur ... 25,653	6,937
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	11				
	Agency ... Agency Judge	1				
	Agency ... Assistant Judges	3				
	Agency ... Hill Munsifs	7				
Vizagapatam.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	5	17,242	2,802,992	Vizagapatam ... 34,487	12,053
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	23				
	Agency ... Agency Judge	1				
	Agency ... Assistant Judges	4				
	Agency ... District Munsifs	9				
Gódávari.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	8				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	5	7,857	2,078,782	Cocanada ... 40,553	2,914
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	12				
	Agency ... Agency Judge	1				
	Agency ... Assistant Judge	1				
	Agency ... District Munsifs	4				
Kistna.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	20	8,498	1,855,582	Masulipatam ... 38,809	1,919
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	13				
Nellore.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	16	8,765	1,463,736	Nellore ... 29,336	1,901
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	15	8,723	1,272,072	Cuddapah ... 17,379	1,354
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil ... District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	10	5,461	727,725	Anantapur ... 6,994	989
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	8				
Bellary.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	11	5,718	880,950	Bellary 59,467	962
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil ... District Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	13	7,514	817,811	Kurnool ... 24,376	789
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	8				

The population figures given in this statement for Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot and Chingleput do not agree.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1899–1900.

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 14 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Other Magistrate (1st class). 1 — 22	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 91 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... ... 50 Civil (Agency) 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,074	...	18,05,037
Civil ... 21 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Other Magistrates (3rd class). 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 4 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (3rd do.). 1 — 40	Civil ... ... 48 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 57 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue ... ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... ... 116 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 150 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 116 Revenue 150	18 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,751	...	19,21,944
Civil ... 16 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class)... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 28 Agency Magistrate (1st class). 1 Agency Magistrates (2nd do.). 5 Special Magistrate (1st do.). 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 43	Civil ... ... 39 Do. (Agency) ... ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 60 Criminal (Agency) ... 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Criminal (Agency) ... 80 Revenue ... ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 76	18 18 33 26 12 24 23 26	1,236	...	69,08,374
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (1st class). 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 31 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 42	Civil ... ... 57 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 68 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 42 Revenue 68	22 25 13 25	1,086	...	65,85,943
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class)... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 34	Civil ... ... 60 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 70	30 24 10 24	1,102	...	31,78,228
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 26 Magisterial Bench (3rd class). 1 — 33	Civil ... ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 80	26 25 10 25	992	...	20,78,226
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 18 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 23	Civil ... ... 65 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 65 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 65	28 27 12 27	551	...	13,41,755
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrate (2nd class). 1 Do. (3rd do.). 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 17 Special Magistrate (3rd class). 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 4 — 28	Civil ... ... 75 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 62 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... ... 32 Revenue 62	30 25 12 25	723	...	20,68,286
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class)... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Other Magistrate (3rd class) 1 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 29	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	919	...	11,82,556

with the figures in the census tables for 1891, as certain villages have since been transferred from one district to another.

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.	——	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras.	Civil	1	27	452,518	Madras ... 452,518	12
	Criminal ... Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue	1				
Chingleput.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,092	1,202,928	Saidapet ... 5,702	2,279
	District Munsifs	4				
	Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Cantonment Magistrate	1				
	Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	3				
	Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,366	2,114,487	Chittoor ... 9,965	3,994
	District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	4				
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	15				
South Arcot.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,216	2,162,851	Cuddalore ... 47,355	2,772
	District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	4				
	Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,706	2,228,114	Tanjore ... 54,390	3,847
	Sub-Judges	3				
	District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	5				
	Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	5				
	Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,631	1,372,717	Trichinopoly ... 90,609	967
	District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	3				
	Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil ... District Judge	1	8,813	2,608,404	Madura ... 87,428	5,605
	Sub-Judges	2				
	District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	4				
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zamindári Divisions	14				
Tinnevelly.	Civil ... District Judge	1	5,389	1,916,095	Tinnevelly ... 24,780	1,639
	Sub-Judge	1				
	District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Sub-Magistrates	16				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	4				
	Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,860	2,004,839	Coimbatore ... 46,383	1,559
	District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Sub-Magistrates	16				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officers	4				
	Tahsildars	10				
The Nilgiris.	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1	957	99,797	Ootacamund ... 15,053	48
	District Munsif	1				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Divisional Magistrate	1				
	Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Divisional Officer	1				
	Deputy Tahsildars	3				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1899–1900—*continued.*

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 1 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil ... ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates. 5 Revenue 5	3 2·5 3	1,150	...	85,622
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates .. 3 Other Magistrate (3rd class). 1 Cantonment Magistrate (1st class) ... ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 16 Magisterial Benches 5 27	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 50	16 14 13 14	715	...	22,77,971
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class) 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 28 Special Magistrate (3rd class). 1 Magisterial Benches 5 41	Civil ... ... 145 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 145 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 145	20 36 12 36	1,273	...	25,64,093
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates 3 38	Civil ... ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 64	28 38 21 38	958	...	46,34,201
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 8	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 Do. (3rd do.) ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 28 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches 5 46	Civil ... ... 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,238	...	59,64,286
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrate (2nd class). 1 Do. (3rd do.) ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 15 Magisterial Benches 2 23	Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 46	15 15 15 9·5	730	...	23,64,907
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 8	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (1st class). 2 Other Magistrate (3rd do.). 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 26 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 41	Civil ... ... 58 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 76	27 30 12 30	1,244	...	33,64,006
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (1st class). 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Special Magistrates (1st class). 5 Do. (3rd do.). 3 Magisterial Benches 4 45	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue 50	16 19 9 19	1,016	...	34,81,952
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 8	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (1st class). 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 Magisterial Benches 3 34	Civil ... ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 98 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 98	22 28 10 28	900	...	33,46,883
Civi ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other Magistrates (1st class). 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 4 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Bench 1 10	Civil ... ... 29 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates ... ... 29 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35 Revenue 29	14 14 13 14	182	...	1,38,259

C.—(5)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.	——	Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Salem.	Civil ... District Judge	1	7,529	1,962,591	Salem ... 67,710	4,405
	Civil ... District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	4				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	4				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	9				
South Canara.	Civil ... District Judge	1	3,902	1,056,081	Mangalore ... 40,922	1,284
	Civil ... Sub-Judge	1				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil ... District Judges	2	5,593	2,652,565	Calicut ... 66,078	439
	Civil ... Sub-Judges	3				
	Civil ... District Munsifs	20				
	Criminal ... District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal ... Divisional Magistrates	6				
	Criminal ... Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue ... Collector	1				
	Revenue ... Divisional Officers	6				
	Revenue ... Tahsildars	9				
	Grand Total ...	...	141,228	35,630,440	.....	58,667
	Gross Revenue of the Province	...	...	...	.....	...

NOTE.—The population has been adopted from the census figures of 1891; the figures relating to Sandoor, Banganapalle and

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1899-1900—*continued.*

Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.		Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
8	9		10	11	12	13	14
						Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class). 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 29 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 — 44		Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 59 Revenue 69	27 26 12 26	1,274	...	27,24,767
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrate (1st class). 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 2 — 27		Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 46 Revenue ... 66	14 21 12 21	604	...	15,91,913
Civil ... 25 Revenue... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 6 Other Magistrates (1st class). 3 Other Magistrate (3rd do.) 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 31 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Cantonment Magistrates (3rd class) ... ... 8 Magisterial Benches ... ... 4 Special Magistrates (1st class) 2 Do (3rd do.) 4 — 56		Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates 128 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 128	18 48 17 48	1,485	...	23,31,281
312	.....		.....	...	22,203	2,91,62,304	6,19,40,490 * 178 † 6,19,40,668
...	.....		.....	...	...	...	9,34,92,236

Pudukkóttai have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

* This sum is made up of Rs. 470 shown against Presidency audit and a *minus* adjustment of Rs. 292 shown against Maisur for which districtwar particulars are not available.

† Corresponding figures for the official year 1898-99, Rs. 6,47,71,283.

NOTE.—(1) The amount entered in column 13 (Total cost of administration) represents the total cost of the salaries and expenses of all the Civil Departments in Madras which are met from general and local revenues under the following heads :—

	Rs.		Rs.
3. Land Revenue—District Administration	74,70,779	19-A. Courts of Law	39,37,746
18. General Administration	13,15,342	19-B. Jails	6,49,185
6. Stamps	2,97,338	20. Police	43,24,632
7. Excise	19,91,048	22. Education	24,15,194
8. Provincial Rates		24. Medical	30,59,389
10. Assessed Taxes	30,331	30. Stationery and Printing	10,63,708
		45. Civil Works	37,67,660
		Total ...	2,91,62,304

(2) The items of revenue which go to make up the gross revenue entered in column 14 under the total of Land Revenue and Rates are—

	1898-99. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.		1898-99. Rs.	1899-1900. Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	5,75,23,952	5,47,47,204	XXV. Miscellaneous	12,77,832	8,73,886
IV. Stamps	82,06,812	83,41,917	XXIX. Irrigation—Major Works.	3,43,859	2,55,938
V. Excise (excluding Opium)	1,29,23,205	1,25,79,800	XXX. Irrigation — Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil officers	9,341	9,912
VI. Provincial Rates ...	77,10,755	76,81,882	XXX. Irrigation — Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works officers	1,74,621	1,57,757
VIII. Assessed Taxes ...	25,98,257	27,39,243	XXXII. Civil Works in charge of Civil officers ...	10,47,563	9,99,822
X. Registration ...	12,90,870	12,68,050	XXXII. Civil Works — Provincial in charge of Public Works officers.	1,69,376	1,87,987
XII. Interest ...	6,23,864	5,99,449	XXXII. Civil Works—Incorporated Local in charge of Public Works officers	6,654	8,194
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,22,704	7,52,183	Total ...	9,67,91,976	9,34,92,236
XVI-B. Law and Justice—Jails	4,21,297	4,43,300			
XVII. Police	4,49,850	5,01,645			
XIX. Education	4,16,453	4,14,363			
XX. Medical	1,62,636	1,60,314			
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,77,884	3,97,947			
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances	1,33,063	1,42,431			
XXIII. Stationery and Printing (including Imperial) ...	1,41,123	1,28,483			

D.—POPULATION.

(6)—*For the year* 1899–1900.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number of persons per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above fifteen years of age).		Children (under fifteen years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjám	Particulars not available.	Do.	314,379	427,800	491,039	336,302	333,689	318	329	1,589,477	325	195	198	1,899	1,584,806	5,443	9
Vizagapatam			413,605	559,502	601,450	400,594	380,982	318	365	1,943,211	421	338	679	1,997	1,919,070	21,058	11
Gódávari			368,185	552,383	599,920	409,663	389,060	315	304	1,951,645	407	346	555	7,721	1,903,562	39,395	41
Kistna			339,967	567,618	556,017	370,470	360,938	264	275	1,855,582	221	246	312	67,966	1,678,333	108,567	14
Nellore			273,815	466,843	464,018	269,383	262,754	382	356	1,463,736	167	135	244	46,797	1,337,979	78,185	11
Cuddapah			270,121	425,254	409,471	220,856	216,027	230	234	1,272,072	146	131	224	9,370	1,142,727	119,564	29
Anantapur			140,199	233,086	219,490	129,095	126,654	119	105	708,549	134	102	303	1,378	655,105	51,333	313
Bellary			170,929	286,817	273,273	172,009	167,649	176	202	900,126	151	1,124	712	3,447	807,597	85,770	1,463
Kurnool			172,168	267,489	261,473	146,451	141,988	196	214	817,811	109	69	82	22,584	697,616	97,416	39
Madras			60,103	149,713	151,588	76,043	75,055	61	58	452,518	15,604	4,229	11,943	23,570	358,997	53,184	410
Chingleput			177,394	343,778	335,917	228,930	228,132	68	103	1,136,928	400	1,505	1,527	15,939	1,091,376	26,236	326
North Arcot			344,091	674,180	670,782	420,126	414,915	233	251	2,180,487	286	227	675	14,101	2,061,105	96,238	8,130
South Arcot			314,343	658,902	665,274	420,078	418,264	154	179	2,162,851	415	160	356	54,325	2,043,679	58,661	5,652
Tanjore			406,329	646,937	743,771	419,034	418,213	74	85	2,228,114	601	303	741	84,327	2,022,300	119,864	570
Trichinopoly			240,816	406,214	451,358	257,236	257,639	118	152	1,372,717	378	265	726	69,410	1,264,037	38,271	4
Madura			506,312	753,098	863,116	498,076	493,232	394	488	2,608,404	296	268	374	99,789	2,347,697	160,144	85
Tinnevelly			421,828	566,282	619,379	367,006	363,032	179	217	1,916,095	356	227	166	145,569	1,674,150	95,951	30
Coimbatore			424,564	582,214	626,080	399,374	396,953	112	106	2,004,839	255	235	694	14,637	1,945,010	43,947	305
The Nilgiris			21,200	38,286	26,749	17,861	16,888	8	5	99,797	104	1,790	1,236	8,600	83,531	4,600	4
Salem			401,081	577,300	616,808	384,193	384,002	128	160	1,962,591	261	319	488	17,661	1,882,409	61,505	208
South Canara			189,584	298,355	334,828	212,438	210,195	144	121	1,056,081	271	153	204	76,902	862,573	111,983	10,202
Malabar			452,060	767,849	816,571	546,292	521,418	220	215	2,652,565	475	1,064	4,193	42,374	1,834,298	769,857	605
Total ...			6,423,073	10,249,900	10,798,372	6,701,510	6,577,679	4,211	4,524	34,336,196	281	13,431	26,632	824,363	31,147,237	2,247,172	28,461
Banganapalle			7,420	12,363	11,959	5,660	5,506	3	5	35,496	139	...	...	57	28,344	7,094	...
Sanduru			2,418	3,649	3,664	2,070	2,005	...	...	11,388	71	5	12	22	9,481	1,868	...
Pudukkóttai			69,691	108,664	125,853	69,232	69,315	16	16	373,096	339	15	16	13,782	347,978	11,304	...
Total ...			79,529	124,676	141,476	76,962	76,826	19	21	419,980	277	20	28	13,861	385,803	20,266	...
Agency ... Ganjám			71,492	86,979	80,455	65,955	62,399	5,902	5,636	307,326	88	7	1	513	86,774	71	...
Agency ... Vizagapatam			189,085	198,416	190,839	126,591	120,066	115,155	108,714	859,781	68	9	1	129	639,191	1,496	...
Agency ... Gódávari			26,340	37,615	36,219	27,152	26,186	9	6	127,137	42	15	8	419	125,043	1,647	...
Total ...			286,917	323,010	307,513	219,698	208,601	121,066	114,356	1,294,244	68	31	10	1,061	851,008	3,214	...
Grand Total ...			6,789,519	10,697,586	11,247,361	6,998,170	6,863,106	125,296	118,901	36,050,420	253	13,482	26,670	839,285	32,384,048	2,270,652	28,461

NOTE.—Since the last census the limits of Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot and Chingleput districts have been slightly altered; but, as particulars for the villages transferred are not available, the census figures have been adopted.

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(6)—*For the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*cont.*	Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants by sea during the year.	Number of immigrants by sea during the year.
	Others (including not stated).	Male agriculturists (adults).	Male non-agriculturists (adults).			
	19	20	21	22	23	24
Ganjám	47,647	226,855	200,945	1, Uriya (797,132) ; 2, Telugu (722,287) ; 3, Savara (40,192) ; 4, Khond (17,490) ; 5, Hindustáni (8,373) ...	...	...
Vizagapatam	58	321,327	238,175	1, Telugu (1,881,678) ; 2, Uriya (27,916) ; 3, Gadaba (15,602) ; 4, Hindustáni (11,071)	...	...
Gódávari	25	317,870	234,513	1, Telugu (1,914,769) ; 2, Hindustáni (27,913)	...	...
Kistna	144	326,152	241,466	1, Telugu (1,739,326) ; 2, Hindustáni (95,663) ; 3, Yerukala (9,900)	...	...
Nellore	385	235,669	231,174	1, Telugu (1,364,445) ; 2, Hindustáni (64,692) ; 3, Tamil (26,984)	...	...
Cuddapah	27	257,021	168,233	1, Telugu (1,139,891) ; 2, Hindustáni (96,723) ; 3, Canarese (10,617) ; 4, Tamil (6,262) ; 5, Yerukala (5,989) ; 6, Máráthi (5,747).	...	...
Anantapur	15	135,039	98,047	1, Telugu (570,921) ; 2, Canarese (79,486) ; 3, Hindustáni (41,304) ; 4, Máráthi (5,840)	...	...
Bellary	13	184,208	102,609	1, Canarese (518,585) ; 2, Telugu (267,327) ; 3, Hindustáni (74,520) ; 4, Tamil (11,792) ; 5, Máráthi (10,679) ; 6, Lambadi (7,099).	...	...
Kurnool	5	151,255	116,234	1, Telugu (717,140) ; 2, Hindustáni (78,183) ; 3, Canarese (8,532)	...	...
Madras	185	6,650	143,063	1, Tamil (270,970) ; 2, Telugu (103,423) ; 3, Hindustáni (50,057) ; 4, English (16,071) ; 5, Máráthi (5,392) ...	...	...
Chingleput	19	203,959	139,819	1, Tamil (863,094) ; 2, Telugu (242,737) ; 3, Hindustáni (19,266) ; 4, Canarese (5,070)	...	...
North Arcot	11	455,984	218,196	1, Tamil (1,214,930) ; 2, Telugu (852,880) ; 3, Hindustáni (65,410) ; 4, Canarese (31,483) ; 5, Máráthi (8,794) ...	...	...
South Arcot	18	459,901	199,001	1, Tamil (1,882,159) ; 2, Telugu (227,056) ; 3, Hindustáni (34,634) ; 4, Canarese (13,089)	...	...
Tanjore	9	389,249	257,688	1, Tamil (2,095,135) ; 2, Telugu (80,630) ; 3, Patnul (18,069) ; 4, Máráthi (13,634) ; 5, Hindustáni (11,846) ; 6, Canarese (6,539).	...	...
Trichinopoly	4	274,693	131,521	1, Tamil (1,157,689) ; 2, Telugu (161,342) ; 3, Canarese (29,162) ; 4, Hindustáni (15,947)	...	...
Madura	47	481,982	271,116	1, Tamil (2,081,102) ; 2, Telugu (367,613) ; 3, Canarese (104,641) ; 4, Patnul (35,197) ; 5, Hindustáni (14,424).	...	...
Tinnevelly	2	327,853	238,429	1, Tamil (1,627,915) ; 2, Telugu (259,048) ; 3, Canarese (14,776) ; 4, Hindustáni (7,508)	...	...
Coimbatore	11	337,534	244,680	1, Tamil (1,297,174) ; 2, Telugu (449,307) ; 3, Canarese (238,114) ; 4, Hindustáni (21,693)	...	...
The Nilgiris	36	22,063	16,223	1, Badaga (30,633) ; 2, Tamil (28,038) ; 3, Canarese (14,125) ; 4, Malayálam (8,775)	...	...
Salem	1	380,711	196,589	1, Tamil (1,395,130) ; 2, Telugu (360,915) ; 3, Canarese (139,414) ; 4, Hindustáni (47,240) ; 5, Máráthi (8,632) ; 6, Patnul (7,548).	...	...
South Canara	64	179,417	118,938	1, Tulu (460,209) ; 2, Canarese (213,551) ; 3, Malayálam (191,696) ; 4, Konkani (130,191) ; 5, Máráthi (34,925) ; 6, Hindustáni (16,602).	...	...
Malabar	174	421,075	346,774	1, Malayálam (2,484,974) ; 2, Tamil (106,399) ; 3, Telugu (20,309) ; 4, Canarese (14,958) ; 5, Hindustani (7,424).	...	...
Total ...	48,900	6,096,467	4,153,433	.....	180,906	152,832
Banganapalle	1	5,666	6,697	1, Telugu (28,021) ; 2, Hindustáni (6,482)	...	...
Sandúru	...	2,137	1,512	1, Canarese (7,232)	...	...
Pudukkóttai	1	76,868	31,796	1, Tamil (353,770) ; 2, Telugu (10,797)	...	...
Total ...	2	84,671	40,005	.....	...	...
Agency ... { Ganjám	219,960	67,561	19,418	1, Khond (148,891) ; 2, Uriya (80,994) ; 3, Savara (61,056)	...	...
Agency ... { Vizagapatam	218,955	120,294	78,122	1, Uriya (382,685) ; 2, Telugu (113,052) ; 3, Khond (24,509) ; 4, Poroja (15,037) ; 5, Gadaba (13,251) ; 6, Koya (7,762) ; 7, Gond (5,689).	...	...
Agency ... { Gódávari	5	27,837	9,778	1, Telugu (96,784) ; 2, Koya (27,942)	...	...
Total ...	438,920	215,692	107,318	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	487,822	6,396,830	4,300,756	.....	180,906	152,832

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(7)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1899-1900.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1899.			Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1899.				Surveyed during 1899-1900.			Cost of survey during 1899-1900.		Total surveyed up to 31st March 1900.			Cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1900.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267
Vizagapatam	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264	...	...	...	...	...	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,680	264
Gódávari	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,14,038	108	...	...	...	...	...	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,14,038	108
Do. Non-Govt. villages	...	599	599	...	...	41,621	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	599	...	...	41,621	69
Do. Re-survey	...	2,519	2,519	...	...	1,39,961	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,519	2,519	...	...	1,39,961	56
Do. Hill villages	...	80	80	...	...	12,147	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	12,147	152
Do. Agency villages	...	38	38	...	...	4,406	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	4,406	116
Do. Islands in the rivers	...	38	38	...	...	3,304	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	...	3,304	87
Kistna	3,091	6,475	5,358	88,680	29	6,68,860	103	...	...	...	...	...	3,091	6,475	5,358	88,680	29	6,68,860	103
Do. Re-survey	...	3,481	3,481	...	...	1,83,391	53	...	644	644	...	32,366	...	4,125	4,125	...	...	2,15,757	52
Kurnool	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170	...	...	...	...	...	2,957	4,839	3,659	45,673	15	8,23,843	170
Do. Re-survey	...	615	615	...	...	27,332	44	...	501	501	...	24,837	...	1,116	1,116	...	...	52,169	47
Bellary	791	5,364	4,985	26,741	34	7,21,253	134	...	...	...	...	...	791	5,364	4,985	26,741	34	7,21,253	134
Anantapur	890	4,531	4,132	48,169	54	5,59,287	123	...	...	...	...	...	890	4,531	4,132	48,169	54	5,59,287	123
Cuddapah	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,24,021	225	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,24,021	225
Nellore	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106	...	...	...	...	...	4,507	4,241	2,652	55,951	12	4,50,449	106
Do. Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	304	...	4,551	...	304	304	...	...	4,551	15
Do. Re-survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	4,652	2,354	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164	...	...	...	...	...	4,652	2,354	2,151	1,38,241	30	4,69,091	164
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	10	10	...	...	16,224	1,622	...	...	...	...	3,827	...	10	10	...	...	20,051	2 005
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	27	27	...	...	82,754	3,065	...	...	...	...	3,575	...	27	27	...	...	86,329	3,197
Chingleput	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,72,458	176	...	...	...	...	...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,72,458	176
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	4	4	...	...	15,723	3,931	...	...	...	...	195	...	4	4	...	...	15,918	3,979
South Arcot	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123	...	...	...	...	...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Salem	4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138	...	...	...	...	...	4,128	3,667	3,136	2,09,238	51	5,07,533	138
Do. Re-survey	...	2,325	2,325	...	...	61,474	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,325	2,325	...	...	61,474	26
Do. Hill villages	...	434	434	...	...	29,052	67	...	67	67	...	13,880	...	501	501	...	...	42,932	86
Do. Resumed villages	...	19	19	...	..	545	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	545	29
Do. Lands within municipal limits ...	...	5	5	...	...	17,533	3,507	...	4	4	...	4,937	...	9	9	...	...	22,470	2,497
Tanjore	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,05,339	274	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	2,578	2,249	93,306	83	7,05,339	274
Do. Inam villages	...	536	536	...	...	12,359	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	536	...	...	12,359	23
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	13	13	...	...	21,627	1,664	...	3	3	...	13,559	...	16	16	...	...	35,186	2,199
Madura	5,420	3,133	2,634	1,86,336	34	6,84,296	218	...	...	...	...	...	5,420	3,133	2,624	1,86,336	34	6,84,296	218
Do. Periyar wet lands	...	88	88	...	...	11,147	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	...	...	11,147	127
Do. Lands within municipal limits...	...	12	12	...	...	33,827	2,819	...	...	...	...	3,264	...	12	12	...	...	37,091	3,091
Tinnevelly	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	118	...
Coimbatore	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183	...	...	...	...	...	2,680	5,180	4,592	1,22,527	46	9,46,197	183
Do. Hill villages	...	253	253	...	...	23,760	94	...	7	7	...	5,106	...	260	260	...	...	28,866	111
Do. Inam villages	...	7	7	...	...	422	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	422	60
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	8,697	...	3	3	...	...	8,697	2,899
Trichinopoly	945	2,721	2,145	9,795	10	2,24,555	83	...	...	...	...	...	945	2,721	2,145	9,795	10	2,24,555	83
Do. Re-survey	...	2,733	2,733	...	...	1,01,546	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,733	2,733	...	...	1,01,546	37
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	15	15	...	...	33,085	2,206	...	...	...	...	4,792	...	15	15	...	...	37,877	2,525
The Nilgiris	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,41,720	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,41,720	1,054
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	17	17	...	...	48,017	2,825	...	...	...	...	1,802	...	17	17	...	...	49,819	2,930
Malabar	1,142	4,856	4,804	1,44,778	127	11,93,484	246	...	15	15	...	144	1,142	{,856	4,804	1,44,778	127	11,93,484	246
Do. Lands within municipal limits.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	14,117	...	15	15	...	...	144	10
South Canara	302	3,948	3,948	23,277	77	4,30,791	109	...	...	...	...	...	302	11	11	...	...	14,117	1,283
Do. Lands within municipal limits	...	4	4	...	...	10,416	2,604	...	...	...	...	2,815	...	3,948	3,948	23,277	77	4,30,791	109
Total ...	58,080	*89,282	* 76,541	21,33,022	37	1,37,76,001	154	...	† 1,559	† 1,559	...	1,42,619	58,080	4	4	...	...	13,231	3,308
														90,841	78,100	21,33,022	37	1,39,18,620	153

NOTE.—As in previous years, this statement does not include the cost of demarcation, the expenditure of the Central Office and the cost of maintenance of survey records and boundary marks.

* On finishing the maps of Satyamangalam and Bhavani Taluks, Coimbatore District, and of Coonoor Town, Nilgiri District, the area previously surveyed up to 31st March 1899 (columns 3 and 4) was found to require correction as follows:—

	SQ. M.		SQ. M.
Coimbatore Hill Villages—from	306	to	253
The Nilgiris—Lands within Municipal limits—from	18	to	17

† Excludes 304 square miles, area surveyed in the Serugada Inam villages, Ganjám District; Vizianagram Zemindari, Kasimkota Estate, Vizagapatam District; Teleprole Estate, Kistna District; Timmasamudram village, Nellore District; Endathur Mitta, Pakkam Shrotriem, Puriyambakam Zemindari, Kottur Zemindari, Vedal Shrotriem, Karimanikkasami Temple lands, Chingleput District: Nattam Mitta, Salem District; Tevaram Zemindari, Mambarai Estate, Velliyakundam Zemindari, Rameswaram Devastanam villages, Madura District; Ettiyapuram Zamindari, Sivagiri Estate, Tinnevelly District.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(8)—*Settlement table for the year* 1899–1900.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles dealt with by the settlement Department.	Annual revenue assessment as determined at settlement.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
1	2	3	4	5
Original Settlement (completed).				
		RS.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	Already revised.	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873		Gódávari.
	4,548	27,75,033	Resettled in part. Rest 1902–1903	Kistna.
	2,962	17,22,931	1899–1903	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902–1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902–1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904–1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1894–1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907–1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903–1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907–1913	Ganjám.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910–1915	North Arcot.
	2,510	16,13,313	1914–1922	Madura.
	821	1,80,607	1917–1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
	411	1,99,972	1910–1919	The Nilgiris.
	362	4,25,571	1918–1919	Vizagapatam.
	4,908	35,58,877	1916–1922	South Arcot.
	5,740	13,56,345	1919–1923	Bellary.
	2,531	53,16,144	1922–1923	Tanjore.
	5,163	9,09,339	1920–1927	Anantapur.
Total ...	62,243	3,56,55,307	...	
In progress	3,620	...	...	Malabar.
	4,029	...	...	South Canara.
Re-settlement (completed).				
Settlement for thirty years	2,695	17,83,009	1923–1924	Trichinopoly.
In progress	2,582	...	...	Gódávari.
	1,447	...	...	Kistna.

NOTE.—Figures in column 4 have been revised with reference to the latest calendar, submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, No. 83, dated the 28th February 1900.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Statement showing the incidence of the land revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending June* 1899.

District.	Total area by Survey, less feudatories [Table A 1 (1) minus Table A 1 2 (*a*)].	Deduct.		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (*a*)).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (col. 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole District).	
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns, so far as required for this table, are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ryotwári.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	NO.	NO.
Ganjám	2,905,098	794,103	1,717,661	393,334	393,865	9,19,055	758,629	1 3 5	8,42,868	2 2 3	2 5 1	613,296	1 6 0	3	60,284
Vizagapatam	932,888	378,432	384,074	170,382	136,034	5,15,878	276,581	1 13 10	4,23,837	2 7 10	3 1 10	245,162	1 11 8	7	130,183
Gódávari	2,841,535	1,896,880	— 56,311	1,000,966	685,499	46,65,639	1,253,423	3 11 7	37,01,631	3 11 2	5 6 5	1,253,423	2 15 8	7	149,622
Kistna	4,048,066	1,883,194	64,639	2,100,233	1,691,387	52,56,790	1,396,989	3 12 2	47,85,239	2 4 5	2 13 3	1,396,989	3 6 10	4	93,490
Nellore	2,900,416	1,753,799	8,127	1,138,490	855,462	24,21,482	853,046	2 13 5	22,54,375	1 15 3	2 10 2	853,046	2 10 3	2	40,196
Kurnool	4,678,400	3,736,947	— 368,578	1,310,031	1,218,980	16,49,387	796,714	2 1 1	13,22,149	1 0 2	1 1 4	796,714	1 10 7	2	35,113
Bellary	3,512,459	1,793,014	— 13,174	1,732,619	1,603,875	16,94,655	856,034	1 15 8	14,68,742	0 13 7	0 14 8	856,034	1 11 5	5	119,499
Anantapur	3,427,066	2,113,227	17,821	1,296,018	1,040,265	10,91,393	703,027	1 8 10	9,61,325	0 11 10	0 14 9	703,027	1 5 11	1	16,283
Cuddapah	5,306,073	3,952,166	— 4,130	1,358,037	1,142,774	19,54,468	1,209,313	1 9 10	16,21,781	1 3 1	1 6 8	1,209,313	1 5 5	1	17,379
North Arcot	2,615,785	1,742,195	3,996	869,594	730,115	24,79,583	1,361,423	1 13 2	23,23,044	2 10 9	3 2 11	1,361,423	1 11 4	7	121,667
Chingleput	1,374,544	706,627	5,924	661,993	547,135	18,25,963	857,882	2 2 1	17,51,226	2 10 4	3 3 3	857,882	2 0 8	2	55,685
Madras *	17,280	4,658	...	12,622	...	84,616	452,518	0 3 0	84,423	6 11 0	...	452,518	0 3 0	1	452,518
South Arcot	3,115,168	1,516,420	46,746	1,552,002	1,346,076	41,98,289	2,074,478	2 0 5	37,91,698	2 7 1	2 13 1	2,074,478	1 13 3	4	92,211
Salem	3,506,745	2,123,243	...	1,383,502	12,48,038	19,52,287	1,381,489	1 6 7	19,24,972	1 6 3	1 8 8	1,381,489	1 6 4	5	123,940
Coimbatore	4,871,835	2,391,614	...	2,480,221	2,057,142	29,61,414	1,931,025	1 8 6	28,48,310	1 2 4	1 6 2	1,931,025	1 7 7	3	69,463
Trichinopoly	1,803,520	731,555	8,946	1,063,019	818,067	20,46,643	1,094,932	1 13 10	20,03,503	1 14 2	2 7 2	1,094,932	1 13 3	2	112,241
Tanjore	1,746,430	595,636	9,567	1,141,227	1,007,362	57,59,670	1,745,037	3 4 10	56,92,083	4 15 10	5 10 5	1,745,037	3 4 2	9	263,666
Madura	2,143,567	1,062,969	— 1,324	1,081,922	906,792	20,24,803	1,134,608	1 12 7	19,76,309	1 13 3	2 2 10	1,134,608	1 11 10	8	189,623
Tinnevelly	2,344,022	869,653	3,915	1,470,454	1,015,837	25,72,389	1,348,347	1 14 6	25,13,945	1 11 4	2 7 7	1,348,347	1 13 10	12	194,866
The Nilgiris	612,627	416,150	— 150	196,627	72,164	1,36,922	99,797	1 5 11	1,36,922	0 11 2	1 14 4	99,797	1 5 11	1	15,053
Malabar	3,572,660	2,590,958	— 777	982,479	914,023	19,67,262	2,640,218	0 11 11	19,64,710	2 0 0	2 2 5	2,640,218	0 11 11	5	177,774
South Canara	2,497,280	2,044,037	...	453,243	400,168	12,99,222	1,056,081	1 3 8	12,99,222	2 13 10	3 3 11	1,056,081	1 3 8	1	40,922
Total ...	60,773,414	35,097,477	1,826,972	23,848,965	19,801,060	4,94,71,810	25,281,591	1 15 4	4,56,92,314	1 14 8	2 4 11	25,104,839	1 13 1	92	2,565,678
Zamíndári.															
Ganjám	2,245,083	429,353	...	1,815,680	...	4,57,413	1,016,457	0 7 2	4,35,951	0 3 10	...	1,016,457	0 6 10	...	...
Vizagapatam	9,886,028	232,008	...	9,654,020	...	9,95,462	2,120,611	0 7 6	9,63,937	0 1 7	...	2,120,611	0 7 3	...	...
Gódávari	1,930,116	674,743	...	1,255,373	...	12,32,140	724,836	1 11 2	10,41,591	0 13 3	...	724,836	1 7 0	...	...
Kistna	1,186,769	200,007	...	986,762	...	7,93,210	378,532	2 1 6	6,93,370	0 11 3	...	378,532	1 13 4	...	...
Nellore	2,375,040	645,760	...	1,729,280	...	4,71,752	514,809	0 14 8	4,62,552	0 4 3	...	514,809	0 14 5	...	...
North Arcot	2,019,840	794,758	...	1,225,082	...	3,62,712	665,350	0 8 9	3,62,622	0 4 9	...	665,350	0 8 9	...	...
Chingleput	389,155	186,318	...	202,837	...	1,55,268	210,594	0 11 10	1,54,350	0 12 2	...	210,594	0 11 9	...	...
South Arcot	164,822	153,305	...	11,517	...	8,649	36,665	0 3 9	8,649	0 12 0	...	36,665	0 3 9	...	...
Salem	1,030,812	455,064	...	575,748	...	4,51,380	535,902	0 13 6	4,41,935	0 12 3	...	535,902	0 13 2	...	...
Coimbatore	106,880	22,396	...	84,484	...	27,784	52,295	0 8 6	27,691	0 5 3	...	52,295	0 8 6	...	...
Trichinopoly	336,652	115,400	...	221,252	...	53,399	193,289	0 4 5	52,359	0 3 9	...	193,289	0 4 4	...	...
Tanjore	177,470	43,173	...	134,297	...	31,526	96,896	0 5 2	31,433	0 3 9	...	96,896	0 5 2	...	...
Madura	3,377,552	470,149	...	2,907,403	...	7,62,099	1,067,369	0 11 5	7,53,430	0 4 2	...	1,067,369	0 11 4	...	...
Tinnevelly	902,224	202,474	...	699,750	...	3,21,853	450,367	0 11 5	3,09,293	0 7 1	...	450,367	0 11 0	...	...
Malabar	7,066	...	...	7,066	...	15,000	12,347	1 3 5	15,000	2 2 0	...	12,347	1 3 5	...	...
Total ...	26,135,459	4,624,908	...	21,510,551	...	61,39,647	8,076,319	0 12 2	57,54,163	0 4 3	...	8,076,319	0 11 5	...	...

NOTE.—This return is now prepared quinquennially under instructions from the Government of India and the statistics relate to 1898-99, the first year of the quinquennial period.

* Includes particulars for whole inam villages also [448 acres in column 2 and in column 3 (*a*) and Rs. 193 in column 5].

(9)—*Statement showing the incidence of the land revenue on area and population in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending June* 1899—continued.

District.	Total area by Survey, less feudatories [Table A 1 (1) minus Table A 1 2 (*a*)].	Deduct.		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4 (*a*)).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (col. 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants (in the whole District).	
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns, so far as required for this table, are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.					For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Whole inám villages.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	NO.	NO.
Ganjám	206,029	206,029	...	...	...	49,242	121,717	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	216,315	216,315	...	...	...	58,214	405,800	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari	256,829	256,825	...	...	...	1,43,046	100,523	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	203,885	203,885	...	...	...	1,29,517	80,061	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	334,144	334,144	...	...	...	96,676	95,881	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	130,560	130,560	...	...	...	10,692	21,097	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	133,191	133,191	...	...	...	13,800	24,916	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	133,893	133,893	...	...	...	14,074	24,698	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	276,687	276,687	...	...	...	42,685	62,759	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	78,246	78,246	...	...	...	28,001	87,714	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinglepat	215,341	215,341	...	...	...	68,586	134,452	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	58,240	58,240	...	...	...	22,462	51,708	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	280,822	280,822	...	...	...	44,064	45,200	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	51,705	51,705	...	...	...	3,426	21,519	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	183,668	183,668	...	...	...	17,083	84,496	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	447,824	447,824	...	...	...	1,60,327	386,181	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	119,343	119,343	...	...	...	87,365	406,427	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	202,613	202,613	...	...	...	62,125	117,381	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,529,335	3,529,335	...	...	...	10,51,385	2,272,530	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	90,488,208	43,251,720	1 826,972	45,359,516	19,801,060	5,66,62,842	35,630,440	1 9 5	5,14,46,477	1 2 2	2 4 11	33,181,158	1 8 10	92	2,565,678

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the agricultural year* 1896-97.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	16	10,366	16	8,245,599	515,350	1,75,827 2 0
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	1	188,160	188,160	59,928 0 0
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	45	9,887	45	11,604,901	257,887	15,511 5 9
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	83	1,211	110	1,413,494	17,030	15,128 0 9
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	72	1,040	89	900,098	12,501	1,843 9 9
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	593	2,514	972	2,178,369	3,673	1,295 10 11
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	21	64	24	44,650	2,126	12 3
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	873	568	1,641	248,377	285	12 13 8
(c) Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	.....
5. Small holdings held separate and direct from Government ryotwari tenure	3,198,415	23,133	5,556,560	22,911,305	7	14 3 3
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. (a) In perpetuity	443,928	27,777	839,881	7,594,416	17	9 11 5
(b) For life or lives	1,498	566	2,142	20,745	14	4 12 10
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	611	193	727	4,069	7	2 4 8
8. Purchasers of waste lands	732	120	826	35,555	49	36 7 10
9. Others *	275	568	593	87,582	318	73 13 7
Total	3,647,163	...	...	55,477,320	15	15 3 7

NOTE.—The statement is now prepared quinquennially under instructions from Government of India. The figures given above relate to 1896-97 when the statement was prepared.

* Includes renters of estates in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Chingleput and Salem.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(11)—*Registers of Transfers of property in land in each district in the Madras Presidency in the agricultural year ending 30th June* 1899.

Districts.	Nature of tenure.	Number of transfers		Total area transferred	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		NO.	NO.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjám	Proprietors... Revenue paying	89	1,729	231	4,327
	Wholly or partially revenue free	1	102	3	227
Vizagapatam	Do. ... Revenue paying	120	448	888	3,605
	Wholly or partially revenue free	47	164	205	880
Gódávari	Do. ... Revenue paying	108	2,576	1,124	12,452
	Wholly or partially revenue free	24	1,527	49	4,349
Kistna	Do. ... Revenue paying	176	4,813	2,442	23,740
	Wholly or partially revenue free	8	385	84	2,735
Nellore	Do. ... Revenue paying	215	1,745	1,474	8,879
	Wholly or partially revenue free	2	85	1,103	559
Kurnool	Do. ... Revenue paying	180	1,678	1,341	13,828
	Wholly or partially revenue free	75	500	661	4,549
Bellary	Do. ... Revenue paying	257	2,208	2,866	25,269
	Wholly or partially revenue free	102	269	1,799	4,601
Anantapur	Do. ... Revenue paying	264	1,531	2,201	11,646
	Wholly or partially revenue free	51	133	630	406
Cuddapah	Do. ... Revenue paying	85	2,197	387	8,559
	Wholly or partially revenue free	5	210	22	1,010
North Arcot	Do. ... Revenue paying	423	5,771	1,054	9,215
	Wholly or partially revenue free	4	166	21	326
Chingleput	Do. ... Revenue paying	537	4,805	1,107	14,359
	Wholly or partially revenue free	26	219	86	6,848
Madras	Do. ... Revenue paying	25	694	9	102
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	Do. ... Revenue paying	1,107	14,339	2,692	18,644
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	34	...	74
Salem	Do. ... Revenue paying	25	6,562	220	44,531
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	29	...	504
Coimbatore	Do. ... Revenue paying	62	7,209	22,894	59,396
	Wholly or partially revenue free	2	102	30	1,104
Trichinopoly	Do. ... Revenue paying	547	4,711	2,080	11,679
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	31	...	145
Tanjore	Do. ... Revenue paying	1,119	10,322	2,218	23,030
	Wholly or partially revenue free	2	235	4	2,400
Madura	Do. ... Revenue paying	1,011	6,478	1,635	16,536
	Wholly or partially revenue free	5	75	19	199
Tinnevelly	Do ... Revenue paying	1,276	14,258	3,551	35,241
	Wholly or partially revenue free	3	24	128	45
The Nilgiris	Do. ... Revenue paying	13	306	358	6,601
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Do. ... Revenue paying	268	3,223	905	5,771
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Do. ... Revenue paying	32	1,939	...	...
	Wholly or partially revenue free	...	12	...	...
Total ...	Do. ... Revenue paying	7,939	96,542	51,677	357,410
	Wholly or partially revenue free	357	4,302	4,844	30,961

NOTE.—The above are the statistics for 1898-99, and the figures for 1899-1900 will be available in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900-1901.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(12)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in* 1899–1900, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which assent of Governor-General was accorded.
An Act to amend Madras Act I of 1884.	Government ...	The Act amends section 165 and schedules B and C of Madras Act I of 1884 so as to enhance the fee for the registration of carts and the tax on animals and vehicles by 50 per cent., with a view to provide funds for carrying out the scheme for the drainage of the City of Madras. It also amends section 44 of the said Act so as to raise the maximum limit of salary which the Commissioners can give to any subordinate officer of the municipality from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per mensem.	1st May 1899.
The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899.	Do. ...	The mode of obtaining information about births and deaths in non-municipal areas was found to be defective. Power was accordingly taken in this Act to extend to those areas the system of compulsory registration in force in municipalities.	3rd May 1899.
An Act to amend Madras Regulation V of 1804.	Do. ...	The object of this Act is to confer on the Court of Wards larger and more effective powers for the relief of encumbered estates placed under its management and to provide a law under which it will be competent for the court to assume the management of estates the proprietors of which have been declared incapacitated.	3rd July 1899.
The Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899.	Do. ...	The Act repeals and re-enacts Madras Act I of 1887 laying down more definite principles for the guidance of the courts in awarding compensation for tenants' improvements and rendering the language of the Act more precise, especially in the use and application of the term 'improvements'.	3rd January 1900.
An Act to amend the Madras Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878.	Do. ...	This Act renders more efficacious the protective provisions of section 5 of the Act it amends by imposing on possessors of coffee estates who are also sellers of coffee, the duty of keeping registers of their transactions, and extends the protection from theft to parchment and cherry dried coffee. It also gives power to Government to provide forms of books and accounts and to compel owners of estates to afford the information necessary for the examination of such books and accounts.	28th April 1900.

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1899–1900.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 2 of 1897.	Bill further to amend Madras Act VIII of 1865 (Recovery of Rent).	The Hon. M.R.Ry. (now Sir) Diwan Bâhadur V. Bhâshyam Aiyangar Avargal, C.I.E.	The Bill aims at removing certain hardships in the existing enactment so as to facilitate the recovery by landlords of rents due to them, and declares that for certain purposes a judgment by the Collector in a suit under the Act shall be of the same force and effect as the muchalika executed by the tenant.	9th February 1897 ...	.....	The Select Committee reported on the Bill on the 29th March 1897; and the report was presented formally to the Council on the 9th April of the same year when the consideration of the Bill was postponed to a future date.
No. 5 of 1897.	Bill to declare gains of learning by a Hindu to be his separate property.	Do. ...	The object of the Bill is to declare that acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning, shall form his separate and exclusive property, irrespective of the nature of such learning and of the assistance he may have derived from family funds or from a member of his family in the acquisition of such knowledge.	23rd November 1897.	.....	This Bill has been passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 26th January 1900. It is now awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Governor.
No. of 1898.	Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	Government.	The object of the Bill is to correct minor defects in the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, without introducing any radical alteration in its main principles. The Bill also introduces into the Act some of the amendments made in the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, by Madras Act III of 1897 so far as they are applicable to Local boards.	4th April 1898 ...	.....	The Select Committee reported on the Bill on the 3rd March 1900 and the Bill has been passed since the close of the year. Received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 11th October 1900.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(13)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1899–1900—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 3 of 1898.	Bill to amend the law relating to landlord and tenant in the Presidency of Madras.	Government.	The Bill consolidates and amends the law on the subject of landlord and tenant in this Presidency, as contained in Madras Act VIII of 1865 with subsequent amendments. The chief provisions in the Bill are those (1) about securing occupancy rights to the tenants, (2) which make rent a first charge upon the land sold for arrears, (3) about repair of irrigation works, and compensation for tenants' improvements, and (4) for forming a record of rights and a record of proprietor's private lands.	13th June 1898 ...	.....	Referred to a Select Committee on the 13th June 1898.
No. 4 of 1899.	Bill to amend Madras Acts II of 1894, and IV of 1897.	Do. ...	The definition of 'proprietor' in the two Acts does not include the manager of an estate appointed by the Court of Wards or the receiver or guardian appointed by a civil court and considerable inconvenience was felt in consequence of the inability of such persons to exercise the powers conferred or to discharge the duties imposed on a proprietor by these Acts. The object of this Bill is to amplify the definition of the term 'proprietor' so as to remove these difficulties.	19th December 1899.	.....	Passed into law at the adjourned meeting of the Council held on the 31st March 1900. Received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 26th May 1900.
No. 5 of 1899.	Bill to amend the Madras Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1893.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to enhance by 50 per cent. the present scale of fees which has been found insufficient to meet the expenses incidental to the examination of boilers.	.....	.....	The bill has not yet been introduced.
No. 6 of 1899.	Bill to amend Madras Act VII of 1865.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to secure to Government its due share of the revenue from irrigation by legalizing the levy of a cess in cases where Government water reaches a cultivated field with beneficial effect otherwise than on application by the cultivator and so give effect to the uniform revenue custom of this presidency to charge water-rate for water used, without regard to the volition of the cultivator, on land irrigated with Government water.	29th January 1900 ...	.....	Passed into law at the adjourned meeting of the Council held on the 31st March 1900. Received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 10th August 1900.
No. 1 of 1900.	Bill to amend the Madras Harbour Trust Act, 1885.	Do. ...	The object of this measure is to establish the right of the trustees of the Madras Harbour to impose a due upon goods which are transhipped without being landed, within the artificial harbour of Madras.	31st March 1900 ...	.....	Passed into law at the adjourned meeting of the Council held on the 31st March 1900. Received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy on the 24th May 1900.

(14)—*Projects of legislation submitted by the Madras Government during* 1899–1900 *to the Government of India in view of their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.*

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result or present position of the proposed Bill.
		Nil.	

B.—POLICE.

(15)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year* 1899.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.											Cost of Police.				
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal, and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.								Cantonment, Town and Water Police paid for wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 to 6).	Total pay of constables of all classes (cols. 7 to 9).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 13 and 14.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors or Chief or European constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (Mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Chief Office	2	* 9	1	...	2	...	16	...	28	...	...	† 78,649	12,800	1,612	1,853	5,569
	Madras City Police	...	‡ 3	17	41	122	4	862	44	1,093	...	...	...	§ 39,305	92,183	‖ 1,04,021	6,311
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17,705	...	...	...	88
	Ganjám	...	3	16	...	117	...	786	...	922	...	...	...	25,859	45,179	77,334	11,592
	Vizagapatam	...	3	22	1	136	...	916	...	1,078	...	...	...	31,475	59,811	96,195	12,372
	Jeypore	...	2	8	...	54	...	352	...	416	...	...	...	22,371	19,478	37,983	2,899
	Gódávari	...	2	20	1	135	...	946	...	1,104	...	...	...	23,676	45,410	79,478	9,494
	Kistna	...	2	18	1	127	...	971	...	1,119	...	...	...	20,293	53,365	87,336	10,732
	Nellore	...	2	20	...	131	...	948	...	1,101	...	...	...	21,945	55,989	85,253	12,327
	Total	1	14	105	3	700	...	4,919	...	5,741	...	...	17,705	1,45,619	2,79,232	4,57,579	59,504
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,259	...	...	...	461
	Kurnool	...	2	20	1	121	...	777	...	921	...	...	...	22,308	51,515	73,296	11,355
	Bellary	...	1	15	3	97	...	670	...	786	...	...	...	17,854	45,122	68,589	9,472
	Anantapur	...	1	12	...	69	...	523	...	605	...	...	...	14,244	30,089	47,459	7,438
	Cuddapah	...	2	22	...	120	...	856	...	1,000	...	...	...	21,976	50,653	81,074	15,902
	North Arcot	...	2	21	...	139	...	1,019	...	1,181	...	...	...	29,281	61,694	97,468	13,928
	Chingleput	...	1	14	2	91	...	611	...	719	...	...	...	19,110	41,039	57,630	11,487
	South Arcot	...	2	19	1	134	...	806	...	962	...	...	...	20,147	57,600	76,426	9,676
	Salem	...	2	24	1	146	...	1,054	...	1,227	...	...	...	19,850	63,554	96,305	12,866
	Total	1	13	147	8	917	...	6,316	...	7,401	...	...	17,259	1,64,770	4,06,266	5,88,227	92,585
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,360	...	...	...	55
	Tanjore	...	2	20	2	137	...	1,062	...	1,223	...	...	...	21,439	61,276	99,634	12,506
	Trichinopoly	...	1	12	1	97	...	615	...	726	...	...	...	14,252	39,707	59,127	8,408
	Madura	...	2	25	1	150	...	1,043	...	1,230	...	...	...	28,625	71,464	98,961	11,017
	Tinnevelly	...	2	19	1	127	...	843	...	992	...	...	...	24,962	51,398	79,238	12,184
	Coimbatore	...	3	22	3	142	...	928	...	1,098	...	...	...	33,722	66,572	98,779	13,048
	Malabar	...	4	25	3	144	...	1,063	...	1,239	...	...	...	35,935	64,513	1,03,266	14,193
	South Canara	...	1	11	...	71	...	436	...	519	...	...	...	15,972	28,301	40,246	5,957
	Total	1	15	134	11	877	...	5,990	...	7,027	...	...	21,360	1,74,907	3,83,231	5,79,251	77,868
	Special Reserves	...	...	8	5	69	...	803	...	885	...	...	...	...	36,942	91,854	2,060
	Madras Railway Police	...	} 1 {	2	...	18	...	217	...	238	...	...	...	4,683	7,139	18,753	11,627
	South Indian Railway Police	...		2	...	23	...	271	...	296	...	...	...	5,919	7,798	29,388	15,423
	Southern Mahratta Railway Police	...	1	1	1	12	...	54	...	69	...	...	...	{ 1,057	4,693	9,538	5,669
	Bezwada Extension Railway Police	...	...										...	{ 40	14	430	58
	East Coast Railway Police	...	...	1	...	14	...	148	...	163	...	...	...	1,317	5,661	13,994	9,788
	Total	...	2	6	1	67	...	690	...	766	...	...	...	13,016	25,305	72,103	42,565
	Grand Total	5	56	418	60	2,754	4	19,596	44	¶ 22,941	...	...	1,34,973	5,50,417	12,24,771	18,94,888	** 2,85,902

N.B.—This statement excludes punitive police and private guards.

* Superintendent (Assistant with Government Special Branch) and 8 Probationers.

† Includes cost of Inspector-General's office establishment of 47 clerks and 14 office servants (not Police officers)

‡ 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioners of Police.

§ Includes cost of Commissioner's office establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police officers).

‖ Includes cost of Marine establishment of 2 tindals, 18 boatmen, 3 boys and driver of prison van (not Police officers)

¶ Includes 177 village watchers.

** Includes Rs. 1,16,934 Railway fare of Policemen.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year* 1899—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.*						Distribution of force.											
		Average pay of						District force.											
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols. 13 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from (*a*) Imperial, (*b*) Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails.		Reserve.		Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in cols. 26 and 27) also Policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Courts.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.	
		Officers.	Men.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Chief Office	...	...	15,611	1,16,034	From Provincial Revenues.	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	12	...	14	16
	Madras City Police	10½	9	43,025	2,84,845		...	2	8	23	67	15	82	6	30	142	718	188	905
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	Nil.	Rupees 7½ per mensem.	2,113	19,906		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	Ganjám			25,897	1,85,861		...	...	6	...	...	27	97	1	3	108	680	136	786
	Vizagapatam			30,820	2,24,673		...	...	...	...	...	30	123	1	3	131	790	162	916
	Jeypore			14,662	97,393		...	...	...	...	...	19	35	...	6	45	311	64	352
	Gódávari			22,787	1,80,845		...	1	6	...	...	32	156	1	3	124	781	158	946
	Kistna			24,815	1,96,541		...	...	27	8	63	26	100	1	3	113	778	148	971
	Nellore			19,356	1,94,870		...	...	24	7	43	23	84	1	3	122	797	153	948
	Total ...			1,40,450	11,00,089		...	1	63	15	106	158	592	5	21	644	4,137	823	4,919
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			502	18,222		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Kurnool			15,864	1,74,338		...	1	6	9	74	26	111	1	3	107	583	144	777
	Bellary			15,988	1,47,025		...	...	6	8	45	21	66	1	3	86	550	116	670
	Anantapur			11,692	1,10,902		...	...	3	5	33	22	76	1	...	54	411	82	523
	Cuddapah			17,282	1,86,887		...	...	...	5	60	24	92	1	3	114	701	144	856
	North Arcot			26,531	2,28,902		...	...	30	8	54	26	99	1	3	127	833	162	1,019
	Chingleput			12,178	1,41,444		...	1	24	13	85	21	71	1	2	72	429	108	611
	South Arcot			17,024	1,80,873		...	...	...	7	37	32	147	1	2	116	620	156	806
	Salem			22,243	2,19,818		...	...	33	8	66	23	77	1	3	141	875	173	1,054
	Total ...			1,39,304	14,08,411		...	2	102	63	454	195	739	8	19	818	5,002	1,086	6,316
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			938	22,353		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Tanjore			21,099	2,15,954		...	...	33	11	82	...	105	1	4	125	838	161	1,062
	Trichinopoly			11,624	1,32,518		...	1	19	11	81	19	71	1	3	79	441	111	615
	Madura			22,249	2,32,316		...	...	15	13	86	30	136	1	3	143	803	187	1,043
	Tinnevelly			19,705	1,87,487		...	1	29	8	61	25	99	1	...	114	654	149	843
	Coimbatore			20,739	2,32,860		...	...	6	9	50	31	130	1	3	129	739	170	928
	Malabar			*30,856*	*2,48,763*		...	...	36	...	...	24	88	1	6	151	933	176	1,063
	South Canara			11,700	1,02,236		...	...	12	...	...	18	68	1	4	64	352	83	436
	Total ...			1,38,370	13,74,487		...	2	150	52	360	171	697	7	23	806	4,760	1,038	5,990
	Special Reserves			...	1,30,856		...	...	...	82	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	803
	Madras Railway Police			3,378	45,580		...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	21	207	21	217
	South Indian Railway Police			4,001	62,529		...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	25	261	25	271
	Southern Mahratta Railway Police			2,524	23,481		...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	14	44	14	54
	Bazwada Extension Railway Police			9	551		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	East Coast Railway Police			2,952	33,712		...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	15	143	15	148
	Total ...			12,864	1,65,853		..	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	75	655	75	690
	Grand Total ...			4,89,624	45,80,575		...	7	323	235	1,825	541	2,126	26	93	2,497	15,272	3,306	19,639

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(15)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police in the year* 1899—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of force—*cont.*			Area of the whole province (or District) in square miles.	Population of the whole province (or District).	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).							
		Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.		In cantonments.					To area.			To population.			Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime, cols. 32 and 33.
		Officers.	Men.						Of the whole province (or District).	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the area and the force in Towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside Towns.	Of the whole Province (or District).	Of Province (District) exclusive both of the population and the force in Towns.	Of Towns exclusive of the force outside Towns.		
		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	140	714	...	29	490,012	22	...	·03	...	·03	569	...	573	59,075	69
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjám	16	149	...	8,370	2,053,966	62	...	10·6	13·3	·15	2,603	3,163	484	6,128	8
	Vizagapatam	34	275	...	8,742	2,517,934	75	2	9·4	14·1	·25	2,733	3,773	675	7,923	9
	Jeypore	...	...	...	8,500	517,304	29	...	23·8	23·8	...	1,453	1,453	...	768	2
	Godávari	37	370	...	7,857	2,251,024	84	1	8·6	15·5	·27	2,487	4,078	540	5,744	6
	Kistna	30	275	...	8,397	2,009,328	84	2	9·4	14·007	·61	2,255	3,164	508	6,665	7
	Nellore	21	184	...	8,765	1,585,017	96	...	9·5	12·06	·74	1,724	2,077	495	5,988	7
	Total ...	138	1,253	...	50,651	10,934,573	430	5	10·5	14·7	·40	2,287	2,999	550	33,216	7
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	13	129	...	7,514	885,571	81	...	10·8	13·5	·64	1,281	1,504	419	2,913	4
	Bellary	25	206	7	5,975	974,707	61	1	9·3	14·3	·64	1,532	1,991	728	5,970	9
	Anantapur	9	255	...	5,275	767,256	41	...	11·3	25·6	·43	1,650	3,517	228	2,520	5
	Cuddapah	18	190	...	8,722	1,377,472	91	2	10·7	14·1	·52	1,680	2,170	287	4,799	6
	North Arcot	30	287	...	7,616	2,361,155	98	...	7·9	11·7	·17	2,459	3,381	529	7,078	7
	Chingleput	29	277	55	2,842	1,231,130	50	15	5·6	14·3	·15	2,457	5,665	412	9,235	18
	South Arcot	26	220	...	5,217	2,342,059	86	10	7·08	10·5	·20	3,182	4,507	541	7,200	10
	Salem	31	285	...	7,529	2,125,205	104	...	7·4	10·6	·13	2,091	2,791	541	7,380	7
	Total ...	181	1,849	62	50,690	12,064,555	612	28	8·7	13·2	·32	2,072	2,928	475	47,095	8
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	53	504	...	3,709	2,412,728	74	2	3·8	8·9	·09	2,502	5,118	591	11,667	12
	Trichinopoly	18	174	...	3,631	1,486,455	56	...	6·9	10·8	·38	2,858	4,064	798	6,212	12
	Madura	14	127	...	8,808	2,824,528	107	1	9·3	10·9	·14	2,985	3,363	826	11,987	13
	Tinnevelly	52	406	...	5,387	2,074,857	85	7	7·01	16·6	·46	2,701	5,273	961	5,830	8
	Coimbatore	29	265	13	8,817	2,279,019	82	2	10·1	15·3	·09	2,625	3,672	582	8,236	9
	Malabar	38	396	...	5,585	2,872,349	105	...	5·1	8·3	·07	2,649	3,957	691	11,276	10
	South Canara	7	65	...	3,902	1,143,586	50	3	9·3	11·3	·12	2,749	3,182	676	2,505	6
	Total ...	211	1,937	13	39,839	15,093,522	559	15	7·1	11·5	·19	2,711	3,959	726	57,713	10
	Special Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1
	South Indian Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bezwada Extension Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Coast Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	670	5,753	75	141,189	* 38,582,662	1,657	48	8·2	13·1	·26	2,264	3,278	588	198,002	11

* One per cent. has been added to the previous year's figure.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for* 1899.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Men.	Actual. Officers.	Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, &c.).	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with revolvers or enfield.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 19 of the Madras Police Act. Officers.	Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Men.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage to total actual strength of. Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Chief Office	3	16	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	2	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	194	957	189	957	...	...	...	216	930	3	13	26	329	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	66	189	911	77	501	568	19	28	16	1	...	14	38·8	·1	1
Northern Range.	Office of Dy. Inspr.-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjám	149	951	148	941	179	421	16	171	302	...	12	61	220	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	233	143	600	59	519	511	25	12	12	4	6	16	377·3	1·	1·5
	Vizagapatam	177	1,097	177	1,097	204	506	20	310	234	...	16	47	281	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	240	176	889	91	644	549	22	18	16	10	1	23	230·8	·6	1·8
	Jeypore	71	408	65	399	69	350	7	38	...	...	...	23	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	97	62	287	47	240	177	11	8	...	4	8	6	245·5	·6	1·3
	Gódávari	171	1,080	162	1,081	138	421	18	353	313	2	12	115	364	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	138	160	896	78	717	448	13	11	14	2	8	17	136·6	·4	1·4
	Kistna	146	935	141	937	...	331	16	253	478	1	31	75	283	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	206	140	841	52	492	534	11	16	32	9	3	8	127·3	·4	·7
	Nellore	151	848	149	849	...	286	18	265	429	...	15	32	217	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	186	149	700	78	399	521	12	13	15	24	1	13	142·8	·4	1·3
	Total	866	5,319	843	5,304	590	2,315	95	1,390	1,756	3	86	353	1,431	1	30	...	...	...	1	4	44	8	1,100	831	4,213	395	3,011	2,741	94	78	89	53	27	83	206·3	·6	1·4
Central Range.	Kurnool	142	777	142	777	...	319	18	198	384	1	9	32	178	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	160	141	338	48	453	418	10	15	10	1	9	10	128·5	·3	1·1
	Bellary	116	673	115	626	...	247	13	178	303	2	16	29	251	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	...	84	113	283	84	351	306	7	68	18	46	19	4	132·8	·4	·5
	Anantapur	81	520	80	479	...	176	11	129	243	1	7	13	120	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	110	79	255	36	279	244	4	15	8	...	1	2	133·5	·4	·4
	Cuddapah	142	856	138	855	...	331	20	247	395	3	15	71	398	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	199	138	553	53	405	535	10	18	18	20	9	12	117·5	·3	1·2
	North Arcot	160	996	155	976	...	407	19	276	429	1	15	55	282	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	214	155	871	93	472	566	29	29	16	2	16	16	25·9	·1	1·4
	Chingleput	106	612	106	609	...	218	12	145	340	...	9	20	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	200	106	609	64	361	290	9	15	9	13	2	2	57·5	·1	·3
	South Arcot	154	806	152	806	...	306	17	288	347	...	5	7	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	336	151	775	32	419	507	10	9	5	1	2	9	27·1	·1	·9
	Salem	171	1,054	170	1,041	...	373	21	130	687	...	13	35	146	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	204	170	918	149	574	485	14	24	13	1	5	21	177·8	·5	1·7
	Total	1,072	6,294	1,058	6,169	...	2,377	131	1,591	3,128	8	89	262	1,624	3	18	...	...	...	1	6	53	6	1,507	1,053	4,602	559	3,314	3,354	93	193	97	84	63	76	99·6	·3	1·1
Southern Range.	Tanjore	165	1,095	165	1,089	...	367	18	245	624	...	14	44	310	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	47	252	165	1,089	43	591	620	11	11	14	1	5	6	73·7	·2	·5
	Trichinopoly	111	618	109	614	...	238	11	180	294	...	7	14	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	161	109	612	48	351	324	18	12	7	7	...	7	24·3	·1	1·0
	Madura	185	1,050	183	1,051	...	345	21	460	408	4	19	43	184	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	203	183	1,019	79	650	505	11	23	23	2	8	13	127·6	·3	1·1
	Tinnevelly	172	1,157	169	1,160	312	254	21	270	472	4	15	40	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	207	168	1,101	329	519	481	13	24	19	5	4	20	139·6	·4	1·5
	Coimbatore	140	742	137	724	...	281	20	274	286	1	12	56	265	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	9	...	189	137	709	63	313	485	15	18	13	2	8	14	149·5	·5	1·6
	The Nilgiris	27	171	27	170	...	43	...	80	74	...	5	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	39	27	158	21	92	84	1	6	5	...	2	7	273·1	1·	3·6
	Malabar	195	1,287	192	1,278	220	363	28	214	645	...	14	29	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	314	192	1,226	101	706	663	24	11	14	15	8	13	198·6	·5	·9
	South Canara	92	538	87	541	128	137	10	57	296	5	12	39	123	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	106	87	418	67	287	274	10	20	17	8	7	3	157·6	·5	·5
	Total	1,087	6,658	1,069	6,627	660	2,028	129	1,780	3,099	14	98	265	1,484	3	17	1	2	...	...	4	62	58	1,471	1,068	6,332	751	3,509	3,436	103	125	112	40	42	83	133·4	·4	1·1
	Railway Police	77	715	77	677	...	27	...	82	645	...	14	5	134	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	148	77	639	162	254	338	8	27	14	24	11	3	39·4	·1	·4
	Grand Total	3,299	*19,959	3,239	*19750	1,250	6,747	355	5,059	9,558	28	309	911	5,004	7	71	1	2	...	2	17	173	72	4,292	3,221	16,713	1,946	10,601	10,442	317	451	328	202	143	259	134·3	·4	1·1

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant Superintendent or officers of higher rank.

* Includes 193 private guards.

(17)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

Ranges.	Districts.	Race. Europeans. District Superintendents.	Europeans. Assistant District Superintendents.	Europeans. Inspectors.	Europeans. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Inspectors.	Eurasians. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District Superintendents.	Natives. Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Inspectors.	Natives. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Natives. Constables.	Religion or Caste. Officers. Christians.	Officers. Muhammadans.	Officers. Hindus. Brâhmins.	Officers. Hindus. Râjputs.	Officers. Hindus. Nâyars.	Officers. Hindus. Sikhs.	Officers. Hindus. Uriyas.	Officers. Hindus. Paraiyas.	Officers. Hindus. Tiyars.	Officers. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Men. Christians.	Men. Muhammadans.	Men. Hindus. Brâhmins.	Men. Hindus. Râjputs.	Men. Hindus. Nâyars.	Men. Hindus. Sikhs.	Men. Hindus. Uriyas.	Men. Hindus. Paraiyas.	Men. Hindus. Tiyars.	Men. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Grand Total (Officers and Men).
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Chief Office	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	30
	Madras City	1	1	8	20	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	1	1	142	957	50	30	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	88	34	163	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	723	*1,149
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
	Ganjâm	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	130	941	4	4	18	5	...	...	38	3	...	79	13	33	13	9	...	...	364	6	...	† 503	1,092
	Vizagapatam	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	17	153	1,097	13	8	20	5	...	...	37	...	...	97	2	49	20	15	...	...	279	2	...	730	1,277
	Jeypore	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	56	399	3	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	‡ 58	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	‖ 387	466
	Gódávari	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	139	1,081	6	39	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	100	2	257	23	13	...	...	...	...	...	786	1,245
	Kistna	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	121	937	8	24	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	90	11	279	37	21	...	...	...	...	...	589	1,080
	Nellore	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	128	849	9	47	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	64	21	371	11	42	...	...	...	...	...	404	1,000
	Total ...	7	7	12	4	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	93	727	5,304	44	124	97	26	...	...	76	3	...	488	52	995	105	102	...	...	643	8	...	3,399	6,162
Central Range.	Dy. Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kurnool	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	121	777	8	53	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	43	13	456	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	258	921
	Bellary	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	11	97	626	8	30	38	10	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	328	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	241	742
	Anantapur	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	68	478	3	24	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	284	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	179	560
	Cuddapah	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	19	116	854	7	39	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	71	8	432	15	30	...	...	...	...	...	370	995
	North Arcot	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	18	134	975	6	35	41	4	...	...	...	...	...	¶ 71	8	262	41	20	...	...	...	...	...	§ 645	1,133
	Chingleput	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	90	609	13	24	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	23	139	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	424	716
	South Arcot	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	133	806	9	38	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	86	15	210	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	542	960
	Salem	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	146	1,041	7	44	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	77	21	343	90	11	...	...	...	...	...	576	1,213
	Total ...	9	5	12	5	...	...	...	13	2	3	...	...	121	905	6,166	62	287	211	39	...	...	...	...	...	473	93	2,454	241	146	...	...	...	...	...	3,235	7,241
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tanjore	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	142	1,089	19	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	46	467	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	926	1,256
	Trichinopoly	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	10	95	614	12	17	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	24	137	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	429	724
	Madura	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	157	1,051	11	37	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	111	29	276	29	10	...	...	...	3	...	704	1,236
	Tinnevelly	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	15	137	1,159	22	20	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	112	68	144	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	930	1,382
	Coimbatore	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	117	724	5	18	41	8	...	...	...	1	...	66	21	107	94	24	1	...	...	4	...	473	863
	The Nilgiris	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	22	170	5	4	1	1	3	...	...	2	1	11	19	40	6	1	13	...	...	7	6	78	198
	Malabar	1	3	3	7	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	19	156	1,277	28	23	...	...	111	...	...	...	32	2	24	149	...	2	819	...	...	...	243	41	1,474
	South Canara	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	74	541	28	9	25	...	1	...	...	...	6	19	129	59	17	...	10	...	...	...	65	261	629
	Total ...	8	7	18	18	...	...	...	10	11	2	...	2	112	900	6,625	131	137	154	13	115	...	...	3	39	494	360	979	221	54	843	...	...	14	314	3,842	7,713
	Railway Police	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	70	677	5	7	19	5	1	...	...	...	...	42	16	169	26	13	15	...	1	2	...	435	756
	Grand Total ...	27	31	50	48	...	...	...	35	26	5	...	4	334	2,746	19,745	303	587	501	88	116	...	76	6	39	1,585	556	4,766	612	335	858	...	644	24	314	11,641	23,051

* Excludes 1 sweeper sanctioned for the merchants' magazine. † Includes 13 Khonds. ‡ Includes 4 Dombs. § Includes 3 Jains. ‖ Includes 3 Dombs. ¶ Includes 3 Jains.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(18)—(*Civil and Criminal*) *Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1899, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area (in square miles).	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeal. Regular.	Appeal. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	144,189	35,630,440	...	21	118	6	...	20	* 15	†126	265,981	622,960	10,821	413	§ 64,17,817	§ 50,91,880
	Criminal...				22	337			21	91	‡579	299,278	5,964	10,385	...		
	Revenue...				21	80			21	65	...	9,553	15,424	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		141,189	35,630,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not include village munsifs.

* Includes 1 Deputy Collector and Magistrate who exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge.
† Includes 1 Judge, Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 3 Judges of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 1 City Civil Judge and 3 Revenue Officers who exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
‡ Includes 4 Presidency Magistrates.
§ Furnished by the Accountant-General.

(19)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—(*Supplement*)—*Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1899.

Tribunals.	Original powers. European.	Original powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Original powers. Total.	Appeal powers. European.	Appeal powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Appeal powers. Total.	Grand total. European.	Grand total. Native (including Eurasian).	Grand total. Total.
1	2			3			4		
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
City Civil Court Judge	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Presidency Small Cause Judges	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
District and Sessions Judges *	16	4	20	16	4	20	16	4	20
Subordinate Judges	2	13	15	2	13	15	2	13	15
District Munsifs	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	118	118
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	20	1	21	20	1	21	20	1	† 21
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	40	51	91	40	51	91	40	51	‡ 91
Special Magistrates	14	32	46	...	...	...	§ 14	32	46
Other paid Magistrates	23	449	472	...	...	...	23	449	‖ 472
Benches of Magistrates	2	55	57	...	...	...	2	55	57
Total ...	126	728	854	83	70	153	126	728	854

* Does not include the three Additional Sessions Judges appointed at Tinnevelly.
† 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge in the Agency Tracts and 1 had those of an Additional Sessions Judge.
‡ Of these, 65 tried suits under the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge and 1 Head Assistant Collector and 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a District Munsif and 6 were Sub-Judges in the Agency Tracts.
§ 2 of these were Cantonment Magistrates, of whom one exercised the powers of a Small Cause Judge.
‖ Of these, 18 exercised the powers of a District Munsif, 17 in the Agency Tracts and 1 at Anjengo.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(20)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Description of offence.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
	Number of offences reported.	Complaints rejected under section 203, Cr. P. C.	Cases struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.										
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	2,415	139	50	2,226	2,25	16,358	9,931	5,093	6	1,328
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	126	24	2	100	101	184	127	49	...	8
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	6,097	50	3	6,044	5,751	6,679	1,712	4,755	6	206
False evidence and offences against public officers, Chapter XI.	1,308	65	2	1,241	1,214	1,859	1,040	687	2	130
Chapter XII. Offences relating to coin	104	2	...	102	105	131	66	58	...	7
Chapter XII. Offences relating to Government stamps.	4	1	...	3	2	2	...	2	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII.	376	3	...	373	380	413	97	307	...	9
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	16,903	47	12	16,844	16,664	19,790	2,912	16,767	8	103
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	94	15	2	77	79	315	239	67	...	9
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	813	14	11	788	780	1,441	866	373	5	197
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births.	49	...	2	47	47	79	50	27	...	2
Hurt	18,105	702	232	17,171	15,347	43,341	37,879	4,654	13	795
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,196	412	40	1,744	1,620	4,952	4,167	487	5	293
Criminal force and assault ...	24,348	1,729	355	22,264	17,336	43,513	38,983	4,092	9	429
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	182	65	3	114	113	316	257	36	1	22
Rape	76	14	2	60	61	87	74	13	...	...
Unnatural offences	8	...	1	7	7	7	6	1	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	15,899	1,704	397	13,798	13,904	31,481	18,866	11,522	* 22	1,071
Extortion	478	74	28	376	379	1,215	1,028	109	2	76
Robbery and dacoity	1,287	186	27	1,074	1,102	4,658	2,979	962	3	714
Criminal misappropriation of property.	577	80	17	480	486	817	570	223	...	24
Criminal breach of trust ...	3,277	752	126	2,399	2,412	3,190	2,415	611	8	156
Receiving stolen property ...	401	2	3	396	396	584	234	307	...	43
Cheating	1,311	453	31	827	790	1,291	988	225	2	76
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	161	25	...	136	135	392	266	104	...	22
Mischief	6,686	887	153	5,646	5,269	15,452	12,720	2,157	7	568
Criminal trespass	9,267	1,046	143	8,078	7,750	19,524	14,248	4,661	8	607

* 2 persons were transferred to the Central Provinces.

(21)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI-C and section 485 ...	16	23	12	10
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	212	979	414	458
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	570	1,151	452	566
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	152	305	233	23
5. Possession—Chapter XII	120	518	262	145
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	1,827	1,847	35	1,812
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332.	17	17	5	12
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,335	2,536	1,441	824
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	915	1,123	165	954
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562.	8	8	1	7
Total ...	6,172	8,307	3,020	4,811

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(22)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras, in the year* 1899.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.											Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.													
				On regular trial.				On summary trial.									
				Sentence passed.	Released on probation—section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31, Act VIII of 1897.		Sentence passed.	Released on probation—section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31, Act VIII of 1897.							
						Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.			Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Village Officers	16,858	...	9,549	6,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	10,513	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	6,191	3	1,740	2,876	1	...	...	486	2	...	...	975	114	3,758	3	6,572	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	314,039	* 151	178,374	122,828	30	4	1	479	5	...	...	4,174	7,993	158,795	7	336,363	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	75,334	80	12,801	927	...	...	...	61,419	...	...	...	...	107	69,884	1	32,108	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr.P.C.	736	1	156	549	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	443	8	844	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	178	...	63	91	1	4	2	13	1	...	...	3	...	67	13	373	
Presidency Magistrates	75,460	...	6,978	150	...	...	...	68,254	10	...	...	40	28	64,956	1	10,828	
Courts of Session	3,533	5	1,441	1,379	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	148	557	1,256	32	12,099	
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	48	...	7	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	28	206	
Superior Court. Under Section 307, Cr.P.C.	75	...	47	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	...	...	
Superior Court. Under Section 374, Cr.P.C.	89	...	† 12	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	68	...	...	
Total	492,541	240	211,168	135,796	39	10	4	130,645	18	...	...	5,354	9,267	309,791	...	399,393	

* One case affecting two persons was transferred to the Central Provinces.

† In the case of one of these persons, new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)— *Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Details of punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 6,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	279	7	...	2,976	14	84	3	2,926	47	3	...	...	...	5,202	4,883	130	104	84	101	...	...	4	8	2	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	18,581	1,547	...	101,957	3,016	900	363	89,990	11,113	619	223	10	2	6,90,283	5,88,748	30,001	6,896	12,545	1,034	16	...	449	1,798	769	4
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	633	389	...	61,206	6	...	...	61,117	87	...	2	...	...	45,230	41,141	288	988	34	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	482	7	...	77	78	18	...	33	39	4	...	1	...	2,677	1,149	312	11	134	341	3	...	3	35	40	5
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	58	2	...	43	6	20	4	11	23	6	2	1	...	3,028	2,300	210	2	42	17	3	...	2	3	1	10
Presidency Magistrates	...	...	...	1,147	178	...	66,895	166	...	...	66,577	277	19	19	3	...	57,664	43,231	2,216	663	556	106	...	...	66	91	9	3
Courts of Session	...	122	...	1,196	41	...	69	40	2	...	3	21	11	28	5	1	23,427	7,171	759	27	137	303	686	84	3	9	28	...
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction.	...	3	...	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	600	...	...	...	2	1	19	7	...	...	...	...
Under Section 307, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 374, Cr.P.C.	58	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	58	139	...	22,431	9,037	...	233,225	3,326	† 1,024	‡ 370	220,657	11,607	663	275	20	3	8,28,111	6,88,623	33,916	8,691	13,543	1,907	740	91	528	1,949	849	23

* Of these, 2,048 persons were confined in stocks.
† Of these, 88 persons were ordered under Section 106, Cr.P.C., to furni h securities in addition to other punishments.
‡ Of these, 34 were sentenced to simple imprisonment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	16,827	1	2,272	7,669	...	1,450	4,307	70	177	1	880	21
To Courts of Session	2,315	3	622	955	...	169	446	24	16	...	80	27
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted ...	1,169	1	566	348	3	56	43	...	8	...	144	34
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	120	...	...	24	...	...	17	...	17	...	62	34
Total ...	20,431	5	3,460	8,996	3	1,675	4,813	94	218	1	1,166	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,620	...	945	857	...	22	...	22	493	186	95	18
By Courts of Session	1,488	...	791	341	...	2	...	4	143	84	123	29
By Superior Court	1,298	...	514	359	72	45	115	...	76	...	107	...
Total ...	5,396	...	2,250	1,557	72	69	115	26	712	270	325	...
Grand Total ...	25,827	5	5,710	10,553	75	1,744	4,928	120	930	271	1,491	...

NOTE.—(1) Persons in cases taken up for revision of the Courts' own motion are also included.

(2) 61 persons were dealt with under Section 106 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, and 2 under Section 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act.

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Criminal Procedure Code.

† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 22.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in criminal courts in the province of Madras, in the year* 1899.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.*	Number of accused persons in jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session.	Jurors ...	5	1,203	1,118	71	71	...	...	...	...	Offences of theft, robbery, receiving and concealing stolen property, house trespass and dishonestly breaking open a closed receptacle and abetment of the above offences were tried by jury in all districts except the Agencies of Ganjám, Gódávari and Vizagapatam, and all other offences with the aid of assessors. All Sessions trials before the High Court were by jury.
	Assessors.	2	...	...	...	...	1,564	1,019	176	369	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	1,240	1,155	71	71	1,564	1,019	176	369	

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

D.—

(26)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail	Convicts	385	16	401	886	90	976	1,271	106	1,377
		Under-trial	...	...	...	78	6	84	78	6	84
		Civil	8	...	8	74	...	74	82	...	32
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,154	72	1,226	1,578	86	1,664	2,732	158	2,890
		Under-trial	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
		Civil	12	...	12	63	...	63	75	...	75
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	1,087	...	1,087	1,109	...	1,109	2,196	...	2,196
		Under-trial	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
		Civil	6	...	6	93	...	93	99	...	99
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	1,087	...	1,087	1,158	4	1,162	2,245	4	2,249
		Under-trial	30	...	30	517	15	532	547	15	562
		Civil	20	...	20	214	...	214	234	...	234
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	777	13	790	1,306	50	1,356	2,083	63	2,146
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	17	...	17	99	...	99	116	...	116
Salem	Do.	Convicts	558	...	558	924	...	924	1,482	...	1,482
		Under-trial	25	...	25	383	...	383	408	...	
		Civil	10	...	10	35	...	35	45	...	
Madras	Do.	Convicts	769	44	813	2,959	281	3,240	3,728	325	4,053
		Under-trial	13	1	14	175	12	187	188	13	201
		Civil	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Russellkonda	Hill Jail	Convicts	130	...	130	192	...	192	322	...	322
		Under-trial	1	...	1	190	3	193	191	3	194
		Civil	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Berhampur	District Jail	Convicts	110	9	119	594	43	637	704	52	756
		Under-trial	6	1	7	176	8	184	182	9	191
		Civil	7	...	7	9	...	9	16	...	16
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	362	...	362	1,098	1	1,099	1,460	1	1,461
		Under-trial	2	...	2	122	9	131	124	9	133
		Civil	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nellore	Do.	Convicts	174	2	176	506	29	535	680	31	711
		Under-trial	9	1	10	217	9	226	226	10	236
		Civil	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	308	14	322	1,078	76	1,154	1,386	90	1,476
		Under-trial	20	1	21	346	21	367	366	22	388
		Civil	6	...	6	35	...	35	41	...	41
Cuddalore	Do.	Convicts	316	...	316	1,148	69	1,217	1,464	69	1,533
		Under-trial	1	1	2	97	1	98	98	2	100
		Civil	7	...	7	55	...	55	62	...	62
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	340	...	340	768	1	769	1,108	1	1,109
		Under-trial	2	...	2	157	...	157	159	...	159
		Civil	35	...	35	175	...	175	210	...	210
Madura	Do.	Convicts	355	14	369	813	60	873	1,168	74	1,242
		Under-trial	28	1	29	471	17	488	499	18	517
		Civil	21	...	21	130	...	130	151	...	151
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	322	...	322	809	...	809	1,131	...	1,131
		Under-trial	25	...	25	1,670	...	1,670	1,695	...	1,695
		Civil	23	...	23	93	...	93	116	...	116
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts	90	2	92	652	50	702	742	52	794
		Under-trial	10	1	11	202	4	206	212	5	217
		Civil	17	...	17	72	...	72	89	...	89
Guntúr	Do.	Convicts	198	9	207	783	30	813	981	39	1,020
		Under-trial	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts	8,522	195	8,717	18,361	870	19,231	26,883	1,065	27,948
		Under-trial	173	7	180	4,810	106	4,916	4,983	113	5,096
		Civil	195	...	195	1,155	...	1,155	1,350	...	1,350
		Total	8,890	202	9,092	24,326	976	25,302	33,216	1,178	34,394
Madras	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicts	15	...	15	17	...	17	32	...	32
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	40	...	40	438	...	438	478	...	478
Subsidiary Jails	... ...	Convicts	358	15	* 373	27,917	2,492	30,409	28,275	2,507	30,782
		Under-trial	1,178	26	1,204	28,360	909	29,269	29,538	935	30,473
		Civil	9	...	9	64	...	64	73	...	73
		Total	1,545	41	1,586	56,341	3,401	59,742	57,886	3,442	61,328
Grand Total		Convicts	8,895	210	9,105	46,295	3,362	49,657	55,190	3,572	58,762
		Under-trial	1,351	33	1,384	33,170	1,015	34,185	34,521	1,048	35,569
		Civil	244	...	244	1,657	...	1,657	1,901	...	1,901
		Total	10,490	243	10,733	81,122	4,377	85,499	91,612	4,620	96,232

* The Superintendent of the Jammalamadugu Sub-Jail reports that only one male convict remained in that Sub-Jail at the end of 1898 and not 3. Hence the difference of 2.

PRISONS.

the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
668	83	751	603	23	626	457·22	18·85	476·07	470·92	19·12	
71	4	75	7	2	9	4·26	·27	4·53			
69	...	69	13	...	13	9·44	...	9·44			
1,638	104	1,742	1,094	54	1,148	1,057·18	58·23	1,115·41	1,067·55	58·35	1,125·90
1	1	2	1	...	1	·31	·12	·43			
56	...	56	19	...	19	10·06	...	10·06			
1,295	...	1,295	901	...	901	918·99	...	918·99	927·85	...	927·85
5	...	5	...	...	...	·15	...	·15			
81	...	81	18	...	18	8·71	...	8·71			
1,283	4	1,287	962	...	962	999·07	·09	999·16	1,052·48	·67	1,053·15
513	12	525	34	3	37	31·68	·58	32·26			
204	...	204	30	...	30	21·73	...	21·73			
1,489	55	1,544	594	8	602	653·64	11·92	665·56	663·43	11·92	675·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
98	...	98	18	...	18	9·79	...	9·79			
1,010	...	1,010	472	...	472	529·71	...	529·71	578·52	...	578·52
382	...	382	26	...	26	43·12	...	43·12			
39	...	39	6	...	6	5·69	...	5·69			
2,787	288	3,075	941	37	978	857·06	42·38	899·44	866·52	42·69	909·21
173	13	186	15	...	15	9·30	·31	9·61			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·16	...	·16			
249	...	249	73	...	73	89·12	...	89·12	97·32	·16	97·98
187	3	190	4	...	4	8·26	·16	8·42			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·44	...	·44			
583	49	632	121	3	124	119·88	5·30	125·18	133·12	5·52	138·64
165	8	173	17	1	18	9·39	·22	9·61			
15	...	15	1	...	1	3·85	...	3·85			
999	1	1,000	461	...	461	357·46	...	357·46	361·86	·10	361·96
121	9	130	3	...	3	3·41	·10	3·51			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·99	...	·99			
536	25	561	144	6	150	150·42	4·66	155·08	162·29	5·37	167·66
186	10	196	40	...	40	11·50	·71	12·21			
6	...	6	...	...	...	·37	...	·37			
1,086	69	1,155	300	21	321	312·69	16·96	329·65	340·08	17·95	358·03
359	21	380	7	1	8	22·77	·99	23·76			
33	...	33	8	...	8	4·62	...	4·62			
1,152	69	1,221	312	...	312	311·04	·66	311·70	321·79	·69	322·48
94	2	96	4	...	4	3·28	·03	3·31			
51	...	51	11	...	11	7·47	...	7·47			
808	1	809	300	...	300	325·74	·10	325·84	359·37	·10	359·47
143	...	143	16	...	16	10·33	...	10·33			
176	...	176	34	...	34	23·30	...	23·30			
888	53	941	280	21	301	289·49	12·31	301·80	334·58	13·10	347·68
475	18	493	24	...	24	30·82	·79	31·61			
124	...	124	27	...	27	14·27	...	14·27			
916	...	916	215	...	215	231·77	...	231·77	496·65	...	496·65
1,119	...	1,119	576	...	576	247·36	...	247·36			
102	...	102	14	...	14	17·52	...	17·52			
613	51	664	129	1	130	126·41	4·76	131·17	147·21	5·05	152·26
210	5	215	2	...	2	12·48	·29	12·77			
79	...	79	10	...	10	8·32	...	8·32			
799	32	831	182	7	189	206·57	9·05	215·62	207·03	9·05	216·08
3	...	3	...	...	...	·16	...	·16			
2	...	2	2	...	2	·30	...	·30			
18,799	884	19,683	8,084	181	8,265	7,993·46	185·27	8,178·73	8,589·07	189·84	8,778·91
4,207	106	4,313	776	7	783	448·58	4·57	453·15			
1,139	...	1,139	211	...	211	147·03	...	147·03			
24,145	990	25,135	9,071	188	9,259	8,589·07	189·84	8,778·91			
17	...	17	15	...	15	18·50	...	18·50	18·50	...	18·50
442	...	442	36	...	36	27·03	...	27·03	27·03	...	27·03
27,860	2,480	30,340	415	27	442	556·38	47·56	603·94	1,844·32	78·72	1,923·04
28,275	910	29,185	1,263	25	1,288	1,28 ·8	31·16	1,312·94			
68	...	68	5	...	5	6·1	...	6·16			
56,203	3,390	59,593	1,683	52	1,735	1,844·32	78·72	1,923·04			
46,676	3,364	50,040	8,514	208	8,722	8,568·34	232·83	8,801·17	10,478·92	268·56	10,747·48
32,482	1,016	33,498	2,039	32	2,071	1,730·36	35·73	1,766·09			
1,649	...	1,649	252	...	252	180·22	...	180·22			
80,807	4,380	85,187	10,805	240	11,045	10,478·92	268·56	10,747·48			

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1899.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.																							
1	Rajahmundry	335	16	448	86	833	102	438	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	106	1,377	27	4	11	2
2	Vellore	1,154	72	1,357	83	2,511	155	221	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,732	158	2,890	188	4	17	5
3	Trichinopoly	1,087	...	656	...	1,743	...	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,196	...	2,196	129	...	6	...
4	Coimbatore	1,087	...	1,097	4	2,184	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,245	4	2,249	77	...	8	...
5	Cannanore	777	13	1,252	50	2,029	63	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083	63	2,146	43	...	2	...
6	Salem	558	...	854	...	1,412	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	...	1,482	39	...	3	...
7	Penitentiary	769	44	2,400	195	3,169	239	461	73	...	...	1	...	92	12	5	1	3,728	325	4,053	107	1	...	...
	Total ...	5,817	145	8,064	418	13,881	563	1,758	80	...	...	1	...	92	12	5	1	15,737	656	16,393	610	9	47	7
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	130	...	192	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	322	2	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	110	9	589	42	699	51	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	704	52	756	56	1	1	...
10	Vizagapatam	362	...	1,070	1	1,432	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	1	1,461	172	...	6	...
11	Nellore	174	2	501	29	675	31	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	31	711	63	...	4	1
12	Bellary	308	14	1,044	72	1,352	86	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	90	1,476	239	4	20	1
13	Cuddalore	316	...	1,044	69	1,360	69	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	69	1,533	98	65	1	2
14	Tanjore	340	...	732	1	1,072	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	1	1,109	156	...	1	1
15	Madura	355	14	794	60	1,149	74	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	74	1,242	84	5	9	...
16	Palamcottah	322	...	760	...	1,082	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	...	1,131	452	...	3	...
17	Mangalore	90	2	641	50	731	52	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	52	794	27	...	...	...
18	Guntúr	198	9	731	29	929	38	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	39	1,020	227	1	...	...
	Total ...	2,705	50	8,098	353	10,803	403	342	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11,146	409	11,555	1,576	76	45	5
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8,522	195	16,162	771	24,684	966	2,100	86	...	...	2	...	92	12	5	1	26,883	1,065	27,948	2,186	85	92	12
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	15	...	...	...	15	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	358	15	11,837	2,082	12,195	2,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,080	410	...	...	28,275	2,507	30,782	15,894	413	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,895	210	27,999	2,853	36,894	3,063	2,117	86	...	...	2	...	16,172	422	5	1	55,190	3,572	58,762	18,080	498	92	12

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(27)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	A. On appeal. F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	B. On expiry of sentence. F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	C. Under remission rules. F.	D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness. M.	D. a. F.	D. By order of Government. b. On other grounds. M.	D. b. F.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	10 F.	11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums. M.	11 F.	12 Escaped. M.	12 F.	13 Executed. M.	13 F.	14 Died. M.	14 F.	15 Remaining at the end of the present year. M.	15 F.	15 Total.	16 Daily average number. M.	16 F.	16 Total.
	Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry	78	3	457	71	89	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	603	23	626	457·22	18·85	476·07
2	Vellore	130	6	996	65	280	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	14	1	1,094	54	1,148	1,057·18	58·23	1,115·41
3	Trichinopoly	68	...	672	...	382	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	29	...	901	...	901	918·99	...	918·99
4	Coimbatore	129	2	777	2	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	18	...	962	...	962	999·07	·09	999·16
5	Cannanore	79	1	170	52	177	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	594	8	602	653·64	11·92	665·56
6	Salem	106	...	703	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	472	...	472	529·71	...	529·71
7	Penitentiary	26	1	2,308	273	233	4	1	...	...	...	97	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	941	37	978	857·06	42·38	899·44
	Total ...	616	13	7,083	463	1,575	30	6	1	3	...	97	9	5	...	7	...	25	...	96	2	5,567	122	5,689	5,472·87	131·47	5,604·34
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	6	...	211	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	73	...	73	89·12	...	89·12
9	Berhampur	23	1	490	46	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	121	3	124	119·88	5·30	125·18
10	Vizagapatam	67	...	716	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	461	...	461	357·46	...	357·46
11	Nellore	32	3	426	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	144	6	150	150·42	4·66	155·08
12	Bellary	119	6	655	56	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	300	21	321	312·69	16·96	329·65
13	Cuddalore	50	...	957	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	312	311·04	·66	311·70
14	Tanjore	106	...	441	...	90	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	300	...	300	325·74	·10	325·84
15	Madura	78	3	655	41	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	7	2	280	21	301	289·49	12·31	301·80
16	Palamcottah	145	...	254	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	215	...	215	231·77	...	231·77
17	Mangalore	30	...	541	51	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	129	1	130	126·41	4·76	131·17
18	Guntur	68	3	496	26	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	7	189	206·57	9·05	215·62
	Total ...	724	16	5,842	243	373	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	26	2	33	2	2,517	59	2,576	2,520·59	53·80	2,574·39
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,340	29	12,925	706	1,948	36	7	1	6	...	97	9	10	...	8	...	51	2	129	4	8,084	181	8,265	7,993·46	185·27	8,178·73
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	15	18·50	...	18·50
	Subsidiary Jails	562	9	11,390	2,056	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	415	27	442	556·38	47·56	603·94
	Grand Total ...	1,902	38	24,325	2,762	1,954	36	8	1	7	...	97	9	10	1	8	...	51	2	142	5	8,514	208	8,722	8,568·34	232·83	8,801·17

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

1	2	3														4								5			
		Religion.														Age.								Education.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																									
Serial number.	Jails.	a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	2	432	83	...	...	...	...	11	3	360	62	73	21	4	...	10	...	11	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	8	...	136	4	1,213	79	...	...	...	...	3	2	1,111	62	229	16	14	3	179	1	60	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	14	...	37	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	523	...	116	...	11	...	128	...	20	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	14	...	78	...	1,004	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	964	4	125	...	4	...	227	...	11	...
5	Cannanore	...	...	2	...	17	3	299	2	934	45	...	...	...	...	24	1	1,024	40	178	6	26	3	135	...	194	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	10	...	50	...	794	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	699	...	143	...	3	...	62	...	4	...
7	Penitentiary	8	1	22	2	1	...	270	5	2,096	186	...	...	...	...	67	7	2,081	134	259	52	40	1	197	1	11	...
	Total ...	8	1	25	2	64	4	886	13	7,078	397	...	...	...	...	124	13	6,712	302	1,123	95	102	7	938	2	311	...
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	140	...	42	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	580	42	...	...	...	...	1	2	484	30	104	10	...	...	55	...	69	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	1,058	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	905	1	158	...	1	...	31	...	12	...
11	Nellore	...	...	...	...	3	...	38	6	460	23	...	...	...	...	2	...	395	24	86	4	18	1	34	1	11	...
12	Bellary	1	...	1	...	13	3	130	9	898	60	...	...	...	...	3	1	903	64	128	7	9	...	165	1	16	...
13	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	5	...	27	...	1,012	69	...	...	...	...	14	1	802	50	209	15	19	3	125	...	39	...
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2	...	40	...	690	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	565	1	157	...	5	...	58	...	82	...
15	Madura	...	...	1	...	3	...	62	1	728	59	...	...	...	...	5	8	639	38	141	12	9	2	160	...	...	...
16	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	24	...	16	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	...	169	...	10	...	114	...	9	...
17	Mangalore	...	...	1	...	97	15	120	2	423	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	467	38	166	12	7	...	69	...	23	...
18	Guntür	...	...	...	...	17	1	51	1	663	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	621	26	104	3	5	...	62	...	10	
	Total ...	1	...	4	...	166	19	502	19	7,423	315	...	...	...	...	47	12	6,502	272	1,464	63	83	6	892	2	271	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	9	1	29	2	230	23	1,388	32	14,501	712	...	...	...	...	171	25	13,214	574	2,587	158	185	13	1,830	4	582	...
	Subsidiary Jails	1	...	10	...	311	36	981	56	10,530	1,989	2	...	...	...	254	123	9,014	1,340	2,375	571	192	47	1,141	1	165	...
	Grand Total ...	10	1	39	2	541	59	2,369	88	25,031	2,701	2	...	...	...	425	148	22,228	1,914	4,962	729	377	60	2,971	5	747	...

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	5—*cont.* Education—*cont.* C. Illiterate.		6 Previous occupation. Males.							Females.				7 Total.		
		Males.	Females.	A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry	427	86	12	2	93	242	40	50	9	68	2	16	...	448	86	534
2	Vellore	1,118	82	46	6	85	904	125	170	21	60	1	21	1	1,357	83	1,440
3	Trichinopoly	508	...	16	6	98	382	73	60	21	...	...	...	...	656	...	656
4	Coimbatore	859	4	25	4	96	730	108	77	57	1	1	...	2	1,097	4	1,101
5	Cannanore	923	50	20	13	157	892	129	38	3	45	3	2	...	1,252	50	1,302
6	Salem	788	...	29	2	87	607	46	69	14	...	...	...	...	854	...	854
7	Penitentiary	2,189	193	52	4	1,318	375	423	292	33	136	46	1	11	2,397	194	*2,591
	Total ...	6,812	415	200	37	1,934	4,032	944	756	158	310	53	40	14	8,061	417	8,478
	District Jails.																
8	Russellkonda	173	...	4	8	1	123		18	4	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
9	Berhampur	465	42	25	14	67	404	45	27	7	11	4	25	2	589	42	631
10	Vizagapatam	1,026	1	52	25	97	708	59	104	24	...	...	1	...	1,069	1	†1,070
11	Nellore	456	28	18	1	48	286	50	70	28	13	...	11	5	501	29	530
12	Bellary	862	71	51	2	80	663	90	105	52	43	4	23	2	1,043	72	†1,115
13	Cuddalore	880	69	22	28	40	876	39	29	10	41	2	25	1	1,044	69	1,113
14	Tanjore	592	1	14	21	76	446	57	105	13	...	...	...	1	732	1	733
15	Madura	634	60	13	1	65	598	50	67	...	28	9	23	...	794	60	854
16	Palamcottah	637	...	22	5	36	561	49	43	44	...	...	...	...	760	...	760
17	Mangalore	549	50	18	5	65	458	61	28	6	29	5	16	...	641	50	691
18	Guntúr	659	29	36	4	60	392	81	114	44	18	1	9	1	731	29	760
	Total ...	6,933	351	275	114	635	5,515	615	710	232	183	25	133	12	8,096	353	8,449
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	13,745	766	475	151	2,569	9,547	1,559	1,466	390	493	78	173	26	16,157	770	16,927
	Subsidiary Jails	10,529	2,080	91	383	761	7,199	651	344	2,406	1,283	179	576	43	11,835	2,081	‡13,916
	Grand Total ...	24,274	2,846	566	534	3,330	16,746	2,210	1,810	2,796	1,776	257	749	69	27,992	2,851	30,843

* Excludes three male and one female criminal lunatics. † Excludes one male criminal lunatic. ‡ Excludes two male and one female criminal lunatics.

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		b. For a term.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	2	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	66	9	158	55	104	13	41	3	16	...	14	1	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	418	81	499
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Total admissions ...	71	11	163	58	114	13	49	3	17	...	15	1	13	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	..	448	86	534
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	2	...	21	9	69	9	152	2	133	...	125	2	74	...	6	...	12	1	9	...	...	...	603	23	626
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	19	2	15	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	8	48
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	70	5	462	39	428	21	114	2	79	3	51	...	20	1	...	...	8	1	1	3	15	...	1,248	75	1,323
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	17	...	12	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
2	Vellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	4	...	18	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
		Total admissions ...	89	7	483	43	466	23	131	2	89	3	54	...	21	1	...	...	8	1	1	3	15	...	1,357	83	1,440
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	134	6	198	7	122	5	150	12	214	9	153	10	7	...	90	4	22	1	4	...	1,094	54	1,148
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	19	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	131	...	189	...	131	...	61	...	15	...	26	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	565	...	565
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
3	Trichinopoly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	7	...	24	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45
		Total admissions ...	150	...	201	...	169	...	68	...	30	...	26	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	656	...	656
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	4	...	27	...	95	...	112	...	143	...	327	...	160	...	9	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	901	...	901
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	9	1	3	...	2	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	34
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	24	1	401	2	303	...	100	...	64	...	58	...	8	...	...	...	30	...	1	...	2	...	991	3	994
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	21	...	19	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	6	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
		Total admissions ...	33	2	410	2	345	...	138	...	70	...	60	...	8	...	...	...	30	...	1	...	2	...	1,097	4	1,101
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	78	...	124	...	78	...	107	...	285	...	200	...	8	...	78	...	4	...	...	...	962	...	962

5	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	36	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	492	44	240	4	259	...	72	..	25	...	40	...	19	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	5	...	1,158	49	1,207
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	7	...	15	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
		Total admissions ...	528	45	253	4	279	...	83	...	31	...	47	...	20	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	5	...	1,252	50	1,302
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	12	...	50	...	80	...	66	...	128	3	109	2	96	1	10	...	37	2	6	...	...	...	594	8	602
6	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	...	10	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	112	...	360	...	221	...	38	...	35	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	812	...	812
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total admissions ...	118	...	372	...	234	...	45	...	39	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	854	...	854
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	22	...	56	...	55	...	130	...	128	...	42	...	2	...	22	...	11	...	1	...	472	...	472
7	Penitentiary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	145	12	5	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	12	170
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	1,605	151	261	19	173	8	64	2	48	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,176	182	2,358
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	21	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	6	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		Total admissions ...	1,750	163	272	19	202	8	86	2	62	2	11	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,397	194	† 2,591
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	16	1	49	12	87	8	162	7	179	2	213	2	192	3	6	...	22	1	2	...	...	...	928	36	‡ 964
	District.																														
8	Russellkonda.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	73	...	55	...	31	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	175
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		Total admissions ...	77	...	56	...	39	...	7	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	192	...	192
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	5	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73
9	Berhampur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	34	9	6	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	11	53
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	141	21	228	7	93	1	11	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	1	495	31	526
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	13	...	15	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
		Total admissions ...	175	30	247	8	110	2	23	1	8	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	1	589	42	631
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	24	1	36	1	30	1	12	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	121	3	124
10	Vizagapatam.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	30	...	303	...	333	...	127	...	14	...	54	...	21	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	894	...	894
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	4	...	7	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	13	...	61	...	42	...	16	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	138
		Total admissions ...	33	1	323	...	404	...	184	...	32	...	58	...	23	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1,669	1	§ 1,070
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	76	...	204	...	78	...	18	...	51	...	28	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	‖ 460

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.
‡ Thirteen male and 1 female criminal lunatics remained at the end of the year have been excluded.
‖ One male criminal lunatic remained at the end of the year has been excluded.
† Three male and 1 female criminal lunatics received during the year have been excluded.
§ One male criminal lunatic received during the year has been excluded.

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.																										
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	2	6	1	9	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	48	7	197	10	131	4	38	1	23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	1	456	25	481
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
11	Nellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
		Total admissions ...	56	9	203	11	152	4	45	2	25	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	1	501	29	530
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	36	1	75	2	20	2	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	144	6	150
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	7	33	4	6	1	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	13	67
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	51	11	405	26	279	10	78	2	46	5	30	1	39	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	9	3	946	59	1,005
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	6	...	12	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
12	Bellary ...	Total admissions ...	57	18	444	30	302	11	91	2	60	6	32	1	39	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	9	3	1,043	72	1,115
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	2	50	4	83	5	28	2	47	5	56	1	27	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	300	21	321
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	21	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	29
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	34	1	372	25	424	36	46	3	65	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	966	67	1,033
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	23	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
13	Cuddalore ...	Total admissions ...	37	1	393	27	461	36	49	3	74	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1,044	69	1,113
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	7	...	81	...	110	...	31	...	17	...	64	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	312

14	Tanjore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	25	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	58	...	184	...	199	...	97	...	25	...	55	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	628	1	629
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	4	...	41	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	14	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
		Total admissions ...	83	...	198	...	254	...	100	...	31	...	55	...	3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	732	1	733
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	32	...	83	...	54	...	33	...	70	...	22	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	300	...	300
15	Madura ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	10	2	8	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	32
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	134	9	187	19	163	17	119	4	32	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	11	1	2	...	9	...	674	50	724
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	13	...	32	...	23	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	76
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
		Total admissions ...	145	11	197	23	182	20	160	4	63	...	18	1	7	...	...	...	11	1	2	...	9	...	794	60	854
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	24	6	52	13	92	1	64	...	26	...	15	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	280	21	301
16	Palamcottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	10	...	4	...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	17	...	131	...	154	...	142	...	77	...	75	...	67	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	673	...	673
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	27	...	135	...	163	...	200	...	83	...	75	...	67	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	760	...	760
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	17	...	43	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	215
17	Mangalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	22
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	108	16	332	19	91	2	25	1	22	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	615	38	653
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		Total admissions ...	114	28	341	19	99	2	27	1	23	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	641	50	691
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	44	1	31	...	24	...	8	...	12	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	129	1	130
18	Guntúr ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	7	...	262	11	258	11	82	3	44	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	25	698
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	3	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
		Total admissions ...	7	..	278	15	279	11	91	3	54	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	29	760
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	49	2	112	2	7	3	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	7	189
	Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	348	51	146	23	41	7	104	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	83	725
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3,198	275	4,727	236	3,775	123	1,260	22	638	10	521	2	250	1	8	...	101	9	15	3	67	5	14,560	686	15,246
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	13	...	191	...	120	...	88	...	30	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	1	447
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	4	...	83	...	247	...	93	...	66	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	...	509
		Total admissions ...	3,550	326	4,969	259	4,254	130	1,577	23	795	11	565	3	255	1	9	...	101	9	15	3	67	5	16,157	770	16,927
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	47	3	797	42	1,495	47	1,285	23	1,207	22	1,753	16	1,062	14	56	...	300	10	59	1	9	2	8,070	180	8,250

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† One male criminal lunatic received during the year has been excluded.

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total, Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1,902	576	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	579	2,496
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	9,458	1,488	446	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,904	1,502	11,406
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		Total admissions ...	11,365	2,064	470	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,835	2,081	†13,916
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	218	20	197	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	27	442
	Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,250	627	161	26	41	7	104	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,559	662	3,221
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	12,656	1,763	5,173	250	3,775	123	1,260	22	638	10	521	2	250	1	8	...	101	9	15	3	67	5	24,464	2,188	26,652
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	16	...	191	...	120	...	88	...	30	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	1	450
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	9	...	89	...	247	...	93	...	66	...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	520
		Total admissions ...	14,915	2,390	5,439	276	4,254	130	1,577	23	795	11	565	3	255	1	9	...	101	9	15	3	67	5	27,992	2,851	30,843
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	265	23	994	49	1,498	47	1,287	23	1,209	22	1,757	16	1,064	14	57	...	301	10	59	1	9	2	8,500	207	8,707

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes 2 male and 1 female criminal lunatics.

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year* 1899, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School's Act, 1897).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	448	86	534	39	5	13	2	19	1	71	8	79	15·85	9·30	14·79	4	2	6	2	...	2
2	Vellore	1,357	83	1,440	138	1	39	1	34	...	211	2	213	15·55	2·41	14·79	3	2	5	...	1	1
3	Trichinopoly	656	...	656	87	...	24	...	23	...	134	...	134	20·43	...	20·43	3	...	3	2	...	2
4	Coimbatore	1,097	4	1,101	102	...	37	...	46	...	185	...	185	16·86	...	16·80	3	...	3	1	...	1
5	Cannanore	1,252	50	1,302	62	...	16	...	19	...	97	...	97	7·75	...	7·45	16	1	17	1	...	1
6	Salem	854	...	854	49	...	14	...	21	...	84	...	84	9·84	...	9·84	5	...	5	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	2,400	195	2,595	822	36	65	4	114	2	1,001	42	1,043	41·71	21·54	40·19	51	7	58	11	...	11
	Total ...	8,064	418	8,482	1,299	42	208	7	276	3	1,783	52	1,835	22·11	12·44	21·63	85	12	97	17	1	18
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	192	...	192	14	...	5	...	...	...	19	...	19	9·90	...	9·90	7	...	7	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	589	42	631	59	...	16	...	16	...	91	...	91	15·45	...	14·42	1	1	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	1,070	1	1,071	190	...	49	...	45	...	284	...	284	26·54	...	26·52	3	...	3	2	...	2
11	Nellore	501	29	530	57	...	9	...	4	...	70	...	70	13·97	...	13·21	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Bellary	1,044	72	1,116	91	4	36	...	24	...	151	4	155	14·46	5·56	13·89	2	...	2	1	...	1
13	Cuddalore	1,044	69	1,113	108	3	41	...	30	1	179	4	183	17·15	5·80	16·44	14	1	15	1	...	1
14	Tanjore	732	1	733	111	...	30	...	16	...	157	...	157	21·45	...	21·42	5	...	5	2	...	2
15	Madura	794	60	854	65	4	25	...	21	1	111	5	116	13·98	8·33	13·58	5	8	13	2	2	4
16	Palamcottah	760	...	760	49	...	13	...	3	...	65	...	65	8·55	...	8·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	641	50	691	26	...	6	...	7	...	39	...	39	6·08	...	5·64	1	...	1	1	...	1
18	Guntúr	731	29	760	73	1	10	...	6	...	89	1	90	12·18	3·45	11·84	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,098	353	8,451	843	12	240	...	172	2	1,255	14	1,269	15·50	3·97	15·02	40	10	50	9	2	11
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	16,162	771	16,933	2,142	54	448	7	448	5	3,038	66	3,104	18·80	8·56	18·33	125	22	147	26	3	29
	Subsidiary Jails	11,837	2,082	13,919	732	22	94	1	38	18	864	41	905	7·30	1·97	6·50	229	112	341	4	...	4
	Grand Total ...	27,999	2,853	30,852	2,874	76	542	8	486	23	3,902	107	4,009	13·94	3·75	12·99	354	134	488	30	3	33

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year* 1899.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1898 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Jails.													
	Rajahmundry	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	12	2	14	...	2	...
2	Vellore	2	6	...	6	...		2	2	4	6	...	6	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
4	Coimbatore	* 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Salem	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	8	1	9	...	2	2	21	7	28	...	9	...
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...
9	Berhampur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...
11	Nellore	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	Bellary	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	Cuddalore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	...	1
16	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntúr	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	2	5	7	1	6	7	10	1	11	5	1	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	32	10	6	16	1	8	9	31	8	39	5	10	1
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	† 15	2	5	7	1	7	8	14	...	14	7	...	...
	Grand Total ...	47	12	11	23	2	15	17	45	8	53	12	10	1

* Two struck off having escaped more than ten years ago.

† One of the 16 convicts, shown in column 6-*c* of Statement No. for 1898, was since reported to have been recaptured during the year 1898.

D.—PRISONS—(For convicts only)—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

1	2	3	4	5										6	7						8							9	10	11	12	13
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted by Superintenden																	
															Minor.						Major.											
				a.		b.		c.		d.		e.			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.		By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (*f*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*g*) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (*d*) to column 3.
				Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.																			
	Central Jails.																															
1	Rajahmundry	476·07	2	66	107	67	57	10	1	83	258	229	483	2	115	79	4	118	217	533	16	...	118	2	88	8	232	767	111·96	48·73	161·11	·26
2	Vellore	1,115·41	4	679	1,729	38	202	16	26	95	291	828	2,248	4	1,139	41	111	395	729	2,415	26	20	386	12	339	37	820	3,239	216·51	73·52	290·39	·37
3	Trichinopoly	918·99	...	147	562	33	154	36	22	120	155	336	893	...	111	103	5	71	642	932	32	2	121	2	168	25	350	1,282	101·42	38·09	139·50	·16
4	Coimbatore	999·16	...	12	379	22	397	5	61	8	243	47	1,080	...	154	167	32	32	698	1,083	5	...	5	9	17	11	47	1,130	108·39	4·70	113·09	·80
5	Cannanore	665·56	...	17	406	...	184	3	8	13	316	33	914	...	332	12	49	205	314	912	9	...	22	1	11	1	44	956	137·03	6·61	143·64	·10
6	Salem	529·71	...	198	181	43	136	...	...	44	158	285	475	...	290	7	3	19	208	527	6	8	43	1	226	1	285	812	99·49	53·80	153·29	·12
7	Penitentiary	899·44	3	32	346	30	185	24	26	93	545	179	1,102	3	477	...	20	48	574	1,119	13	4	95	5	59	3	179	1,301	124·41	19·90	144·65	·38
	Total ...	5,604·34	9	1,151	3,770	233	1,315	94	144	459	1,966	1,937	7,195	9	2,618	409	224	888	3,382	7,521	107	34	790	32	908	86	1,957	9,487	134·20	34·92	169·28	·34
	District Jails.																															
8	Russellkonda	89·12	2	10	116	2		5	16	3	66	20	263	2	64	15	...	144	40	263	...	...	6	3	11	...	20	285	295·11	22·44	319·79	1·06
9	Berhampur	125·18	...	20	113	5	44	6	2	17	152	48	311	...	84	47	3	112	65	311	...	...	33	2	13	1	49	360	248·44	39·14	287·59	·56
10	Vizagapatam	357·46	1	11	159	6	40	2	1	46	91	65	291	1	150	8	2	120	12	292	...	1	57	3	2	1	64	357	81·69	17·90	99·87	·84
11	Nellore	155·08	1	110	213	43	62	...	...	29	39	182	314	1	168	87	2	50	6	313	1	1	142	...	24	15	183	497	201·83	118·00	320·48	...
12	Bellary	329·65	7	117	266	11	16	2	4	20	81	150	367	7	156	77	2	64	78	377	2	...	117	5	13	13	150	534	114·36	45·50	161·99	·94
13	Cuddalore	311·70	2	138	514	7	93	1	1	23	221	169	829	2	328	52	21	243	153	847	1	1	45	3	120	5	175	1,024	271·74	56·14	328·52	·29
14	Tanjore	325·34	...	54	415	29	238	3	10	19	181	105	844	...	334	30	49	252	184	849	1	...	68	1	34	1	105	954	260·56	32·22	292·78	·10
15	Madura	301·80	1	87	388	1	30	1	4	15	228	197	600	1	279	51	17	71	191	609	2	...	66	11	25	3	107	717	201·79	35·45	237·57	1·54
16	Palamcottah	231·77	1	65	199	6	38	2	4	34	177	107	418	1	121	113	4	42	145	425	3	6	30	2	62	4	107	533	183·37	46·17	229·97	·38
17	Mangalore	131·17	...	12	189	5	39	4	3	6	90	27	321	...	112	49	4	107	50	322	...	...	11	4	12	...	27	349	245·48	20·58	266·07	1·15
18	Guntúr	215·62	...	1	51	2	34	3	...	4	74	10	159	...	33	16	...	106	4	159	1	...	5	...	1	3	10	169	73·74	4·64	78·38	...
	Total ...	2,574·39	15	625	2,573	120	699	29	45	216	1,400	990	4,717	15	1,878	545	104	1,311	928	4,767	11	9	580	34	317	46	997	5,779	185·17	38·73	224·48	·59
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8,178·73	24	1,776	6,343	353	2,014	123	189	675	3,366	2,927	11,912	24	4,497	954	328	2,199	4,310	12,288	118	43	1,370	66	1,225	132	2,954	15,266	150·24	36·12	186·65	·43
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	18·50	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	2	8	...	1	1	...	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	43·24	10·81	54·05	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	603·94	2	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	4	1	15	2	10	1	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	18	2·48	·17	2·98	5·56
	Grand Total ...	8,801·17	26	1,776	6,344	353	2,025	123	190	678	3,376	2,930	11,935	26	4,508	956	328	2,204	4,315	12,311	118	43	1,370	67	1,227	132	2,957	15,294	139·88	33·60	173·77	·44

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.*

1		3				4				5						6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Permanent.	B. Temporary	C. Total cost.	D. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Rations.	B. Miscellaneous dieting charges.	C. Garden and agricultural expenses.	D. Proportion of dairy expenses.*	E. Total cost.	F. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	A. Sick diet and extras for patients.	B. Extras r special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	C. Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.
	Central Jails.					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Rajahmundry	476·07	4·53	9·44	490·04	24,154	...	24,154	49 4 8	10,665	170	60	...	10,895	22 10 9	436	94	66
2	Vellore	1,115·41	·43	10·06	1,125·90	24,619	593	25,212	22 6 3	32,860	398	— 21	...	33,237	29 11 9	1,109	43	175
3	Trichinopoly	918·99	·15	8·71	927·85	24,813	549	25,362	27 5 4	27,235	1,615	95	2	28,947	31 7 4	939	196	294
4	Coimbatore	999·16	32·26	21·73	1,053·15	33,643	702	34,345	32 9 9	25,386	137	— 235	15	25,303	24 8 6	1,139	12	247
5	Cannanore	665·56	...	9·79	675·35	19,974	275	20,249	29 15 9	16,794	104	— 125	...	16,773	25 3 3	598	1	251
6	Salem	529·71	43·12	5·69	578·52	23,577	412	23,989	41 7 6	15,503	74	19	...	15,596	27 2 10	218	11	— 173
7	*Penitentiary*	*899·44*	*9·61*	*·16*	*909·21*	*25,978*	*614*	*26,592*	29 3 11	*25,798*	*615*	*64*	...	*26,477*	29 2 0	*1,982*	*419*	*1,608*
	Total ...	*5,604·34*	*90·10*	*65·58*	*5,760·02*	*1,76,758*	*3,145*	*1,79,903*	31 3 9	*1,54,241*	*3,113*	— 143	17	*1,57,228*	27 9 6	*6,421*	*776*	*2,468*
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	89·12	8·42	·44	97·98	4,338	8	4,346	44 5 8	2,216	70	— 168	6	2,124	21 10 10	59	5	84
9	Berhampur	125·18	9·61	3·85	138·64	5,430	385	5,815	41 15 1	3,658	154	— 149	...	3,663	26 12 8	194	6	429
10	Vizagapatam	357·46	3·51	·99	361·96	7,078	108	7,186	19 13 8	9,593	91	81	...	9,765	26 15 8	401	...	— 20
11	Nellore	155·08	12·21	·37	167·66	4,676	389	5,065	30 3 4	4,177	10	— 9	...	4,178	24 15 7	121	12	785
12	Bellary	329·65	23·76	4·62	358·03	7,422	773	8,195	22 14 3	8,471	68	32	...	8,571	24 4 0	537	17	656
13	Cuddalore	311·70	3·51	7·47	322·48	11,590	50	11,640	36 1 6	7,240	292	56	..	7,588	23 15 11	286	8	474
14	Tanjore	325·84	10·33	23·30	359·47	9,964	123	10,087	28 1 0	7,948	21	— 59	...	7,910	23 7 4	219	18	344
15	Madura	301·80	31·61	14·27	347·68	6,780	576	7,356	21 2 6	8,940	34	22	...	8,996	26 14 5	330	25	307
16	Palamcottah	231·77	247·36	17·52	496·65	8,053	1,432	9,485	19 1 7	12,554	150	— 148	— 12	12,544	26 1 2	332	50	167
17	Mangalore	131·17	12·77	8·32	152·26	4,707	228	4,935	32 6 7	3,303	45	2	...	3,350	23 4 5	225	8	287
18	Guntu	215·62	·16	·30	216·08	5,014	197	5,211	24 1 10	5,330	85	— 65	...	5,350	24 12 8	109	26	41
	Total ...	2,574·39	363·05	81·45	3,018·89	75,052	4,269	79,321	26 4 5	73,430	1,020	— 405	— 6	74,039	25 2 1	2,813	175	3,554
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	18·50	...	...	18·50	684	...	684	36 15 7	426	6	7	...	439	23 11 8	314	...	21
20	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	27·03	27·03	2,614	...	2,614	96 11 4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	26
	Total Jails ...	8,197·23	453·15	174·06	8,824·44	2,55,108	7,414	2,62,522	29 12 0	2,28,100	4,139	— 541	11	2,31,709	26 11 11	9,548	951	6,069
	Subsidiary Jails	603·94	1,312·94	6·16	1,923·04	17,845	...	17,845	9 4 6	68,629	...	...	...	68,629	35 12 10	857	...	51
	Grand Total ...	8,801·17	1,766·09	180·22	10,747·48	2,72,953	7,414	2,80,367	26 1 5	2,96,729	4,139	— 541	11	3,00,338	28 6 2	10,405	951	6,120

In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13-H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—*cont.* Hospital charges—*cont.* D. Proportion of dairy expenses.*	E. Total cost.	F. Cost per head of average strength.	G. Cost per head of average number sick.	7 Clothing and bedding of prisoners. A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	8 Sanitation charges. A. Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	B. Charges for water-supply.	C. Extra-ordinary charges.	D. Total cost.	E. Cost per head of average strength.	9 Charges for moving prisoners. A. Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	B. Transportation charges.	C. Total cost.	D. Cost per head of average strength.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	70	666	1 5 9	50 9 1	460	0 15 4	53	612	...	665	1 5 9	873	432	1,305	2 10 7
2	Vellore	125	1,452	1 4 8	73 2 5	3,031	2 11 5	125	45	...	170	0 2 5	2,009	648	2,657	2 5 9
3	Trichinopoly	145	1,574	1 11 2	82 5 2	2,676	2 14 6	61	797	...	858	0 14 10	1,572	217	1,789	1 14 10
4	Coimbatore	23	1,421	1 5 7	68 15 2	2,637	2 8 11	60	17	...	77	0 1 2	1,511	252	1,763	1 10 9
5	Cannanore	...	850	1 4 2	45 0 9	2,518	3 12 6	1	69	...	70	0 1 8	646	36	682	1 0 2
6	Salem	118	174	0 4 10	26 6 5	1,520	2 10 5	38	11	...	49	0 1 4	791	36	827	1 6 10
7	Penitentiary	...	4,009	4 6 7	144 0 10	2,746	3 0 4	845	1,910	...	2,755	3 0 6	1,507	677	2,184	2 6 5
	Total ...	481	10,146	1 12 2	80 8 0	15,588	2 11 9	1,183	3,461	...	4,644	0 12 11	8,908	2,299	11,207	1 15 2
	District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	...	148	1 8 2	85 0 11	117	1 3 1	8	9	...	17	0 2 9	78	...	78	0 12 9
9	Berhampur	...	629	4 8 7	135 4 4	519	3 12 9	3	38	...	41	0 4 9	511	36	547	3 15 2
10	Vizagapatam	...	381	1 0 10	37 3 11	1,171	3 3 9	13	408	...	421	1 2 7	978	216	1,194	3 4 9
11	Nellore	...	918	5 7 7	297 1 5	337	2 0 3	76	16	20	112	0 10 8	231	144	375	2 3 9
12	Bellary	...	1,210	3 6 1	95 15 3	1,004	2 13 5	26	31	...	57	0 2 7	1,738	721	2,459	6 13 11
13	Cuddalore	...	768	2 6 1	113 7 1	655	2 1 2	11	53	...	64	0 3 2	644	108	752	2 5 4
14	Tanjore	...	581	1 9 10	141 11 4	782	2 5 1	1	5	8	14	0 0 7	261	72	333	0 14 10
15	Madura	...	662	1 14 6	95 1 10	531	1 9 5	21	21	...	42	0 1 11	396	252	648	1 13 10
16	Palamcottah	20	569	1 2 4	68 1 0	1,155	2 6 5	47	36	16	99	0 3 2	1,507	72	1,579	3 2 10
17	Mangalore	...	520	3 6 8	130 15 9	298	2 1 1	10	48	...	58	0 6 1	107	...	107	0 11 3
18	Guntúr	...	176	0 13 0	95 10 5	526	2 7 0	16	10	...	26	0 1 11	833	...	833	3 13 8
	Total ...	20	6,562	2 2 9	102 0 4	7,095	2 6 6	232	675	44	951	0 5 0	7,284	1,621	8,905	2 15 2
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	...	335	18 1 9	...	18	0 15 7	10	...	...	10	0 8 8	37	...	37	2 0 0
20	Civil Jail, Madras	...	26	0 15 5	...	...	...	37	117	...	154	5 11 2	...	...	...	...
	Total, Jails ...	501	17,069	1 14 11	89 10 8	22,701	2 9 11	1,462	4,253	44	5,759	0 10 5	16,229	3,920	20,149	2 4 6
	Subsidiary Jails	...	908	0 7 7	20 3 11	1,409	0 11 9	1,709	147	2	1,858	0 15 6	11,042	...	11,042	5 11 10
	Grand Total ...	501	17,977	1 10 9	76 6 10	24,110	2 4 6	3,171	4,400	46	7,617	0 11 4	27,271	3,920	31,191	2 14 5

* In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13-H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10								11		12							
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.							
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
		For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	332	67	826	54	2	232	1,513	3 1 5	55	0 1 10	...	129	28	16	...	93	266	0 8 8
2	Vellore	375	34	809	280	8	56	1,562	1 6 2	371	0 5 3	...	180	5	34	44	64	327	0 4 8
3	Trichinopoly	293	39	826	409	6	27	1,600	1 11 7	148	0 2 7	...	115	9	8	...	29	161	0 2 9
4	Coimbatore	368	31	467	265	21	85	1,237	1 2 10	125	0 1 11	...	120	7	14	...	62	203	0 3 1
5	Cannanore	330	8	805	199	12	76	1,430	2 1 11	236	0 5 7	...	150	11	2	...	41	204	0 4 10
6	Salem	129	6	359	235	7	17	753	1 4 10	10	0 0 3	...	105	11	2	...	30	148	0 4 1
7	Penitentiary	1,032	113	709	253	...	105	2,212	2 6 11	227	0 4 0	2,085	285	28	71	7	11	2,487	2 11 9
	Total ...	2,859	298	4,801	1,695	56	598	10,307	1 12 8	1,172	0 3 3	2,085	1,084	99	147	51	330	3,796	0 10 7
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	31	13	143	21	...	51	259	2 10 4	8	0 1 4	15	29	11	10	22	13	100	1 0 4
9	Berhampur	89	22	201	4	30	150	496	3 9 3	97	0 11 2	...	70	4	6	6	53	139	1 0 0
10	Vizagapatam	178	99	238	35	9	152	711	1 15 5	113	0 5 0	386	66	21	3	1	29	500	1 6 1
11	Nellore	84	6	211	1	21	18	341	2 0 7	7	0 0 8	137	50	5	2	10	19	223	1 5 3
12	Bellary	109	30	397	42	...	35	613	1 11 5	90	0 4 0	900	104	11	...	...	45	1,060	2 15 4
13	Cuddalore	77	12	202	64	...	68	423	1 5 0	203	0 10 1	...	128	5	9	39	31	212	0 10 6
14	Tanjore	78	13	277	53	4	20	445	1 3 10	110	0 4 11	...	100	6	2	...	15	123	0 5 6
15	Madura	149	19	255	61	12	51	547	1 9 2	1	0 0 1	388	60	3	1	...	21	473	1 5 9
16	Palamcottah	192	29	161	61	7	140	590	1 3 0	47	0 1 6	53	102	33	45	6	36	275	0 8 10
17	Mangalore	95	7	114	2	...	50	268	1 12 2	170	1 1 10	47	35	4	3	...	18	107	0 11 3
18	Guntúr	84	6	137	1	...	32	260	1 3 3	109	0 8 1	212	70	28	14	50	5	379	1 12 1
	Total ...	1,166	256	2,336	345	83	767	4,953	1 10 3	955	0 5 1	2,138	808	131	95	134	285	3,591	1 3 0
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	18	1	28	6	...	1	54	2 14 8	24	1 4 9	...	10	3	...	...	...	13	0 11 3
20	Civil Jail, Madras	81	...	8	...	...	...	89	3 4 8	...	...	328	10	...	28	64	12	442	16 5 8
	Total, Jails ...	4,124	555	7,173	2 045	139	1,366	15,403	1 11 11	2,151	0 3 11	4,551	1,912	233	270	249	627	7,842	0 14 3
	Subsidiary Jails	3,968	229	232	45	...	629	5,103	2 10 5	66	0 0 7	333	23	23	222	157	18	776	0 6 5
	Grand Total ...	8,092	784	7,405	2,091	139	1,995	20,506	1 14 6	2,217	0 3 4	4,884	1,935	256	492	406	645	8,618	0 12 10

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	13 — Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												14	
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Central Jails.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	...	— 24	— 1	— 4	80	488	...	...	...	— 17	522	1 1 1	40,501	82 10 5
2	Vellore	149	— 2	4	— 16	19	— 13	20	85	...	...	246	0 3 6	68,265	60 10 1
3	Trichinopoly	113	60	15	...	59	26	...	...	...	...	273	0 4 8	63,388	68 5 1
4	Coimbatore	326	151	...	...	...	...	...	23	200	70	770	0 11 8	67,881	64 7 3
5	Cannanore	31	...	...	...	12	...	...	— 7	...	...	36	0 0 10	48,048	63 11 10
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	32	695	...	...	...	...	727	1 4 1	43,793	75 11 2
7	Penitentiary	57	481	134	— 1	45	479	2	...	...	1	1,198	1 5 1	70,887	77 15 5
	Total	676	666	152	— 21	247	1,675	22	101	200	54	3,772	0 10 6	3,97,763	69 0 11
	District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	22	0 3 7	7,219	73 10 10
9	Berhampur	...	31	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	208	1 8 0	12,154	87 10 8
10	Vizagapatam	8	86	...	...	...	152	...	...	63	...	309	0 13 8	21,751	60 1 6
11	Nellore	12	29	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	45	0 4 4	11,601	69 3 1
12	Bellary	40	40	...	— 3	— 2	14	...	...	...	— 1	88	0 3 11	23,347	65 3 4
13	Cuddalore	180	22	...	...	...	126	...	— 16	...	4	316	0 15 8	22,821	70 2 4
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,385	56 11 4
15	Madura	152	...	...	1	...	30	— 1	...	...	...	182	0 8 5	19,438	55 14 6
16	Palamcottah	71	130	16	...	100	3	...	37	...	5	362	0 11 8	26,705	53 12 4
17	Mangalore	318	15	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	336	2 3 4	10,149	66 10 6
18	Guntur	...	214	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	238	1 1 7	13,108	60 10 7
	Total	783	572	16	— 2	98	533	— 1	36	63	8	2,106	0 11 2	1,88,478	62 6 11
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2 2 7	1,654	89 6 6
20	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,328	123 2 0
	Total, Jails	1,475	1,262	168	— 23	345	2,208	21	137	263	62	5,918	0 10 9	5,91,223	67 0 0
	Subsidiary Jails	92	415	17	35	63	96	...	50	...	68	836	0 6 11	1,08,472	56 6 6
	Grand, Total	1,567	1,677	185	12	408	2,304	21	187	263	130	6,754	0 10 1	6,99,695	65 1 8

—	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons	20,066	12,027	3,015	* 3,114	38,222

* Includes Rs. 1,734, Stationery Department charges.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													9	10		
							Average number employed on working days.																
							A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K.	L.			Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
													Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number, convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.*	On unremunerative labour.	B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments, other than Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures & K.
	Central Jails.																						
1	Rajahmundry	7·12	468·91	12·72	7·27	2·97	...	30·32	41·47	27·72	69·41	87·44	79·58	35·64	...	...	74·37	...	...	...	6·47	8·84	15·86
2	Vellore	11·12	1,104·18	19·78	72·05	33·71	...	86·00	83·00	84·87	169·04	13·38	·53	...	...	...	541·82	...	...	...	7·79	7·52	49·07
3	Trichinopoly	4·85	914·04	19·09	80·56	9·30	...	82·17	73·08	94·49	243·96	54·49	24·82	...	..	...	231·59	...	...	·49	8·91	8·00	25·34
4	Coimbatore	7·08	992·25	20·17	30·59	6·45	...	92·49	91·72	92·50	108·05	57·43	...	...	...	...	492·85	...	...	...	9·32	9·24	49·67
5	Cannanore	6·26	659·27	18·61	54·86	25·11	...	52·68	58·52	36·42	101·45	18·83	15·44	...	...	...	277·35	...	...	...	7·99	8·87	42·04
6	Salem	5·49	524·70	6·42	21·92	5·63	...	47·39	49·27	30·08	51·37	35·10	...	...	...	...	277·52	...	...	...	9·03	9·39	52·89
7	Penitentiary	6·21	893·55	27·35	22·54	57·52	...	84·89	66·02	30·97	60·68	14·71	·33	34·12	...	...	494·42	...	...	...	9·50	7·39	55·33
	Total ...	48·13	5,556·90	124·14	289·79	140·69	...	475·94	463·08	397·05	803·96	281·38	120·70	69·76	...	...	2,389·92	...	...	·49	8·56	8·33	43·01
	District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda	3·74	85·41	1·74	·64	3·45	...	·80	6·39	23·24	8·59	·35	4·07	...	...	...	36·14	...	...	...	·94	7·48	42·31
9	Berhampur	6·20	119·08	3·89	7·01	5·91	...	1·80	11·24	32·54	23·21	13·73	·39	...	...	...	19·36	...	...	...	1·51	9·44	16·26
10	Vizagapatam	5·47	351·91	9·95	13·53	3·88	...	10·69	31·89	66·10	48·25	12·05	3·12	...	...	...	152·45	...	...	...	3·04	9·06	43·32
11	Nellore	8·42	146·70	3·06	3·30	2·87	...	8·42	13·89	35·75	22·94	15·57	2·40	...	...	...	38·50	...	...	...	5·74	9·47	26·24
12	Bellary	16·38	313·64	11·76	17·91	5·63	...	19·69	29·05	30·29	22·56	16·32	7·10	...	...	...	38·50	...	...	...	6·28	9·26	48·89
13	Cuddalore	5·80	306·36	6·72	6·78	4·32	...	20·33	28·59	38·25	51·00	11·10	...	...	12·90	...	125·08	...	...	1·29	6·64	9·33	40·83
14	Tanjore	2·22	323·75	4·11	6·85	16·11	...	15·00	23·01	24·11	29·42	12·35	7·81	...	...	...	184·98	...	...	...	4·64	7·11	57·14
15	Madura	4·82	297·10	6·00	14·99	3·17	...	15·09	29·51	41·21	54·16	11·18	37·91	...	...	...	83·88	...	...	...	5·08	9·93	28·23
16	Palamcottah	5·82	226·04	5·64	15·61	12·85	...	20·02	31·39	27·81	35·70	8·73	...	...	...	...	68·19	...	...	...	8·86	13·89	30·17
17	Mangalore	3·19	128·28	3·74	6·53	4·37	...	3·83	12·72	22·75	31·06	2·76	2·71	...	...	...	87·81	...	...	...	2·99	9·92	29·47
18	Guntúr	3·86	211·92	1·82	7·79	3·57	...	12·41	19·17	33·56	56·82	42·02	...	...	...	...	34·59	...	...	·17	5·86	9·05	16·32
	Total ...	65·92	2,510·19	58·43	100·94	66·13	...	123·03	236·85	375·71	383·71	146·16	65·51	...	12·90	...	934·31	...	...	1·46	5·10	9·44	37·22
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	18·51	3·18	·86	·30	...	2·00	·26	1·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·80	1·40	...
	Total, Jails ...	114·05	8,085·60	185·75	391·59	207·12	...	606·02	700·19	784·67	1,187·67	427·54	186·21	69·76	12·90	...	3,324·23	...	...	1·95	7·50	8·66	41·11
	Subsidiary Jails ...	56·80	549·28	19·13	·93	37·55	...	...	...	278·60	80·32	9·89	...	...	...	...	70·47	...	...	2·39	...	...	12·83
	Grand Total ...	170·85	8,634·88	204·88	392·52	294·67	...	606·02	700·19	1,063·27	1,267·99	437·43	186·21	69·76	12·90	...	3,394·70	...	...	4·34	7·02	8·11	39·31

* *E.G.*, as being *en route*, on penal diet, in quarantine, &c.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement 33).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement 33).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 *minus* column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, *minus* column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	40,501	82 10	2,921 0	5 15	37,580 0	76 11
2	Vellore	68,265	60 10	40,541 1	36 0	27,723 15	24 10
3	Trichinopoly	63,388	68 5	8,354 2	9 0	55,033 14	59 5
4	Coimbatore	67,881	64 7	2,893 12	2 12	64,987 4	61 11
5	Cannanore	43,048	63 12	7,723 15	11 7	35,324 1	52 5
6	Salem	43,793	75 11	9,488 1	16 6	34,304 15	59 5
7	Penitentiary	70,887	77 15	6,748 7	7 7	64,138 9	70 8
	Total ...	3,97,763	62 1	78,670 6	13 11	3,19,092 10	55 6
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	7,219	73 11	1,208 0	12 5	6,011 0	61 6
9	Berhampur	12,154	87 11	661 7	4 12	11,492 9	82 15
10	Vizagapatam	21,751	60 1	3,045 12	8 7	18,705 4	51 10
11	Nellore	11,601	69 3	1,282 15	7 10	10,318 1	61 9
12	Bellary	23,347	65 3	7,059	19 11	16,287 10	45 8
13	Cuddalore	22,621	70 2	3,782 4	11 12	18,838 12	58 6
14	Tanjore	20,385	56 11	7,453 9	20 12	12,931 7	35 15
15	Madura	19,438	55 14	2,469 1	7 2	16,968 15	48 12
16	Palamcottah	26,705	53 12	6,317 11	12 12	20,387 5	41 0
17	Mangalore	10,149	66 10	1,216 7	8 0	8,932 9	58 10
18	Guntúr	13,108	60 11	1,384 8	6 6	11,723 8	54 5
	Total ...	1,88,478	62 7	35,881 0	11 14	1,52,597 0	50 9
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,654	89 6	...	...	1,654 0	89 6
20	Civil Jail, Madras	3,328	123 2	...	...	3,328 0	123 2
	Total Jails ...	5,91,223	67 0	1,14,551 6	13 0	4,76,671 10	54 0
	Subsidiary Jail	1,08,472	56 6	924 7	0 8	1,07,547 9	55 14
	Grand Total ...	6,99,695	65 2	1,15,475 13	10 12	5,84,219 3	54 6

D.—PRISONS—

(36)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts ...	863	46	909	457·22	18·85	476·07	650	26	676	356	28	384
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4·26	·27	4·53	13	1	14	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	13	...	13	9·44	...	9·44	18	...	18	6	...	6
		Total ...	876	46	922	470·92	19·12	490·04	...	...	...	364	28	392
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,159	90	1,249	1,057·18	58·23	1,115·41	1,153	73	1,226	515	37	552
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	·31	·12	·43	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10	10·06	...	10·06	21	...	21	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,169	90	1,259	1,067·55	58·35	1,125·90	...	...	...	516	37	553
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts ...	1,225	...	1,225	918·99	...	918·99	1,113	...	1,113	430	...	430
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	·15	...	·15	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	8·71	...	8·71	18	...	18	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,229	...	1,229	927·85	...	927·85	...	...	...	430	...	430
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,114	...	1,114	999·07	·09	999·16	1,093	2	1,095	329	...	329
		Under-trials ...	30	6	36	31·68	·58	32·26	77	3	80	7	...	7
		Civil prisoners ...	20	...	20	21·73	...	21·73	37	...	37	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,164	6	1,170	1,052·48	·67	1,053·15	...	...	...	339	...	339
5	Cannanore	Convicts ...	839	31	870	653·64	11·92	665·56	810	24	834	274	8	282
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	26	...	26	9·79	...	9·79	18	...	18	1	...	1
		Total ...	865	31	896	663·43	11·92	675·35	...	...	...	275	8	283
6	Salem	Convicts ...	588	...	588	529·71	...	529·71	591	...	591	102	...	102
		Under-trials ...	31	...	31	43·12	...	43·12	101	...	101	7	...	7
		Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10	5·69	...	5·69	14	...	14	...	...	...
		Total ...	629	...	629	578·52	...	578·52	...	...	...	109	...	109
7	Penitentiary	Convicts ...	850	54	904	857·06	42·38	899·44	962	42	1,004	777	49	826
		Under-trials ...	29	12	41	9·39	·31	9·61	25	1	26	10	...	10
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	·16	...	·16	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	879	66	945	866·52	42·69	909·21	...	...	...	787	49	836
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	Convicts ...	114	4	118	89·12	...	89·12	126	...	126	29	...	29
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16	8·26	·16	8·42	28	1	29	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	·44	...	·44	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	130	4	134	97·82	·16	97·98	...	...	...	29	...	29
9	Berhampur	Convicts ...	146	14	160	119·88	5·30	125·18	168	24	192	142	6	148
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	9·39	·22	9·61	25	2	27	10	...	10
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	3·85	...	3·85	8	...	8	1	...	1
		Total ...	181	14	195	133·12	5·52	138·64	...	...	...	153	6	159
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts ...	278	6	284	357·46	...	357·46	472	...	472	119	...	119
		Under-trials ...	18	...	18	3·41	·10	3·51	11	...	11	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	·99	...	·99	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	296	6	302	361·86	·10	361·96	...	...	...	122	...	122
11	Nellore	Convicts ...	210	14	224	150·42	4·66	155·08	194	9	203	69	...	69
		Under-trials ...	7	...	7	11·50	·71	12·21	48	3	51	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	·37	...	·37	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	224	14	238	162·29	5·37	167·66	...	...	...	69	...	69
12	Bellary	Convicts ...	282	23	305	312·69	16·96	329·65	363	16	379	292	13	305
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	22·77	·99	23·76	46	3	49	8	...	8
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	4·62	...	4·62	8	...	8	3	...	3
		Total ...	323	23	346	340·08	17·95	358·03	...	...	...	303	13	316

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

8			9			10											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12·27	·81	13·08	4	1	5	778·62	1,485·41	805·60	26·84	42·97	27·47	8·75	53·05	10·50	8·75	53·05	10·50
·02	...	·02	...	...	...	469·48	...	441·50	4·69	...	4·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
·07	...	·07	2	...	2	635·59	...	635·59	7·42	...	7·42	211·86	...	211·86	211·86	...	211·86
12·36	·81	13·17	6	1	7	772·96	1,464·44	799·93	26·25	42·36	26·88	12·74	52·30	14·28	12·74	52·30	14·28
18·12	1·67	19·79	13	1	14	487·15	635·41	494·89	17·14	28·68	17·74	12·30	17·17	12·55	12·30	17·17	12·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·06	...	·06	...	...	...	99·40	...	99·40	5·96	...	5·96	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·18	1·67	19·85	13	1	14	483·35	634·10	491·17	17·03	28·62	17·63	12·18	17·14	12·43	12·18	17·14	12·43
19·12	...	19·12	29	...	29	467·90	...	467·90	20·81	...	20·81	31·56	...	31·56	31·56	...	31·56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19·12	...	19·12	29	...	29	463·44	...	463·44	20·61	...	20·61	31·26	...	31·26	31·26	...	31·26
20·13	...	20·13	17	...	17	329·31	...	329·28	20·15	...	20·15	17·02	...	17·01	17·02	...	17·01
·41	...	·41	...	...	...	220·96	...	216·99	12·94	...	12·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
·07	...	·07	...	...	...	138·06	...	138·06	3·22	...	3·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
20·61	...	20·61	17	...	17	322·10	...	321·89	19·58	...	19·57	16·15	...	16·14	16·15	...	16·14
18·51	·19	18·70	11	...	11	419·19	671·14	423·70	28·32	15·94	28·10	16·83	...	16·53	16·83	...	16·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·17	...	·17	...	...	...	102·15	...	102·15	17·36	...	17·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·68	·19	18·87	11	...	11	414·51	671·14	419·04	28·16	15·94	27·94	16·58	...	16·29	16·58	...	16·29
6·35	...	6·35	8	...	8	192·56	...	192·56	11·99	...	11·99	13·21	...	13·21	15·10	...	15·10
·24	...	·24	...	...	...	162·34	...	162·34	5·57	...	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·59	...	6·59	8	...	8	188·41	...	188·41	11·39	...	11·39	12·10	...	12·10	13·83	...	13·83
25·69	1·91	27·51	16	...	16	906·59	1,156·21	918·35	29·87	45·07	30·59	17·50	...	16·68	18·67	...	17·79
·32	...	·32	...	...	...	1,075·27	...	1,040·58	34·41	...	33·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25·92	1·91	27·83	16	...	16	908·23	1,147·81	919·48	29·91	44·74	30·61	17·31	..	16·50	18·46	...	17·60
1·74	...	1·74	4	...	4	325·40	...	325·40	19·52	...	19·52	44·88	...	44·88	44·88	...	44·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·74	...	1·74	4	...	4	296·46	...	295·98	17·79	...	17·76	40·89	...	40·82	40·89	...	40·82
4·00	·15	4·15	2	...		1,184·52	1,132·08	1,182·30	33·37	28·30	33·15	16·68	...	15·98	16·68	...	15·98
·47	...	·47	...	...	...	1,064·96	...	1,040·58	50·05	...	48·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
·03	...	·03	...	...	...	259·74	...	259·74	7·79	...	7·79	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·50	·15	4·65	2	...	2	1,149·34	1,086·96	1,146·86	33·80	27·17	33·54	15·02	...	14·43	15·02	...	14·43
10·10	...	10·10	2	...	2	332·90	...	332·90	28·25	...	28·25	5·60	...	5·60	5·60	...	5·60
·13	...	·13	...	...	...	879·77	...	854·70	38·12	...	37·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10·23	...	10·23	2	...	2	337·15	...	337·05	28·27	...	28·26	5·53	...	5·53	5·53	...	5·53
3·09	...	3·09	3	...	3	458·72	...	414·93	20·54	...	19·93	19·94	...	19·34	19·94	...	19·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·09	...	3·09	3	...	3	425·16	..	411·55	19·04	...	18·43	18·49	...	17·89	18·49	...	17·89
11·89	·44	12·33	3	...	3	933·83	766·50	925·22	38·02	25·94	37·40	9·59	....	9·10	9·59	...	9·10
·23	...	·23	...	...	...	351·34	...	336·70	10·10	...	9·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
·05	...	·05	...	...	...	649·35	...	649·35	10·82	...	10·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·17	·44	12·61	3	...	3	890·97	724·23	882·61	35·79	24·51	35·22	8·82	...	8·38	8·82	...	8·38

D.—PRISONS—

(36)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—cont.													
13	Cuddalore	Convicts ...	256	17	273	311·04	·66	311·70	364	2	366	179	...	179
		Under-trials ...	34	...	34	3·28	·03	3·31	17	...	17	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	19	...	19	7·47	...	7·47	14	...	14	1	...	1
		Total ...	309	17	326	321·79	·69	322·48	...	...	...	182	...	182
14	Tanjore	Convicts ...	291	...	291	325·74	·10	325·84	362	...	362	55	...	55
		Under-trials ...	12	...	12	10·33	...	10·33	24	...	24	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	30	...	30	23·30	...	23·30	54	...	54	...	...	...
		Total ...	333	...	333	359·37	·10	359·47	...	...	...	55	...	55
15	Madura	Convicts ...	305	18	323	289·49	12·31	301·80	370	14	384	117	6	123
		Under-trials ...	29	4	33	30·82	·79	31·61	71	1	72	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners ...	40	...	40	14·27	...	14·27	32	...	32	4	...	4
		Total ...	374	22	396	334·58	13·10	347·68	...	...	...	135	7	142
16	Palamcottah	Convicts ...	296	...	296	231·77	...	231·77	334	...	334	140	...	149
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	247·36	...	247·36	595	...	595	81	...	81
		Civil prisoners ...	12	...	12	17·52	...	17·52	31	...	31	2	...	2
		Total ...	338	...	338	496·65	...	496·65	...	...	...	232	...	232
17	Mangalore	Convicts ...	144	17	161	126·41	4·76	131·17	178	11	189	80	3	83
		Under-trials ...	42	...	42	12·48	·29	12·77	28	...	28	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners ...	11	...	11	8·32	...	8·32	17	...	17	1	...	1
		Total ...	197	17	214	147·21	5·05	152·26	...	...	...	85	3	88
18	Guntúr	Convicts ...	145	9	154	206·57	9·05	215·62	249	10	259	76	9	85
		Under-trials ...	13	...	13	·16	...	·16	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	4	...	4	·30	...	·30	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Total ...	162	9	171	207·03	9·05	216·08	...	...	...	77	9	86
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,105	343	9,448	7,993·46	185·27	8,178·73	...	...	...	4,090	159	4,249
		Under-trials ...	355	22	377	448·58	4·57	453·15	...	...	...	148	1	149
		Civil prisoners ...	218	...	218	147·03	...	147·03	...	...	...	24	...	24
		Total ...	9,678	365	10,043	8,589·07	189·84	8,778·91	...	...	...	4,262	169	4,422
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts ...	23	...	23	18·50	...	18·50	22	...	22	...	...	...
20	Civil Jail, Madras	Civil prisoners ...	71	...	71	27·03	...	27·03	51	...	51	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	556·38	47·56	603·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,281·78	31·16	1,312·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	6·16	...	6·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,088	1,770	5,858	1,844·32	78·72	1,923·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	...	...	...	8,568·34	232·83	8,801·17	...	...	...	4,090	159	4,249
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,730·36	35·73	1,766·09	...	...	...	148	1	149
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	180·22	...	180·22	...	...	...	24	...	24
		Total of all ...	13,860	2,135	15,995	10,478·92	268·56	10,747·48	...	...	...	4,262	160	4,422

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899—continued.

8			9			10											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
6·73	...	6·73	...	...	...	575·49	...	574·27	21·64	...	21·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
·03	...	·03	...	...	...	609·76	...	604·23	9·15	...	9·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
·01	...	·01	...	...	...	133·87	...	133·87	1·34	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·77	...	6·77	...	...	...	565·59	...	564·38	21·04	...	20·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·10	...	4·10	8	...	8	168·85	...	168·79	12·59	...	12·58	24·56	...	24·55	24·56	...	24·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4·10	...	4·10	8	...	8	153·05	...	153·00	11·41	...	11·41	22·26	...	22·22	22·26	...	22·22
5·96	·18	6·14	6	2	8	404·16	487·41	407·55	20·59	14·62	20·34	20·73	162·47	26·51	20·73	162·47	26·51
·63	·02	·65	2	...	2	454·25	1,265·82	474·53	20·44	25·32	20·56	64·89	...	63·27	64·89	...	63·27
·17	...	·17	...	...	...	280·31	...	280·31	11·91	...	11·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·76	·20	6·96	8	2	10	403·49	534·35	408·42	20·20	15·27	20·02	23·92	152·67	28·76	23·92	152·67	28·76
5·72	...	5·72	2	...	2	642·88	...	642·88	24·68	...	24·68	8·63	...	8·63	8·63	...	8·63
2·62	...	2·62	5	...	5	327·46	...	327·46	10·59	...	10·59	20·21	...	20·21	20·21	...	20·21
·02	...	·02	...	...	...	114·16	...	114·16	1·14	...	1·14	...	...	...	...	...	...
8·36	...	8·36	7	...	7	467·13	...	467·13	16·83	...	16·83	14·09	...	14·09	14·09	...	14·09
3·64	·07	3·71	1	...	1	632·86	630·25	632·77	28·80	14·71	28·28	7·91	...	7·62	7·91	...	7·62
·23	...	·23	...	...	...	320·51	...	313·23	18·43	...	18·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
·03	...	·03	...	...	...	120·19	...	120·19	3·61	...	3·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·90	·07	3·97	1	...	1	577·41	594·06	577·96	26·49	13·86	26·07	6·79	...	6·57	6·79	...	6·57
1·60	·23	1·83	...	...	...	367·91	994·48	394·21	7·75	25·41	8·49	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	·01	...	...	...	3,333·33	...	3,333·33	33·33	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
1·61	·23	1·84	...	...	...	371·93	994·48	398·00	7·78	25·41	8·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
178·67	5·65	184·32	129	4	133	511·67	858·21	519·52	22·35	30·50	22·54	15·89	21·59	16·02	16·14	21·59	16·26
5·33	·02	5·35	7	...	7	329·93	218·82	328·81	11·88	4·38	11·81	15·60	...	15·45	15·60	...	15·45
·69	...	·69	2	...	2	163·23	..	163·23	4·69	...	4·69	13·60	...	13·60	13·60	...	13·60
184·69	5·67	190·36	138	4	142	496·21	842·82	503·71	21·50	29·87	21·68	15·83	21·07	15·95	16·07	21·07	16·18
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·05	...	54·05	54·05	...	54·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·31	·98	19·29	12	1	13	...	...	...	32·91	20·61	31·94	16·18	21·03	16·56	21·57	21·03	21·53
24·45	·95	25·40	22	4	26	...	...	...	19·08	30·49	19·35	14·04	64·18	15·23	17·16	128·37	19·80
·16	...	·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	...	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
42·92	1·93	44·85	34	5	39	...	...	...	23·27	24·52	23·32	14·64	38·11	15·60	18·43	63·52	20·28
136·38	6·63	203·61	142	5	147	477·34	682·90	482·78	22·99	28·48	23·13	15·99	21·47	16·13	16·57	21·47	16·70
29·78	·97	30·75	29	4	33	85·53	27·99	84·37	17·21	27·15	17·41	14·45	55·98	15·29	16·76	111·95	18·69
85	...	·85	2	...	2	133·17	...	133·17	4·72	...	4·72	11·10	...	11·10	11·10	...	11·10
227·61	7·60	235·21	173	9	182	406·72	595·77	411·45	21·72	28·30	21·89	15·65	6·06	15·91	16·51	33·51	18·92

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1899.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	78	6	78	6	84	4·26	·27	4·53	34	3	37	37	1	38	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
2	Vellore	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	·31	·12	·43	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	·15	...	·15	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	30	...	517	15	547	15	562	31·68	·58	32·26	290	12	302	223	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	37
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	25	...	383	...	408	...	408	43·12	...	43·12	243	...	243	137	...	137	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
7	Penitentiary	13	1	175	12	188	13	201	9·30	·31	9·61	64	7	71	109	6	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total ...	69	1	1,159	34	1,228	35	1,263	88·82	1·28	90·10	633	23	656	509	7	516	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5	88
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda	1	...	190	3	191	3	194	8·26	·16	8·42	57	1	58	72	1	73	58	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
9	Berhampur	6	1	176	8	182	9	191	9·39	·22	9·61	45	2	47	119	6	125	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
10	Vizagapatam	2	...	122	9	124	9	133	3·41	·10	3·51	61	6	67	60	3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
11	Nellore	9	1	217	9	226	10	236	11·50	·71	12·21	86	2	88	98	8	106	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
12	Bellary	20	1	346	21	366	22	388	22·77	·99	23·76	106	6	112	179	13	192	73	2	75	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8
13	Cuddalore	1	1	97	1	98	2	100	3·28	·03	3·31	55	1	56	39	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
14	Tanjore	2	...	157	...	159	...	159	10·33	...	10·33	41	...	41	101	...	101	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
15	Madura	28	1	471	17	499	18	517	30·82	·79	31·61	300	8	308	156	9	165	17	1	18	...	...	...	2	...	2	24	...	24
16	Palamcottah	25	...	1,670	...	1,695	...	1,695	247·36	...	247·36	217	...	217	212	...	212	685	...	685	...	...	...	5	...	5	576	...	576
17	Mangalore	10	1	202	4	212	5	217	12·48	·29	12·77	97	2	99	113	3	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
18	Guntúr	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	·16	...	·16	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	104	6	3,651	72	3,755	78	3,833	359·76	3·29	363·05	1,068	28	1,096	1,149	44	1,193	837	4	841	1	...	1	7	...	7	693	2	695
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	173	7	4,810	106	4,983	113	5,096	448·58	4·57	453·15	1,701	51	1,752	1,658	51	1,709	840	4	844	1	...	1	7	...	7	776	7	783
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,178	26	28,360	909	29,538	935	30,473	1,281·78	31·16	1,312·94	10,164	373	10,537	4,940	247	5,187	13,113	286	13,399	36	...	36	22	4	26	1,263	25	1,288
	Grand Total ...	1,351	33	33,170	1,015	34,521	1,048	35,569	1,730·36	35·73	1,766·09	11,865	424	12,289	6,598	298	6,896	13,953	290	14,243	37	...	37	29	4	33	2,039	32	2,071

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(38)—*For the year* 1899-1900.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether originally constructed by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	8	461	42,565	35,918	65	...	...	2	1	5	Accommodation, food medicine and medical advice.
(2) Poor houses	3	39,905	15,473	...	1,208	5,376	...	1	2	...	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	148	1,759	638,172	...	41,572	3,579	60	135	4	9	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and butter-milk.
(4) For orphans	4	60	21,900	...	...	1,203	...	...	3	1	Food and education.
(5) For the blind, deaf and lepers	1	55	20,069	1,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	Food.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	10	3,460	109	347	18	...	2	...	2	Accommodation, food, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans ...	43	1,167	432,679	199	50,373	9,123	...	23	...	20	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	67	617	192,760	3,340	3,291	37	2,056	62	4	1	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and light.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	372	132,474	4,800	435	270	...	3	...	1	Accommodation, food, raw rice and money dole.
(2) For travellers	2	8	3,360	...	500	...	...	2	...	...	Accommodation and food.
Total ...	284	44,414	1,502,915	45,366	97,791	19,606	2,116	231	14	39	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	7	815	187,250	...	...	3,473	3,518	1	...	6	Accommodation, medicine, diet, clothing and money.
(2) To relieve paupers	28	2,377	838,603	...	6,830	44,694	12,911	8	2	18	Accommodation, food, raw rice, money, clothing and education.
(3) For travellers	712	13,803	2,681,126	...	28,548	28,925	43,965	559	9	144	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water, butter-milk and firewood.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	36	463	108,531	...	1,061	6,015	5,766	32	1	3	Accommodation, food, raw rice, money, ragi and flour.
(2) Do. Bráhmans ...	344	6,586	2,295,076	...	1,00,846	1,07,532	38,554	237	10	97	Accommodation, food, water and raw rice.
(3) Do. Bairágis	47	896	321,438	...	24,515	8,943	960	29	11	7	Accommodation, food, raw rice and money doles.
(4) For travellers	687	4,679	1,777,896	...	26,596	24,159	9,626	649	5	33	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water, light, clothing and ingredients.
(5) For Rajput boys and girls.	1	47	527	...	...	1,058	...	1	...	...	Food and clothing.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	10	283	103,542	...	1,390	155	75	8	1	1	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	56	160	76,795	...	310	50	152	56	...	...	Accommodation and light.
Total ...	1,928	30,109	8,390,784	...	1,90,096	2,25,004	1,15,527	1,580	39	309	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	47	3,179	316,166	367,651	...	17,854	64,811	14	18	15	Medicine, advice, diet, boarding and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	3	230	363	11,993	...	...	10,480	3	...	...	Accommodation and food.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(38)—*For the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income				Number of institutions which afforded relief.			In what shape relief was given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public—cont.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
A. General—*cont.*											
(3) For travellers	4	89	32,390	400	216	479	...	2	1	1	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	5	409	154,466	1,890	...	...	7,036	5	...	...	Instruction, food, clothing and boarding.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	187	2,936	1,073,959	652	41,339	22,848	387	68	111	8	Accommodation, food, raw rice and water.
(2) Do. Bráhmans ...	91	1,942	675,062	27,499	26,490	4,060	12,915	86	...	5	Accommodation, food, raw rice and water.
(3) Do. Bairágis	1	40	14,765	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	3	18	6,872	...	396	180	...	3	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
To relieve paupers	3	112	40,880	3,094	...	240	...	2	1	...	Food and money dole.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	7	491	135,036	16,779	...	12,978	15,542	5	...	2	Food, medicine, clothing, education and money.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	459	167,535	13,200	223	350	27,190	1	...	1	Money doles, boarding, lodging and clothing
Total ...	353	9,905	2,617,494	4,43,158	68,664	62,239	1,38,361	189	131	33	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	424	19,680	3,920,547	108,604	19,188	210,372	51,003	39	205	180	Accommodation, diet and clothing, medical and surgical aid.
(2) To relieve paupers	17	1,485	451,945	3,109	48,693	42,286	200	4	...	13	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water, lighting and curry stuff.
(3) For travellers	350	819	469,761	9,241	3,630	3,040	826	350	...	...	Accommodation, water and lighting.
(4) For lepers	2	59	85	2,560	...	372	361	...	...	2	Medicine, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	184	66,158	...	19,220	4,023	222	4	...	...	Food.
(2) Do. Bráhmans	27	426	154,253	1,650	16,400	4,021	21	24	...	3	Food, accommodation, raw rice and utensils.
(3) For travellers	162	1,699	556,852	12,120	18,299	6,784	1,075	125	9	25	Accommodation, food, raw rice, water and light.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) For travellers	20	742	213,339	41,932	...	254	...	6	11	3	Accommodation, food and utensils.
D. Europeans—											
For travellers	11	1	519	...	...	139	19	11	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	1,017	25,095	5,833,459	1,79,216	1,25,430	2,71,291	53,727	566	225	226	
Grand Total ...	3,582	109,523	18,344,652	6,67,740	4,81,981	5,78,140	3,09,731	2,566	409	607	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(39)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the rent-law.					Title and other suits.								
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under rent-law.	Suits for immoveable property.	uit for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	102,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,704
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	169,463	...	...	...	...	...	14,960	2,871	48	29,196	9	142	5	403	217,097
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	20,123	...	...	...	...	...	184	96	...	236	3	...	2	59	20,703
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,914	...	...	...	...	...	81	52	...	98	13	5	22	31	2,216
Total ...	294,408	...	...	...	...	...	15,225	3,019	48	29,530	25	147	29	493	342,924
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	857	5	123	277	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,627
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	857	5	123	277	6,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,627
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court...	20,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,651
The City Civil Court	58	...	...	...	...	...	107	26	...	119	...	...	...	3	313
Superior Courts	151	...	...	...	...	...	12	81	...	...	3	7	20	37	311
Total ...	20,860	...	...	...	...	...	119	107	...	119	3	7	20	40	21,275
Grand Total ...	315,268	857	5	123	277	6,365	15,344	3,126	48	29,649	28	154	49	533	371,826

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(40)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	63,765	38,183	505	102	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	27,350	35,498	71,240	35,096	38,831	5,680	2,701	...	...	701	2,24,55,072
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	14	35	86	38	31	...	...	...	...	...	12,664
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	37	73	359	8,641	10,709	63	504	168	142	7	1,00,80,306
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	1	648	1,135	2	205	96	80	49	65,65,652
Total ...	91,166	73,789	72,191	44,525	50,738	5,745	3,410	264	222	757	3,91,13,694
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,341	1,465	1,943	990	753	63	26	...	...	46	3,91,289
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,341	1,465	1,943	990	753	63	26	...	...	46	3,91,289
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	6,843	3,862	4,667	2,400	2,396	339	144	...	...	...	13,50,543
The City Civil Court	3	2	14	37	97	70	90	...	...	...	2,45,414
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	1	...	127	89	85	9	40,49,349
Total ...	6,846	3,864	4,681	2,437	2,494	409	361	89	85	9	56,45,306
Grand Total ...	100,353	79,118	78,815	47,952	53,985	6,217	3,797	353	307	812	4,51,50,289

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(41)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of cour s.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.*	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.†	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	110,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,235	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	252,187	...	27,183	16,524	15,054	90,805	1,197	1,120	1,005	50,851	16,311	32,137	10,792	119	31
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	221	...	19	5	75	88	...	...	...	14	9	11	4	23	24
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	24,585	...	1,784	1,653	1,112	9,738	76	112	102	5,462	1,363	3,183	615	120	47
Chief Courts of Districts	3,037	...	331	292	104	859	6	27	21	563	197	637	304	209	64
Total ...	280,030	...	29,317	18,474	16,345	101,490	1,279	1,259	1,128	56,890	17,880	35,968	11,715	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	10,650	...	818	536	129	2,906	143	4	1	3,293	1,723	1,097	740	113	77
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,650	...	818	536	129	2,906	143	4	1	3,293	1,723	1,097	740	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	22,589	...	974	5,519	3,590	8,115	102	59	97	2,104	693	1,336	204	48	32
The City Civil Court	505	...	37	18	34	40	6	2	...	135	103	130	59	284	58
Superior Courts	404	...	41	13	32	68	2	1	...	81	53	113	47	184	102
Total ...	23,498	...	1,052	5,550	3,656	8,223	110	62	97	2,320	849	1,579	310	...	...
Grand Total ...	314,178	...	31,187	24,560	20,130	112,619	1,532	1,325	1,226	62,503	20,452	38,644	12,765	...	...

* Of these, 788 were restored to file.

† Of these, 744 were re-admitted.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. I.—*Civil Courts.*														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	315,641	...	229,505	1,501	21,646	29,751	1,635	73	56	13,108	11,158	7,208	154	22
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	42	...	2	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	51
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	29,944	...	21,703	227	1,533	2,818	309	3	4	1,283	1,093	971	114	34
Chief Courts of Districts	16,786	...	10,299	67	633	2,020	141	3	4	1,396	1,107	1,116	239	47
Total ...	362,413	...	261,509	1,795	23,816	34,618	2,085	79	64	15,787	13,358	9,302	510	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	14,240	...	11,474	228	20	349	487	1	23	817	184	657	250	69
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,240	...	11,474	228	20	349	487	1	23	817	184	657	250	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	3,854	...	410	102	212	1,664	180	...	...	822	318	146	7	13
The City Civil Court	1,141	...	896	...	67	9	5	...	...	61	87	16	...	31
Superior Courts	‡ 2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,995	...	1,306	102	279	1,673	185	...	..	883	405	162	7	...
Grand Total ...	381,648	...	274,289	2,125	24,115	36,640	2,757	80	87	17,487	13,947	10,121	767	...

‡ The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Decrees.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	2,652	...	20	82	22	27	9	6	974	298	306	95	813	284	154	161
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,801	...	148	266	112	89	163	42	3,477	1,013	1,020	824	3,647	2,013	172	351
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,453	...	168	348	134	116	172	48	4,451	1,311	1,326	919	4,460	2,297	...	512
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	595	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	183	46	35	16	300	206	266	5
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	2,969	...	165	19	119	7	20	19	925	60	97	102	1,436	1,079	323	40
Total ...	3,564	...	165	24	129	7	20	19	1,108	106	132	118	1,736	1,285	...	45
Grand Total ...	17,017	...	333	372	263	123	192	67	5,559	1,417	1,458	1,037	6,196	3,582	...	557

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Orders.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	39	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	1	11	4	5	...	109	1
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	384	...	27	25	6	...	9	1	156	11	59	20	70	13	71	2
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	423	...	27	25	6	2	9	1	172	12	70	24	75	13	...	3
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Orders ...	124	...	5	3	...	...	1	...	35	1	9	11	59	30	185	...
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	124	...	5	3	...	...	1	...	35	1	9	11	59	30	...	...
Grand Total ...	547	...	32	28	6	2	10	1	207	13	79	35	134	43	...	3

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(43)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
											Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.												
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	245,183	721	34,207	26,541	160,359	23,355	2,566	44,68,933	808	8,890	2,300	2,475	14,141	339	1,967	66	6,214	63	30	63,468
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonment)	95	....	31	28	30	6	3	2,508	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	23,088	101	2,928	1,678	16,300	2,081	235	10,14,673	221	1,229	345	242	203	1	73	1	75	4	9	7,513
Chief Courts of Districts	4,000	42	533	446	2,318	661	261	6,44,121	16	169	47	58	124	...	21	5	62	2	6	585
Total ...	272,366	864	37,699	28,693	179,007	26,103	3,065	61,30,240	1,045	10,288	2,699	2,779	14,468	340	2,061	72	6,351	69	45	71,639
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,034	269	1,179	11	382	193	148	8,041	...	...	3	40	75	...	...	1	5	1	...	782
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,034	269	1,179	11	382	193	148	8,041	...	...	3	40	75	...	...	1	5	1	...	782
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
Presidency Small Cause Court	18,435	...	3,285	322	12,215	2,613	403	2,29,877	351	428	349	445	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	1,380
The City Civil Court	617	...	130	40	357	90	9	54,474	9	2	2	1	49	...	17	...	26	4	...	64
Superior Courts	511	29	94	3	27	348	...	35,593	10	11	...	1	1	...	2	...	25	...	...	69
Total ...	19,563	29	3,509	365	12,599	3,051	412	3,19,944	370	441	351	447	50	...	19	...	205	4	...	2,013
Grand Total ...	293,963	1,172	42,387	29,069	191,988	29,347	3,625	64,58,225	1,415	10,729	3,053	3,266	14,593	340	2,080	73	6,561	74	45	74,434

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1899.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	769	268	22	135	178	4	...	162	25	2	2,769	199	736	471
Chief Courts of Districts	33	16	...	4	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4,228
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	802	284	22	139	182	4	...	171	25	2	2,769	199	736	4,699

G.—REGISTRATION.

(45)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1899–1900.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses b and c, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, clause d).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause c).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause i).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses a and b.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV. — Compulsory. Instruments of gifts (Section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14 (a)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
										RS. A.										RS. A.	RS.						RS. A.		
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras-Chingleput District.	16	233	7,387	7,874	7,846	940	90	3,068	27,438	47,903 4	...	7,104	206	250	15	408	191	4	8,178	7,011 13	2,13,64,219	9	74	453	792	1,328	3,454 5	11	190
Ganjám do. ...	12	88	3,713	4,198	3,320	175	46	530	12,070	16,909 10	...	2,720	293	269	1	92	66	...	3,441	2,921 5	33,42,926	2	33	450	161	646	1,245 9	1	58
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	129	2,494	1,443	3,868	296	44	777	9,051	15,261 15	...	1,407	313	314	7	69	125	2	2,237	2,226 10	48,52,433	3	88	512	257	810	1,869 0	3	92
Gódávari do. ...	25	449	9,189	6,949	9,308	1,197	17	5,921	33,030	46,030 6	...	6,361	736	1,871	3	429	215	2	9,617	7,818 9	95,14,695	2	208	2,222	1,190	3,682	5,835 9	2	272
Kistna do. ...	20	436	9,411	6,554	6,602	641	263	2,986	26,893	36,484 14	...	3,566	237	612	2	168	54	3	4,042	3,986 13	64,81,010	4	66	807	354	1,231	1,962 1	...	175
Nellore do. ...	18	184	3,074	3,541	4,177	353	45	1,901	13,275	17,226 14	...	2,460	58	241	4	209	15	4	2,991	2,567 10	33,14,819	...	44	227	161	442	896 14	2	141
Cuddapah do. ...	13	326	4,267	7,681	1,892	319	20	209	14,714	15,561 10	...	1,803	87	75	1	189	195	2	2,352	1,979 13	21,51,660	6	160	196	153	515	752 15	...	130
Kurnool do. ...	14	275	2,440	3,565	1,827	203	4	526	8,840	10,076 15	...	1,788	30	105	...	178	51	...	2,152	1,741 1	14,65,293	2	36	110	77	225	345 8	...	123
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	257	3,911	4,811	4,062	314	...	251	13,606	17,215 14	...	2,506	131	55	1	171	101	...	2,765	2,348 2	30,49,631	4	55	318	272	649	1,343 13	...	93
North Arcot District ...	24	330	8,014	11,586	9,828	809	282	845	31,694	38,737 12	...	11,966	267	246	5	527	69	...	13,080	10,253 6	67,17,778	3	81	588	345	1,017	1,634 13	1	213
South Arcot do. ...	28	270	8,315	18,106	8,806	1,192	4	996	37,689	41,906 4	...	15,845	497	406	13	2,311	94	2	19,168	13,858 8	67,32,278	2	70	403	319	884	1,188 0	1	213
Tanjore do. ...	31	471	11,816	10,353	15,543	2,210	57	5,922	45,773	70,337 2	...	10,317	849	1,367	4	856	590	3	13,986	11,445 9	1,74,89,787	9	33	851	751	1,644	2,957 8	3	408
Tinnevelly do. ...	32	480	15,236	13,058	24,568	3,647	34	963	57,933	84,796 14	...	18,272	340	313	...	1,679	1,287	2	21,893	18,722 10	1,78,56,214	5	25	1,272	1,142	2,442	3,868 14	1	172
Madura do. ...	32	275	12,572	12,067	23,895	1,745	405	1,311	52,270	74,135 9	...	23,864	564	629	12	1,003	363	1	26,436	20,868 0	1,57,92,174	4	13	1,532	784	2,333	3,649 6	...	201
Trichinopoly do. ...	14	172	5,726	7,530	8,620	801	97	1,321	24,267	32,245 10	...	6,814	300	620	1	584	58	...	8,377	6,368 15	62,49,662	...	13	1,045	255	1,313	1,761 12	2	150
Salem do. ...	23	209	7,029	5,127	9,995	888	190	831	27,269	34,643 1	...	8,524	349	580	2	831	152	...	10,438	8,052 11	62,62,816	8	16	886	304	1,214	1,893 2	2	93
Coimbatore do. ...	26	229	10,958	8,920	16,023	1,954	145	1,978	40,202	57,583 6	...	10,653	402	1,118	1	1,262	389	2	13,827	10,701 13	1,22,71,346	5	25	1,257	350	1,637	2,257 8	...	93
South Canara do. ...	15	115	1,516	514	5,192	2,928	1,632	1,152	13,049	24,316 14	...	1,060	1,162	210	...	1,189	969	1	4,591	4,980 6	74,32,728	30	233	2,250	1,69	4,184	5,510 8	1	89
Tellicherry do. ...	18	1,038	1,163	586	10,228	6,066	159	17,818	37,358	37,178 13	...	11,678	2,573	5,175	...	9,349	1,776	...	30,551	20,586 7	64,95,827	4	252	2,089	1,172	3,467	3,974 7	5	83
Calicut do. ...	33	225	2,596	2,020	16,448	9,551	53	5,719	36,522	55,631 8	...	23,621	2,852	451	...	12,915	2,624	8	49,471	26,161 11	1,51,44,135	6	143	3,082	3,131	6,362	8,457 4	...	94
The Nilgiri do. ...	3	7	376	387	489	49	1	33	1,342	3,389 12	...	145	18	3	...	3	83	...	252	328 15	18,71,239	2	3	26	46	77	191 12	2	1
Total ...	432	6,148	131413	139,870	192,537	36,579	3,588	54,150	564,285	7,76,873 15	...	172,274	19,264	14,910	72	34,422	9,467	36	250,445	1,94,925 11	17,58,52,690	90	1,679	20,626	13,707	36,102	54,960 6	37	3,084

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629 1 0	.....	629 1 0	.....	629 1 0	* 1,27,811 2 5	* This sum includes the following items :— Estimated value of papers for registers, stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done in the Government Press, Rs. 60,073-1-6, and amount debited for buildings, Rs. 31,584-14-9.
Madras-Chingleput District.	1	16	29	67	459	5,997	59,132 6 0	161 12 0	59,694 2 0	506 8 0	59,187 10 0	13,502 13 8	436 8 7	13,939 6 3	403 12 7	13,535 9 8	43,455 0 11	
Ganjám District ...	2	...	4	26	113	1,378	20,622 8 0	97 2 0	20,719 10 0	79 10 0	20,640 0 0	4,667 8 10	86 8 0	4,754 0 10	54 0 0	4,700 0 10	20,062 10 3	
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	4	6	42	171	2,190	19,725 9 0	181 8 0	19,907 1 0	76 0 0	19,831 1 0	7,528 15 10	104 8 0	7,633 7 10	95 8 0	7,537 15 10	21,788 9 1	
Gódávari do. ...	7	7	16	114	263	5,303	60,800 1 0	474 0 0	61,274 1 0	300 15 0	60,973 2 0	14,603 6 1	373 12 5	14,877 2 6	370 12 5	14,506 6 1	44,761 11 4	
Kistna do. ...	6	...	10	113	171	3,125	43,154 7 0	373 13 0	43,528 4 0	202 0 0	43,326 4 0	8,976 8 11	272 13 0	9,249 5 11	183 4 0	9,066 1 11	30,210 0 10	
Nellore do. ...	...	6	19	91	57	1,927	21,158 2 0	381 14 0	21,540 0 0	292 8 0	21,247 8 0	5,039 10 11	168 0 0	5,207 10 11	145 0 0	5,062 10 11	22,290 11 6	
Cuddapah do. ...	1	3	2	48	22	1,259	18,817 3 0	183 0 0	19,000 3 0	145 8 0	18,854 11 0	4,047 5 7	69 10 0	4,116 15 7	60 6 0	4,056 9 7	19,711 3 5	
Kurnool do. ...	...	1	2	16	21	2,596	12,651 11 0	71 0 0	12,722 11 0	56 4 0	12,666 7 0	4,806 6 1	5 0 0	4,811 6 1	2 0 0	4,809 6 1	17,246 3 1	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	1	...	12	56	1,742	21,280 13 0	117 4 0	21,398 1 0	68 12 0	21,329 5 0	4,289 10 3	24 0 0	4,313 10 3	8 8 0	4,305 2 3	25,483 13 0	
North Arcot District ...	...	13	9	91	146	3,146	51,477 15 0	370 7 0	51,848 6 0	287 15 0	51,560 7 0	8,096 4 6	150 9 0	8,246 13 6	127 1 0	8,119 12 6	46,736 4 9	
South Arcot do. ...	1	18	13	133	113	3,778	57,803 12 0	444 12 0	58,248 8 0	224 12 0	58,023 12 0	8,651 6 5	383 8 3	9,034 14 8	306 8 3	8,728 6 5	51,355 2 10	
Tanjore do. ...	...	2	11	224	501	7,972	86,372 3 0	1,792 4 0	88,164 7 0	1,335 8 0	86,828 15 0	19,906 0 3	734 5 4	20,640 5 7	603 13 4	20,036 8 3	70,895 5 11	
Tinnevelly do. ...	1	1	...	61	277	8,408	1,08,077 12 0	345 4 0	1,08,423 0 0	220 12 0	1,08,202 4 0	22,093 13 4	947 12 1	23,041 9 5	901 7 10	22,140 1 7	66,587 7 1	
Madura do. ...	...	1	...	106	580	9,907	99,456 15 0	577 2 0	1,00,034 1 0	389 14 0	99,644 3 0	27,091 15 7	966 5 8	28,058 5 3	866 13 3	27,191 8 0	61,702 7 5	
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	1	6	83	139	3,457	40,976 5 0	344 4 0	41,320 9 0	254 0 0	41,066 9 0	8,340 0 6	477 5 3	8,817 5 9	565 14 7	8,251 7 2	30,626 10 10	
Salem do. ...	1	7	5	63	115	2,709	44,963 14 0	248 0 0	45,213 14 0	156 8 0	45,057 6 0	5,574 5 1	412 15 11	5,987 5 0	366 7 11	5,620 13 1	35,696 5 8	
Coimbatore do. ...	...	...	6	79	180	4,769	70,914 11 0	446 13 0	71,361 8 0	391 11 0	70,969 13 0	8,728 9 0	188 2 8	8,916 11 8	222 0 10	8,694 10 10	48,078 4 3	
South Canara do. ...	...	...	3	51	259	4,261	35,163 12 0	467 12 0	35,631 8 0	365 14 0	35,265 10 0	11,037 4 3	77 8 0	11,114 12 3	79 8 0	11,035 4 3	27,487 12 2	
Tellichorry do. ...	...	2	3	83	288	7,093	62,071 11 0	433 11 0	62,505 6 0	355 7 0	62,149 15 0	14,329 12 0	574 1 0	14,903 13 0	489 0 0	14,414 13 0	43,824 4 0	
Calicut do. ...	...	25	13	131	614	8,140	1,00,624 11 0	1,058 1 0	1,01,682 12 0	863 15 0	1,00,818 13 0	18,144 4 4	1,135 7 9	19,279 12 1	1,073 0 9	18,206 11 4	77,404 5 1	
The Nilgiri do. ...	...	3	2	5	34	599	3,914 7 0	131 10 0	4,046 1 0	118 0 0	3,928 1 0	2,818 13 11	258 9 0	3,077 6 11	204 9 0	2,872 13 11	6,540 10 7	
Total ...	20	111	159	1,639	4,579	87,756	10,39,162 12 0	9,101 5 0	10,48,264 1 0	6,692 5 0	10,41,571 12 0	2,22,804 0 4	7,847 5 11	2,30,651 6 3	7,129 7 9	2,23,521 14 6	9,39,750 2 5	

H.—MARINE.

(46)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., in charge of the Port Department in the year* 1899–1900.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, gross or register, and horse-power, indicated or nominal, of engine, if a steamer	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				RS.	RS.
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.					
Steam Dredger "Priestmans".	28½ tons (G.), 14 horse-power (N.).	...	10	3,367	...
Steam Dredger "Connemara".	35¾ tons (G.), 11 horse-power (N.).	...	11	5,103	...
Steam Launch "Empress" ...	11 tons (G.), 7 tons (R.), 5 horse-power (N.).	...	1	452	...
Steam Tug "Gódávari" ...	39 tons (G.), 20 tons (R.), 80 horse-power (I.), 20 horse-power (N.).	...	9	2,177	...
Steam Dredger (at Tuticorin) ...	20 tons (G.), 12 tons (R.), 6 horse-power, (I. & N.).	1	5	275	...
Steam Dredger "Wenlock" ...	333·70 tons (G.), 45 horse-power (N.).	1	5	18,125	...
Steam Launch (at Madras) ...	.....	...	7	3,901	...
Steam Dredger "Havelock" ...	15 tons, 25 horse-power (N.).	...	7	7,784	...

(47)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Port Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1899–1900.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
1	2	3	4	5
			RS.	RS.
Madras.				
Port establishment	4	100	56,474	1,15,926
Lighthouse establishment	...	19	6,740	
Divers' establishment	...	2	2,192	
Marine police establishment	...	...	4,786	
Marine dispensary establishment	...	2	3,372	
Pilotage, Madras	...	58	24,495	36,726
Coast Ports.				
Port Officers and Conservators	17.	167	71,066	3,38,438
Lighthouses	...	82	15,142	
Pilotage (Pámban and Kilakarai, Cochin and Mangalore).	...	11	4,228	15,818
Landing and shipping dues, Vazagapatam (Coconada, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Mangalore).	...	68	12,908	85,495
Pier dues (Gopalpur, Tuticorin and Calicut) ...	...	7	1,549	34,300

I.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(48)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1899–1900.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8
	VALUE. Rs.	VALUE. Rs.	VALUE. Rs.	VALUE. Rs.	VALUE. Rs.	VALUE. Rs.	VALUE. Rs.
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	37,76,97	...	12,36,868	...	* 3,206	Information is not available, sovereigns not being separately specified in the returns.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency)	...	17,658	...	5,79,752	† ...	*3,880	
Total ...	...	37,94,630	...	18,16,620	...	7,086	

* This represents the value of unwrought copper.

† This is not separately shown.

(49)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1899–1900.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities.
								Coin			Bullion.			
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 37,76,860 No. 385,817	Rs. 2,04,17,600 No. 218,935	Rs. 1,19,78,000 No. 7,371	Rs. 19,83,08,440	Rs. 19,77,10,700	Value. Rs. 38,79,220 No. 380,482	Rs. 1,96,51,500 No. 210,417	Rs. 1,17,44,000 No. 7,193	Rs. 16,16,685	Rs. 57,10,675	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

(50)—*Statement showing the average rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the agricultural year* 1899–1900.

Districts.	Rates of hire per diem for live-stock.						Rates of hire per diem for dead-stock.	
	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Ganjám ... Town	0 3	1 8	...	...	...	1 0	...	...
Ganjám ... Village	0 3	...	...	...	...	0 7	2 11	...
Vizagapatam ... Town	0 6	5 0	...	...	...	0 9	...	0 5
Vizagapatam ... Village	0 5	2 3	...	...	...	0 4	...	0 4
Gódávari ... Town	0 6	2 6	...	1 0	...	0 8	1 3	0 6
Gódávari ... Village	0 5	1 9	...	0 11	...	0 6	1 9	0 7
Kistna ... Town	0 11	2 8	...	1 0	...	0 10	10 0	0 6
Kistna ... Village	0 8	2 6	...	0 8	...	0 7	5 0	0 5
Nellore ... Town	0 7	2 12	...	0 10	...	0 7	...	0 2
Nellore ... Village	0 6	2 1	...	1 2	...	0 7	...	0 2
Kurnool ... Town	0 6	2 14	...	0 8	...	0 6	...	0 4
Kurnool ... Village	0 5	2 10	...	0 6	...	0 5	...	0 3
Bellary ... Town	0 5	3 2	...	0 8	...	0 4	...	0 3
Bellary ... Village	0 4	2 11	...	0 4	...	0 4	2 0	0 2
Anantapur ... Town	0 7	2 2	...	0 8	...	0 8	...	0 3
Anantapur ... Village	0 6	1 12	...	0 8	...	0 5	...	0 3
Cuddapah ... Town	0 7	2 3	...	0 10	...	0 8	2 4	0 5
Cuddapah ... Village	0 7	2 2	...	0 12	...	0 8	...	0 5
North Arcot ... Town	0 7	1 7	...	...	...	0 13	...	0 4
North Arcot ... Village	0 4	1 2	...	...	...	0 7	...	0 3
Chingleput ... Town	0 4	1 7	...	0 9	...	0 12	1 1	0 2
Chingleput ... Village	0 3	0 14	...	0 9	...	0 8	1 1	0 2
Madras ... Town	0 8	...	...	1 8	...	1 0	...	0 4
South Arcot ... Town	0 7	...	...	0 8	...	0 8	...	0 3
South Arcot ... Village	0 5	0 5	...	0 12	...	0 7	2 0	0 2
Salem ... Town	0 6	1 13	...	0 11	...	0 6	...	0 6
Salem ... Village	0 5	1 11	...	0 13	...	0 6	...	0 5
Coimbatore ... Town	0 6	3 12	...	0 10	...	0 6	...	0 5
Coimbatore ... Village	0 4	2 2	...	0 12	...	0 6	0 13	0 3
Trichinopoly ... Town	0 6	1 4	...	1 0	1 0	0 12	...	0 8
Trichinopoly ... Village	0 4	1 4	...	0 6	...	0 12	...	0 3
Tanjore ... Town	0 6	2 15	...	1 0	...	0 12	1 0	0 5
Tanjore ... Village	0 4	2 3	...	0 6	...	0 12	1 7	0 4
Madura ... Town	0 7	3 0	...	1 0	...	0 10	...	0 7
Madura ... Village	0 6	3 0	...	1 0	...	0 8	...	0 7
Tinnevelly ... Town	0 7	1 10	...	...	...	0 10	...	0 4
Tinnevelly ... Village	0 8	1 11	...	0 8	...	0 4	1 8	0 3
The Nilgiris ... Town	1 6	...	...	4 8	...	2 0	...	1 0
The Nilgiris ... Village	1 4	...	...	...	...	0 15	...	0 12
Malabar ... Town	0 8	1 14	4 12	1 11	...	1 3	0 4	0 6
Malabar ... Village	0 7	5 0	4 5	1 2	...	0 14	0 3	0 5
South Canara ... Town	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 4
South Canara ... Village	7	...	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 4
Average ... Town	0 7	2 7	4 12	1 1	1 0	0 11	2 5	0 5
Average ... Village	0 6	2 1	4 5	0 10	...	0 8	1 11	0 4

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(51)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year* 1898–99.

Madras Presidency.	Districts. Ganjám.	Vizagapatam.	Gódávari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.	
A. 1.—Total Area.							
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Area according to professional survey.	5,356,160	11,035,181	5,028,480	5,438,720	5,609,600	4,972,160	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.	...	...	...	...	...	163,200	2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.	4,077,749	10,374,084	1,930,116	1,186,769	2,375,040	...	2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by professional survey ...	1,278,411	661,097	3,098,364	4,251,951	3,234,560	4,808,960	3. Net area by professional survey.
4. Corresponding area by village papers.	1,278,411	661,097	3,154,675	4,195,250	3,177,017	5,149,507	4. Corresponding area by village papers.
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.							
1. Forests	344,691	226,531	611,701	480,579	452,961	1,855,656	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation	341,061	82,191	842,601	634,333	763,500	859,982	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	75,607	22,520	201,859	362,044	359,703	321,164	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	34,180	99,235	441,407	538,712	444,409	245,128	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	482,872	230,620	1,057,107	2,179,582	1,156,444	1,867,577	5. Net area cropped during the year.
Total ...	1,278,411	661,097	3,154,675	4,195,250	3,177,017	5,149,507	Total.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.	117,478	30,402	550,390	413,680	136,836	23,580	6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals ...	...	4,866	365	340	24	397	6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks	91,497	55,089	89,371	32,035	130,120	38,635	6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells	1,271	...	1,665	3,937	56,135	23,251	6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources ...	24,765	2,091	2,618	7,785	10,728	3,311	6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated ...	235,011	92,448	644,909	462,775	333,843	89,174	Total Area Irrigated.
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.							
English or Vernacular names.							*Botanical names.*
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	337,695	111,187	724,133	542,709	273,582	72,945	1. Oryza sativa.
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	2	...	55	3,509	227	4,923	2. Triticum sativum.
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Hordeum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	2,966	14,830	104,614	461,140	404,789	700,771	4. Sorghum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	7,455	35,311	21,927	211,544	80,373	95,581	5. Pennisetum typhoideum.
Cereals and pulses. 6. Rági or mandua ...	85,637	38,856	31,902	31,819	68,015	30,150	6. Eleusine coracana.
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	620	23	1,751	44,773	9	190	7. Zea mays.
Cereals and pulses. 8. Bengal Gram (pulse) ...	33	445	9,899	50,844	3,096	33,676	8. Cicer arietinum.
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	57,037	62,653	149,119	491,531	255,581	580,169	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Total ...	491,355	263,305	1,043,400	1,337,869	1,085,672	1,518,405	Total.
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	69	13,339	10. Linum usitatissimum.
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	15,826	33,838	123,315	2,424	2,172	4,683	11. Sesamum indicum.
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	6,225	887	16,574	90,684	52,883	76,250	12. Others.
Total ...	22,051	34,725	139,889	93,108	55,124	94,272	Total.
13. Condiments and spices.	990	1,445	20,665	102,840	24,950	28,538	13. Condiments and spices.
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,585	1,840	4,236	...	...	459	14. Saccharum officinarum.
Sugar ... 15. Others	35	539	1,165	394	1,712	...	15. Others.
Total ...	1,620	2,379	5,401	394	1,712	459	Total.
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	1,696	4,448	1,889	128,634	13,402	223,522	16. Gossypium, sp.
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.
Fibres ... 18. Others	375	1,937	234	191,497	5,929	399	18. Others.
Total ...	2,071	6,380	2,123	320,131	19,331	223,921	Total.
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	1,039	1,302	53,549	32,050	10,846	19. Indigofera tinctoria.
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	...	...	5	2	...	20. Others.
Total ...	...	1,039	1,302	53,554	32,052	10,846	Total.
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	22. Coffea arabica.
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia theifera.
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	489	1,992	9,255	25,852	4,060	14,421	24. Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica.
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...	25. Cinchona, sp.
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	102	...	...	26. Cannabis sativa.
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	113	2	276	295	394	13,106	27. Others.
Total ...	602	1,994	9,531	26,249	4,454	27,527	Total.
28. Fodder crops	2	...	35,841	11,379	13	7	28. Fodder crops.
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	19,134	6,535	52,360	12,406	10,348	5,654	29. Orchards and garden produce.
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food crops.
30. Do. non-food crops ...	1,688	6	967	19,524	28,541	3,450	30. Do. non-food crops.
31. Grand Total	539,513	317,808	1,311,479	2,477,504	1,262,197	1,913,079	31. Grand Total.
32. Area cropped more than once ...	56,641	90,263	254,372	297,922	105,753	45,502	32. Area cropped more than once.
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	482,872	* 227,545	1,057,107	2,179,582	1,156,444	1,867,577	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.

NOTE.—The above are statistics for 1898-99, and those for 1899-1900 will be available in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900-1901.

* Excludes 3,075 acres for which particulars of crops are not available.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(51)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year* 1898–99—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* Bellary.	Anantapur.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Chingleput.	Madras.	—
A. 1.—Total Area.							
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Area according to professional survey.	3,748,690	3,560,959	5,582,760	4,713,871	1,979,040	17,280	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.	103,040	...	...	...	...	...	2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.	...	...	...	2,019,840	389,155	17,280	2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by professional survey ...	3,645,650	3,560,959	5,582,760	2,694,031	1,589,885	...	3. Net area by professional survey.
4. Corresponding area by village papers.	3,645,429	3,519,725	5,574,393	2,693,124	1,566,037	...	4. Corresponding area by village papers.
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.							
1. Forests	350,600	325,008	1,532,428	796,965	137,276	...	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation	492,311	534,539	1,592,632	534,113	475,872	...	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	403,370	844,947	474,470	330,853	90,350	...	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	236,759	440,924	490,774	196,911	179,592	...	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	2,162,389	1,374,307	1,574,089	834,282	682,947	..	5. Net area cropped during the year.
Total ...	3,645,429	3,519,725	5,574,393	2,693,124	1,566,037	...	Total.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.	23,111	35,476	41,125	49,397	16,246	...	6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals ...	424	1,508	3,328	2,878	1,282	...	6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks	16,713	50,490	97,088	244,717	378,983	...	6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells	19,444	50,880	136,204	129,553	28,431	...	6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources ...	3,265	906	15,891	4,192	27,645	...	6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated ...	62,957	139,260	293,636	430,737	452,587	...	Total Area Irrigated.
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.							
English or Vernacular names.							*Botanical names.*
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	37,592	96,628	138,585	430,874	535,183	...	1. Oryza sativa.
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	5,024	2,204	1,994	22	...	...	2. Triticum sativum.
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Hordeum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	922,914	340,607	433,148	59,582	18,141	...	4. Sorghum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	72,916	45,265	308,645	123,848	26,360	...	5. Pennisetum typhoideum.
Cereals and pulses. 6. Rágí or mandua ...	37,056	80,353	168,953	134,506	83,193	...	6. Eleusine coracana.
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	50	34	...	197	4	...	7. Zea mays.
Cereals and pulses. 8. Bengal Gram (pulse) ...	27,049	15,818	10,727	147	...	...	8. Cicer arietinum.
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	652,690	562,424	347,944	171,904	79,774	...	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Total ...	1,755,291	1,143,333	1,409,996	921,080	742,655	...	Total.
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	...	324	...	...	...	...	10. Linum usitatissimum.
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	18,682	9,029	4,075	40,762	25,702	...	11. Sesamum indicum.
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	120,876	88,541	83,394	38,074	8,377	...	12. Others.
Total ...	139,558	97,894	87,469	78,836	34,079	...	Total.
13. Condiments and spices.	17,366	15,984	26,534	10,284	3,823	...	13. Condiments and spices.
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	9,807	1,187	2,663	4,765	84	...	14. Saccharum officinarum.
Sugar ... 15. Others	7,643	...	2,194	2,730	705	...	15. Others.
Total ...	16,730	1,187	4,857	7,435	789	...	Total.
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	256,876	111,805	103,145	8	...	...	16. Gossypium, sp.
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.
Fibres ... 18. Others	608	109	522	539	152	...	18. Others.
Total ...	257,484	111,914	103,667	547	152	...	Total.
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,215	1,985	27,679	9,496	11,914	...	19. Indigofera tinctoria.
Dyes ... 20. Others	33	...	21	56	187	...	20. Others.
Total ...	1,248	1,985	27,700	9,552	12,101	...	Total.
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	2	...	...	...	...	22. Coffea arabica.
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia theifera.
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	5,974	3,036	2,937	968	133	...	24. Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica.
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	...	25. Cinchona, sp.
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	108	...	...	26. Cannabis sativa.
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	503	1,569	1,453	1,568	1,616	...	27. Others.
Total ...	6,477	4,607	4,390	2,644	1,749	...	Total.
28. Fodder crops	102	...	...	1	117	...	28. Fodder crops.
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	8,946	7,294	19,448	24,445	12,218	...	29. Orchards and garden produce.
30. Miscellaneous food crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food crops.
30. Do. non-food crops ...	5,232	53,473	27,287	20,008	38,942	...	30. Do. non-food crops.
31. Grand Total	2,208,434	1,437,671	1,711,348	1,074,332	846,625	...	31. Grand Total.
32. Area cropped more than once ...	46,045	63,364	137,259	240,550	163,678	...	32. Area cropped more than once.
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	2,162,389	1,374,307	1,574,089	834,282	682,947	...	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.

NOTE.—The above are statistics for 1898-99, and those for 1899-1900 will be available in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900-1901.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(51)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year* 1898-99—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* South Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	—
A. 1.—Total Area.							
1. Area according to professional survey.	ACRES. 3,338,230	ACRES. 4,818,379	ACRES. 5,030,420	ACRES. 3,028,480	ACRES. 2,371,724	ACRES. 5,640,462	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.	...	...	...	704,640	...	...	2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.	164,822	1,311,634	106,880	385,233	177,470	3,377,552	2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by professional survey ...	3,173,408	3,506,745	4,923,540	1,988,607	2,194,254	2,262,910	3. Net area by professional survey.
4. Corresponding area by village papers.	3,126,662	3,506,745	4,923,540	1,927,882	2,197,336	2,260,318	4. Corresponding area by village papers.
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.							
1. Forests	448,228	911,042	1,402,237	206,380	11,519	390,156	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation ...	656,410	799,806	522,657	281,661	515,358	426,731	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	353,158	355,668	210,758	198,263	127,446	226,469	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	247,296	143,616	486,255	290,180	264,976	196,498	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	1,421,570	1,296,613	2,304,633	951,448	1,278,037	1,020,464	5. Net area cropped during the year.
Total ...	3,126,662	3,506,745	4,923,540	1,927,882	2,197,336	2,260,318	Total.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.	147,594	27,905	74,039	106,412	827,021	39,463	6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals ...	1,848	599	1,906	...	...	76	6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks	243,220	76,346	20,076	54,199	112,740	170,960	6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells	77,494	72,730	300,325	45,928	21,522	81,217	6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources ...	15,796	10,840	4,085	4,443	2,019	1,274	6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated ...	485,952	188,420	400,431	210,982	963,302	292,990	Total Area Irrigated.
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.							
English or Vernacular names.							*Botanical names.*
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	523,496	146,382	106,550	226,650	1,084,848	245,693	1. Oryza sativa.
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	...	1,356	935	1	...	638	2. Triticum sativum.
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Hordeum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or Jowar (millet)	85,986	87,959	736,207	149,301	520	203,084	4. Sorghum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet)	321,154	315,667	638,042	206,373	29,469	99,066	5. Pennisetum typhoideum.
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua ...	156,262	266,755	194,079	107,252	49,583	82,360	6. Eleusine coracana.
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	11	218	...	80	21,020	368	7. Zea mays.
Cereals and pulses. 8. Bengal Gram (pulse) ...	1,522	3,234	11,946	491	3	313	8. Cicer arietinum.
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	343,683	504,541	525,083	242,501	95,531	331,780	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Total ...	1,432,114	1,326,112	2,212,842	933,199	1,280,979	963,302	Total.
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Linum usitatissimum.
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	57,735	50,575	77,515	25,195	21,534	56,304	11. Sesamum indicum.
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	84,480	31,865	40,894	21,775	17,886	22,738	12. Others.
Total ...	142,215	82,440	118,409	46,970	39,420	79,042	Total.
13. Condiments and spices.	16,246	10,443	31,528	27,976	8,344	10,618	13. Condiments and spices.
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	8,292	2,188	5,582	7,415	494	876	14. Saccharum officinarum.
Sugar ... 15. Others	1,232	456	550	142	884	168	15. Others.
Total ...	9,524	2,644	6,132	7,557	1,378	1,044	Total.
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	5,797	13,826	190,211	10,455	2,627	60,100	16. Gossypium, sp.
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.
Fibres ... 18. Others	433	499	443	879	254	53	18. Others.
Total ...	6,230	14,325	190,654	11,334	2,881	60,153	Total.
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	53,283	2,186	...	2,179	1,309	38	19. Indigofera tinctoria.
Dyes ... 20. Others	...	267	...	287	168	...	20. Others.
Total ...	53,283	2,453	...	2,466	1,477	38	Total.
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	11,235	1,217	...	...	6,306	22. Coffea arabica.
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	23. Camellia theifera.
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	4,159	4,553	25,092	1,696	2,561	6,505	24. Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica.
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...	15	25. Cinchona, sp.
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	26. Cannabis sativa.
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	808	1,339	1,762	1,127	2,005	1,110	27. Others.
Total ...	4,967	17,127	28,071	2,823	4,566	13,936	Total.
28. Fodder crops	10	...	...	868	27	...	28. Fodder crops.
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	19,364	15,769	13,363	20,056	45,210	11,652	29. Orchards and garden produce.
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food crops.
30. Do. non-food crops ...	37,031	374	5,270	4,184	19,141	2,330	30. Do. non-food crops.
31. Grand Total	1,720,984	1,471,687	2,606,269	1,056,933	1,403,423	1,142,115	31. Grand Total.
32. Area cropped more than once ...	299,414	175,074	304,636	105,485	125,386	121,651	32. Area cropped more than once.
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	1,421,570	1,296,613	2,301,633	951,448	1,278,037	1,020,464	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.

NOTE.—The above are statistics for 1898-99, and those for 1899-1900 will be available in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900-1901.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(51)—*Statement showing the total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current fallows and stock in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year* 1898–99—continued.

Madras Presidency.	Districts—*continued.* Tinnevelly.	The Nilgiris.	Malabar.	South Canara.	Travancore and Cochin.	Total.	
A. 1.—Total Area.							
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
1. Area according to professional survey.	3,448,859	612,627	3,579,726	2,497,280	5,178,880	96,587,968	1. Area according to professional survey.
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.	...	...	...	...	5,178,880	6,149,760	2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.	902,224	...	7,066	...	...	28,802,914	2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist.
3. Net area by professional survey ...	2,546,635	612,627	3,572,660	2,497,280	...	61,635,294	3. Net area by professional survey.
4. Corresponding area by village papers.	2,550,334	612,777	3,573,437	2,497,280	...	61,790,976	4. Corresponding area by village papers.
A. 2.—Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A. 1.							
1. Forests	274,249	314,501	384,246	700,870	...	12,157,824	1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation	514,947	47,432	1,069,181	1,176,762	...	13,164,080	2. Not available for cultivation.
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	54,769	54,217	1,077,049	154,885	...	6,299,569	3. Culturable waste other than fallow.
4. Current fallows	522,817	124,463	69,413	54,846	...	5,658,341	4. Current fallows.
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	1,183,552	72,164	973,548	409,917	...	24,511,162	5. Net area cropped during the year.
Total ...	2,550,334	612,777	3,573,437	2,497,280	...	61,790,976	Total.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.	44,117	...	...	...	...	2,704,772	6. Irrigated during the year from (*a*) Government canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals ...	...	...	11,467	...	...	31,308	6. Irrigated during the year from (*b*) Private canals.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks	165,967	...	11,380	...	...	2,079,626	6. Irrigated during the year from (*c*) Tanks.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells	82,009	...	1,330	...	...	1,138,326	6. Irrigated during the year from (*d*) Wells.
6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources ...	3,528	...	17,135	...	...	162,315	6. Irrigated during the year from (*e*) Other sources.
Total Area Irrigated ...	295,621	...	41,312	...	...	6,116,347	Total Area Irrigated.
A. 3.—Acreage under Crops.							
English or Vernacular names.							*Botanical names.*
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	300,532	5,639	720,882	504,377	...	7,166,072	1. Oryza sativa.
Cereals and pulses. 2. Wheat	...	1,404	...	...	...	22,294	2. Triticum sativum.
Cereals and pulses. 3. Barley	...	3,350	...	...	...	3,350	3. Hordeum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 4. Cholum or Jowar (millet).	101,214	13	211	...	...	4,827,997	4. Sorghum vulgare.
Cereals and pulses. 5. Cumbu or Bajra (millet).	166,036	...	452	...	...	2,806,084	5. Pennisetum typhoideum.
Cereals and pulses. 6. Ragi or mandua ...	53,796	2,545	7,282	2,974	...	1,713,333	6. Eleusine coracana.
Cereals and pulses. 7. Maize	317	4	...	...	...	69,619	7. Zea mays.
Cereals and pulses. 8. Bengal Gram (pulse) ...	3,798	41	...	...	...	173,082	8. Cicer arietinum.
Cereals and pulses. 9. Other food-grains, including pulses.	327,845	16,171	46,522	40,699	...	5,885,182	9. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Total ...	953,538	29,167	775,349	548,050	...	22,667,013	Total.
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	...	...	264	...	...	13,996	10. Linum usitatissimum.
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or gingelly	83,113	50	34,621	3,563	...	690,713	11. Sesamum indicum.
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	7,535	48	787	119	...	810,892	12. Others.
Total ...	90,648	98	35,672	3,682	...	1,515,601	Total.
13. Condiments and spices.	12,250	234	19,332	5,481	...	396,371	13. Condiments and spices.
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	434	...	21	1,310	...	52,458	14. Saccharum officinarum.
Sugar ... 15. Others	49,372	...	296	307	...	70,524	15. Others.
Total ...	49,806	...	317	1,617	...	122,982	Total.
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	193,057	...	...	155	...	1,321,698	16. Gossypium, sp.
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...	...	17. Corchorus, sp.
Fibres ... 18. Others	303	...	173	141	...	205,479	18. Others.
Total ...	193,360	...	173	296	...	1,527,177	Total.
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	540	...	...	...	...	210,610	19. Indigofera tinctoria.
Dyes ... 20. Others	49	...	...	...	...	1,075	20. Others.
Total ...	589	...	...	...	...	211,685	Total.
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21. Papaver somniferum.
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	1,280	27,029	18,039	83	...	65,191	22. Coffea arabica.
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	7,027	1,042	...	...	8,069	23. Camellia theifera.
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	4,019	14	1	771	...	118,488	24. Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica.
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	4,454	315	...	...	4,784	25. Cinchona, sp.
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	4	...	214	26. Cannabis sativa.
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	8,207	...	1,257	546	...	32,056	27. Others.
Total ...	13,506	38,524	20,654	1,404	...	235,802	Total.
28. Fodder crops	21,940	17	...	...	...	69,824	28. Fodder crops.
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	18,702	2,260	350,666	38,048	...	713,878	29. Orchards and garden produce.
30. Miscellaneous food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30. Miscellaneous food-crops.
30. Do. non-food crops ...	45,988	4,003	4,904	45	...	322,388	30. Do. non-food crops.
31. Grand Total	1,400,327	74,303	1,207,567	598,623	...	27,782,721	31. Grand Total.
32. Area cropped more than once	216,775	2,139	234,019	188,706	...	3,274,634	32. Area cropped more than once.
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.	1,183,552	72,164	973,548	409,917	...	24,508,087	33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year.

NOTE.—The above are statistics for 1898-99, and those for 1899-1900 will be available in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900-1901.

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(51)—A. 4.—*Statement showing stock, &c., in each district of the Madras Presidency during the agricultural year* 1897–98.

District.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock (calves and buffaloe calves).	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjám	119,047	100,554	34,316	21,301	89,074	61,933	45,022	193	505	...	71,281	24,316
Vizagapatam	46,639	33,899	21,052	18,603	56,432	27,966	31,682	190	651	...	29,569	8,385
Gódávari	231,677	191,959	54,463	99,675	286,955	72,881	93,794	2,855	958	...	121,803	20,100
Kistna	243,878	185,164	74,355	226,256	441,721	382,467	240,493	3,601	3,367	...	139,245	56,630
Nellore	150,748	164,505	45,445	114,425	217,830	453,450	240,868	1,194	5,642	2	82,864	26,891
Kurnool	146,579	83,900	4,284	119,554	187,852	393,804	190,568	2,675	9,507	...	69,957	30,657
Bellary	181,994	71,859	10,290	73,698	158,759	354,251	175,618	3,735	6,760	...	76,686	27,689
Anantapur	155,278	110,693	22,406	59,060	182,941	649,336	239,130	2,597	17,724	...	73,039	19,168
Cuddapah	242,825	180,870	25,642	146,654	328,024	896,622	445,937	1,651	18,063	...	123,247	47,678
North Arcot	307,051	218,953	46,910	70,506	283,055	605,288	269,841	1,678	5,047	...	169,740	24,819
Chingleput	204,491	132,281	53,284	51,627	161,591	272,916	131,186	1,095	2,370	...	122,230	21,860
Madras	3,523	2,910	146	2,298	3,216	2,299	609	2,548	111	...	211	3,340
South Arcot	368,312	363,671	58,099	78,995	330,459	706,256	425,676	2,211	2,725	3	268,602	39,369
Salem	259,128	432,451	10,933	61,507	343,245	729,642	608,367	3,588	8,181	...	189,168	15,343
Coimbatore	342,783	392,866	7,192	71,960	336,836	1,007,919	554,554	3,070	15,795	...	225,037	38,126
Trichinopoly	220,687	166,771	14,724	64,486	171,089	784,690	408,376	982	2,021	...	126,488	23,095
Tanjore	344,543	241,130	52,679	107,490	217,571	275,959	440,086	1,392	1,030	7	199,947	29,031
Madura	224,759	209,788	9,325	46,734	167,240	504,147	257,017	2,249	6,800	...	138,312	23,777
Tinnevelly	195,015	104,595	15,724	48,440	128,559	756,344	206,285	593	10,114	...	92,342	35,062
The Nilgiris	11,231	18,553	2,735	12,657	19,731	4,456	3,205	1,552	135	...	5,710	811
Malabar	254,814	275,909	116,517	29,943	228,036	1,402	88,508	948	186	...	168,645	9,215
South Canara	176,119	152,117	161,087	20,216	160,821	157	13,485	188	3	...	267,536	5,369
Total ...	4,431,121	3,835,398	851,608	1,546,085	4,501,037	8,944,185	5,110,307	40,785	117,695	12	2,761,859	530,731

NOTE.—This statement is prepared quinquennially under the instructions of the Government of India. The first quinquennial statement will be prepared for 1899–1900 and will be available in the Presidency Administration Report for 1900–1901. The figures in the above return relates to 1897–98.

C.—TRADE.

(52)—Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1898–99 and 1899–1900.

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	30	Rs. 225	30	Rs. 930	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	5	245	90	2,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	2,302	...	1,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse including flour ... ... Cwt.	17	187	1,051	8,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 40	4	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... Gals.	450,362	5,68,249	436,413	5,25,919	271	788	50	130	...	264	...	289	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	72,099	6,61,129	78,885	6,33,226	212	2,404	2,000	7,191	75	...	60	...	25,627	2,44,741	21,868	2,15,872
Wines ... ... ,,	6,902	65,364	6,577	53,715	321	2,613	56	292	343	7,222	30	152	16,756	1,71,555	15,424	1,44,023
Other sorts ... ... ,,	18	20	100	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	8,68,232	...	8,19,360	...	33,782	...	13,133	...	...	...	1,397	...	3,172	...	7,718
Salt ... ... Tons	91	10,336	93	9,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	68	109	143	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	280	4,462	1,714	58,448	1,298	12,151	1	210	...	...	500	4,825	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	298	144	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	17,999	...	19,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	21,98,778	...	21,53,256	...	51,738	...	20,956	...	7,486	...	6,663	...	4,19,472	...	3,67,613
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	12,93,710	...	11,03,086	...	25,138	...	48,476	...	6,285	...	15,777	...	3,600	...	1,886
B. Metals—																
Brass ... ... Cwt.	179	12,923	391	29,321	4	299	85	2,762	...	...	35	2,260	5	415	1	46
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	62	2,552	34	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	16,280	6,89,106	7,297	3,52,447	5	906	11	2,266	22	1,190	61	4,325	290	64,844	451	91,347
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	141,507	11,45,089	115,956	10,86,446	971	7,522	1,556	15,436	208,845	11,12,360	166,479	10,11,999	798	6,502	1,680	14,4
Other sorts ... ... ,,	11,028	31,780	8,600	30,335	...	...	14,676	37,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	4,067	52,836	2,906	44,270	...	...	117	1,468	...	...	...	...	80	1,012	321	5,350
Steel ... ... ,,	51,071	4,87,526	58,510	5,34,162	...	...	...	...	5,051	29,801	128	1,024	...	...	20	360
Tin—																...
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	25	1,564	10	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts ... ... ,,	8	246	30	2,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	1,303	23,429	599	13,351	...	...	40	760	271	5,211	1,442	30,525	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ,,	868	1,26,959	2,226	2,80,176	146	16,114	172	24,024	...	...	...	...	lb. 13	575	...	...
Total of Metals ... ,,	226,398	25,74,010	196,559	23,76,674	1,126	24,841	16,705	85,996	214,189	11,48,562	168,145	10,50,133	1,173	73,348	2,473	1,11,575
C. Machinery and Millwork ... ... Val.	...	24,67,226	...	21,05,319	...	8,076	...	10,153	...	500	...	6,494	...	...	...	...
D. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ... ,,	...	16,03,981	...	18,80,720	...	...	...	...	...	12,790	...	3,884	...	...	...	...
Total of value Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	...	79,38,927	...	74,65,799	...	58,055	...	1,44,625	...	11,68,137	...	10,76,288	...	76,948	...	1,13,461

IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																		
Chemical products and preparations ... Val.	...	4,72,870	...	5,91,255	...	1,209	...	3,301	...	1,245	...	9,574	...	...	...	...		
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	3,11,620	...	2,71,015	...	1,297	...	861	...	25	...	343	...	...	...	2,425		
Opium ... ... Chests weighing Cwt.	lb. 11	181	lb. 11	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tobacco ... ... lb.	346,441	2,82,092	327,021	2,67,957	...	...	...	...	3,122	11,943	6,385	21,703	...	...	...	...		
Dyeing and Tanning materials ... ... Cwt.	334	17,802	3,027	1,32,424	4	1,043	...	...	2,968	1,38,683	6,801	2,98,761	19	2,806	...	...		
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	10,84,565	...	12,62,862	...	3,549	...	4,162	...	1,51,896	...	3,30,381	...	2,806	...	2,425		
V. Oils—																		
Mineral—																		
Kerosine .. .. Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other kinds ... ... ,,	19,764	18,647	26,741	27,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...		
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	22,187	38,886	25,751	40,643	240	241	11	145	...	...	125	235	280	1,222	...	...		
Total of Oils ... Gals.	41,951	57,533	52,492	67,647	240	241	11	145	...	...	625	735	280	1,222	...	...		
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																		
Coal—																		
Coal ... ... Tons	15,795	3,72,216	6,857	1,39,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coke ... ... ,,	1,364	48,672	2,426	86,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,490	...	...	...	...		
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	1,520	54,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	lb. 1	1	889	21,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gums and resins ... ... ,,	1,226	7,582	1,813	8,772	73	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hides and skins ... ... { Cwt. & No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ivory ... ... lb	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jewellery—																		
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Val.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	84	5,315	34	4,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	291	1	72		
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silk ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wood—																		
Teak ... ... Cubic Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other timber ... ... Val.	...	949	...	2,500	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wool ... ... lb.	5,912	2,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
All other articles, unenumerated ... Val.	...	1,21,836	...	1,19,330	...	...	...	230	...	5,895	...	7,469	...	...	...	...		
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	...	5,58,880	...	4,87,180	...	382	...	467	...	5,895	...	9,959	...	291	...	72		
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																		
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																		
Cotton—																		
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	11,384,865	70,66,533	12,511,568	78,53,431	46,840	34,100	28,494	22,899	5,990	4,492	...	...	...	...	...	..		
Piece-goods—																		
Grey ... ... Yds.	52,377,900	65,46,700	57,571,824	71,39,211	129	161	12	16	...	...	325	139	...	...	...	...		
White ... ... ,,	12,670,162	19,65,119	15,785,838	23,48,866	...	...	501	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	1,734		
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	25,894,528	39,69,023	29,951,470	6,62,833	194	105	687	180	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...		
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	34,869	56,077	38,867	66,841	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...		
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	42,421	...	62,412	...	...	...	1,007	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Flax—																		
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	64,066	24,413	55,118	22,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	...	...		
Canvas ... ... ,,	81,367	25,181	56,675	25,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts ... ... lb.	16,890	16,206	13,927	10,745	...	...	...	...	224	180	250	255	33	17	...	...		
Silk—																		
Piece-goods, pure and mixed ... Yds.	39,294	44,714	45,778	53,595	...	...	219	580	...	...	...	...	816	2,240	3	6		
Other sorts ... ... lb.	715	5,258	80	601	300	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	968	5,100	...	...		

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse including flour ... ... Cwt.	...	...	lb. 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... Gals.	13,698	40,850	12,681	36,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	4,791	22,910	9,758	30,332	6,165	22,814	7,263	29,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines ... ... ,,	1,718	14,680	1,786	14,725	20	600	...	...	4,337	27,339	5,555	19,557	50	320	...	...	4,057	48,872	4,359	44,514
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	3,572	...	5,481	...	655	...	18,830	...	6,247	...	1,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Salt ... ... Tons	10	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	6,197	62,507	140	1,570	...	...	300	3,797	...	...	2	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	945	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	1,46,410	...	88,320	...	32,069	...	51,940	...	33,586	...	21,764	...	367	...	...	...	48,872	...	44,674
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	33,848	...	37,479	...	...	...	...	...	7,862	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	14	700	18	1,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	336	27,048	57	5,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	4,779	37,844	7,094	59,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	198	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	100	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	410	8,096	774	16,300	302	6,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ,,	18	2,958	84	9,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ... ,,	5,755	78,846	8,127	92,779	302	6,034	...	...	...	...	lb. 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and Millwork ... ... Val.	...	4,614	...	51,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals.	...	1,17,308	...	1,81,435	...	6,034	...	...	...	7,862	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																					
Chemical products and preparations ...	Val.	...	22,646	...	21,129	...	...	...	...	...	5,656	...	12,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	4,316	...	2,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests weighing Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lb.	222	710	6,078	14,789	76	98	30,904	80,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	Cwt.	1,738	92,514	2,404	1,18,885	9	1,000	714	28,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...		...	1,20,186	...	1,57,136	...	1,098	...	1,08,599	...	5,656	...	12,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																					
Mineral—																					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	505	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	23	61	1,394	1,314	...	...	...	...	43	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ...	Gals.	528	516	1,394	1,314	...	...	...	...	43	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																					
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	,,	173	1,058	212	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	Cwt. & No.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Ivory	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																					
Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...		37	1	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																					
Teak	Cubic Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other timber	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	...	15,363	...	2,512	...	...	...	...	...	367	...	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		...	16,421	...	3,519	...	190	...	...	...	367	...	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																					
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																					
Cotton—																					
Twist and yarn	lb.	3,200	1,638	1,680	1,887	...	...	...	...	4,400	2,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	306	135	1,120	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	,,	1,644	454	2,144	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	984	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	224	370	196	205	...	...	...	...	150	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	1,656	1,990	...	...	...	...	1,072	804	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	3,325	19,326	1,482	8,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	Russia.				Spain.				Mozambique.				Zanzibar.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																								
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse including flour ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																								
Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits .. .. ,,	41	780	37	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	...	...
Wines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	8,717	64,353	11,591	62,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	211	...	136	...	10	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	12,874	153	1,684
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	780	...	832	...	64,353	...	62,743	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	211	...	136	...	12,916	...	1,696
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																								
A. Hardware and cuttery including agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																								
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 28	18	...	...
Copper—																								
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																								
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																								
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 28	18	...	...
C. Machinery and Millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals.	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	...

IV, Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																									
Chemical products and preparations ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests weighing Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning materials ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	lb. 36	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	2,551	237	1,120	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials..	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,551	...	1,120	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																									
Mineral—																									
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	6,372,780	25,40,173	8,529,145	35,47,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ...Gals.	6,372,780	25,40,173	8,529,145	35,47,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																									
Coal—																									
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,042	1,45,162	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins ... ... { Cwt. & No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																									
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	721	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																									
Teak ... ... Cubic Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other timber ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	...	1,45,162	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																									
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																									
Cotton—																									
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—																									
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	10	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																									
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																									
Piece-goods, pure and mixed ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Aden.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
I. Animals, living ... No.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	873	Rs. 10,302	247	Rs. 5,352
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	699	28	1,045
Fruits and vegetables ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,134	...	59,264
Grain and pulse including flour ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,037	8,413	1,161	4,700
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer and Porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	493	280	807
Spirits ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,029	1,53,136	69,390	1,76,400
Wines ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	2,930	560	2,048
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	76	57	62
Provisions ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	458	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	4,971	...	10,701	...	71,767	...	60,231
Salt ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.3,lb.43	25	cwt.1,lb. 35	3
Spices ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,338,714	14,17,915	8,269,638	10,77,970
Sugar ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	5,090	468	3,629
Tea ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,081	24,293	22,949	12,074
Other articles ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	353
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	...	...	...	...	458	...	924	...	...	...	...	...	4,971	...	10,701	...	17,29,045	...	18,98,586
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	60,223	...	2,633	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	25,249	...	21,645
B. Metals—																				
Brass ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	8,986	209	11,529
Copper—																				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	8,006	177	2,198
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	2	99
Iron—																				
Wrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	652	6,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	10,878	351	4,138
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,208	10,642	10,527	26,173
Lead ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	29,161	2,393	27,172
Steel ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	7,520	384	1,678
Tin—																				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 28	15	11	980
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	392	2	152
Zinc or spelter ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	4,161	288	4,221
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 37	12	...	...	81	1,151	2	581
Total of Metals ... ,,	...	...	...	...	652	6,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 37	12	...	...	9,452	80,948	14,346	78,921
C. Machinery and Millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	4,550	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	...	57,202
D. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals.	...	...	...	...	...	70,927	...	4,003	...	...	...	190	...	12	...	...	...	1,66,197	...	1,66,768

IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemical products and preparations	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,295	...	2,510
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,599	...	6,267
Opium	Chests weighing Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 1	8	oz. 1½	2
Tobacco	lb.	...	...	...	...	1,760	1,287	4,145	3,517	254	340	232	1,136	...	...	...	...	303,608	32,847	547,089	67,859
Dyeing and Tanning materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	8,903	2,404	8,613
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials..		...	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	3,749	...	340	...	1,136	...	...	...	..	...	52,652	...	85,251
V. Oils—																					
Mineral—																					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	..	...	289,106	1,91,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,219	19,504	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	53	101	161
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,524	2,68,879	123,460	1,58,254
Total of Oils ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	289,106	1,91,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268,837	2,88,436	123,561	1,58,415
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																					
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	8,060	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	80
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	1,896	398	9,969
Gums and resins	,,	...	...	...	...	1, 46	6,170	1,801	8,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	151	69	1,491
Hides and skins	Cwt. & No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,065 / 112,483	1,58,494	4,708 / 128,303	1,81,950
Ivory	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																					
Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,450	...	44,104
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,938	97,056	3,127	43,626
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	2,479
Silk	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																					
Teak	Cubic Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	25
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,475	...	55,915
Wool	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,937	...	13,001
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		...	...	...	...	...	6,170	...	8,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,79,057	...	3,52,640
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																					
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																					
Cotton—																					
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,185	33,629	38,584	12,629
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,541	27,212	218,499	37,829
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,737	23,669	63,744	16,092
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439,818	1,39,022	518,469	1,50,561
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	174	1,554	584
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,431	...	1,022
Flax—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	42	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	125	483	60
Silk—																					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,396	22,356	17,694	22,630
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	17	12

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	China.				Japan.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
I. Animals, living ... No.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	9	Rs. 500	17	Rs. 1,091	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,637	19	975	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,798	...	2,776	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse including flour ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,958	26,517	2,962	11,653	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer and Porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	48	5	37	...	...	...	...
Wines ... ... ,,	8	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	60	...	...	8	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,679	...	15,394	...	59,933	...	74,517	...	39,111	...	54,989
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,285,467	12,67,612	12,611,615	11,69,259	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	23,180	1,173	18,324	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	692	502	504	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	239	886	829	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	1,575	...	486	...	...	...	...	...	32,739	...	15,394	...	13,83,018	...	12,78,370	...	39,111	...	54,989
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	2, 1	...	3	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,648	...	8,169	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2,805	34	1,886	...	...	...	...
Copper—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	661	28,610	24	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	36	1,509	24	1,390	...	...	...	...	12	690	6	429	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	226	2	145	...	...	...	...
Iron—																				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	76	52	255	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 4	1	98	1,129	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,780	1,55,635	505	33,046	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,779	11	1,458	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	71	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,597	27	1,933	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ... ,,	...	...	...	...	697	30,119	48	2,400	...	...	...	...	3,041	1,63,141	739	40,352	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and Millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
D. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	...	2,219	...	3	...	30,419	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,789	...	48,536	...	...	...	...

IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemical products and preparations ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	9,670	...	8,374	...	5,643	...	551	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,628	...	3,88,218	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests weighing Cwt.	oz. 7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ... lb.	15	75	45	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,436	30,130	75,656	44,157	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning materials ... ... Cwt.	lb. 3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	7,093	376	3,886	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	9,762	...	8,485	...	5,968	...	551	...	...	...	...	...	4,35,851	...	4,36,285	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																				
Mineral—																				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,329	29,078	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,797	16,687	14,555	17,675	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,126	45,765	14,555	17,675	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																				
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt. 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins ... ... Cwt. & No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,820	1,04,392	5,708	1,22,624	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	37,267	₹479	41,146	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lb.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,398	...	41,508	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 8	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	... 2	2,910	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	656		32	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lb.	417	1,991	2,646	12,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—													146	876	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teak ... ... Cubic Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other timber ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{7}{50}$	10	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,241	...	15,005	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,274	...	82,354	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	...	1,991	...	12,945	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,733	...	2,64,081	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																				
Cotton—																				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	315	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,260	12,916	23,919	4,906	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624,838	3,33,427	1,191,151	2,63,594	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,312	13,852	62,772	14,015	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	338	640	320	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	69	...	...	...	...
Flax—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	15	85	29	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	1,001	1,183	591	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,607	446	...	...	...	...
Silk—																				
Piece-goods, pure and mixed ... Yds.	1,285	2,496	24,113	18,515	5,579	3,874	9,833	8,503	...	...	...	...	5,295	3,845	4,808	7,487	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	oz. 4	2	1	9	...	...	...	...

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	19	Rs. 461	15	Rs. 94	1,017	Rs. 3,89,380	1,381	Rs. 5,82,200	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	1,948	Rs. 4,00,868	1,690	Rs. 589,667
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2,581	137	4,492
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	84	...	106	...	51	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	50,414	...	64,057
Grain and pulse including flour ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2,578	14,750	2,659	13,225	63	790	...	...	12,653	50,661	7,833	37,599
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	600	464,500	6,10,380	449,664	5,63,487
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	$\frac{11}{40}$	4	...	...	1,083	8,849	1,384	6,441	171,133	11,17,111	190,650	11,19,933
Wines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	302	3,411	1,301	10,196	691	4,906	54	236	45,098	4,14,302	47,295	3,52,213
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	96	157	316
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	33,588	...	38,988	...	7,813	...	11,695	...	5,367	...	6,304	...	11,80,678	...	11,41,885
Salt ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	11,262	93	9,973
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	20,624,254	26,85,636	20,881,406	22,47,274
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	67,635	7,06,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,194	1,20,264	72,087	7,99,039
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	16	18	3	1	...	...	22	12	50,849	25,245	24,410	13,443
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,018	...	20,525
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	...	33,672	...	7,45,376	...	26,047	...	35,217	...	19,912	...	13,600	...	62,87,648	...	63,74,236
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and cutlery including agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	27	...	350	...	51	...	14,66,544	...	12,39,859
B. Metals—																
Brass ... ... Cwt.	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	26,162	773	49,050
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	31,162	58	3,206
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,063	7,93,299	8,084	4,59,612
Other sorts ... ... ,,	lb. 56	15	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	277	53	1,888
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	52	150	...	...	8,960	67,119	9,122	72,215	367,496	23,93,694	302,290	22,64,261
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,568	42,754	33,803	94,193
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	151	1,600	206	2,390	...	...	...	...	7,027	86,810	6,041	81,779
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	18,600	872	10,103	58,773	5,43,447	60,014	5,48,587
Tin—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,805	1,57,214	526	35,141
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2,417	43	4,465
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,612	46,931	3,147	65,228
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	1,49,367	2,511	3,16,178
Total of Metals ... ,,	1	31	1	49	203	1,750	206	2,390	10,487	85,719	9,994	82,318	473,476	42,73,534	417,343	39,28,588
C. Machinery and Millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,44,966	...	22,31,812
D. Railway Plant and Rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	22,524	...	20,814	...	16,39,295	...	19,14,468
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals ...	...	31	...	49	...	1,821	...	2,467	...	1,08,593	...	1,03,183	...	99,24,339	...	93,09,727

IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Chemical products and preparations ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1,110	...	...	...	5,08,365	...	6,39,990
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	364	...	53	...	345	...	7,36,184	...	6,81,328
Opium ... ... Chests weighing Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 12	202	lb. 11	213
Tobacco ... ... lb.	88,417	2,45,392	65,320	1,78,528	101	572	...	...	60	240	58	175	810,002	6,08,277	1,063,170	6,81,313
Dyeing and tanning materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,835	2,70,648	15,726	5,90,907
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	...	2,45,392	...	1,78,528	...	687	...	364	...	1,403	...	520	...	21,26,676	...	25,93,751
V. Oils—																
Mineral—																
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	546,333	2,06,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,971,332	27,65,720	8,818,251	37,38,500
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366,692	48,233	27,342	27,665
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	27	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	255,121	3,26,648	165,296	2,18,266
Total of Oils ... Gals.	546,333	2,06,043	...	...	27	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,593,145	31,40,601	9,010,889	39,84,431
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,730	25,685	...	...	...	...	16,111	3,80,276	8,587	1,65,314
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,364	48,672	2,498	88,831
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,520	54,330
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	1,909	6,329	1,76,833
Gums and resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,542	1,19,735	9,603	1,42,330
Hides and skins ... ... { Cwt. & No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	7,264	231	9,215	5,551	2,03,025	6,421	2,32,536
Ivory ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,933		9,125		157,814		179,116	
Jewellery—																
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,465	...	47,019
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	2	165	...	...	lb. 45	108	lb. 45	88	2	140	lb. 17	34	5,154	1,04,642	3,165	48,561
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	19	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,557	...	2,573
Silk ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	2,867	2,646	12,669
Wood—																
Teak ... ... Cubic Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39/100	35
Other timber ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,665	...	73,432
Wool ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	56	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,968	2,319	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	10	...	384	...	43,554	...	84,518	...	1,300	...	36	...	2,73,536	...	3,10,751
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	...	194	...	478	...	43,672	...	1,10,291	...	11,704	...	9,285	...	12,63,668	...	13,55,214
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,552,900	71,42,932	12,580,326	78,90,846
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,594,830	65,86,989	57,814,579	71,82,101
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,395,043	23,22,350	17,057,354	26,30,709
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,386,793	41,22,538	30,535,542	48,28,219
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,366	56,598	41,118	67,795
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	48,232	...	64,576
Flax—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,279	24,907	55,203	22,379
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,420	26,182	57,876	25,765
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,145	17,053	21,463	11,711
Silk—																
Piece-goods, pure and mixed ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,787	80,329	104,108	1,13,313
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,313	31,211	1,580	9,017

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—*cont.*																
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—*cont.*																
Wool—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	403,178	3,82,346	335,725	3,31,264	523	805	877	1,590	652	725	30	30	251	421	53	5
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	69,699	...	86,050	...	5,052	...	4,534	...	1,109	...	5,446	...	30	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	21,985	...	16,903	...	514	...	287	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	2,02,35,675	...	2,26,80,266	...	42,237	...	31,256	...	6,622	...	6,195	...	7,867	...	1,793
B. Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—																
Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery ... Val.	...	6,52,600	...	5,97,941	...	9,095	...	17,002	...	180	...	190	...	12,38,831	...	12,45,449
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	20,070	60,798	32,753	89,064	...	...	253	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel, &c. ...	...	7,13,398	...	6,87,005	...	9,095	...	17,689	...	180	...	190	...	12,38,831	...	12,45,449
C. Other Articles—																
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military accoutrements) ... ... Val.	...	11,39,812	...	6,18,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Books and printed matter ... ... Cwt.	993	1,77,130	1,003	1,81,475	5	505	12	1,268	2	240	...	...	3	315	4	380
Building and Engineering Materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	33,863	86,274	38,070	90,488	...	...	88	188	29,507	59,119	12,056	22,802	1,266	3,011	3,385	7,733
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	25,355	...	13,402	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,574	...	120
Cabinetware and furniture ... ... ,,	...	46,689	...	38,017	...	3,229	...	4,255	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	...	10
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	521,461	1,39,549	679,155	1,93,824	...	...	50	20	54,499	14,728	1,46,507	40,142	...	...	...	...
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... ... Val.	...	3,67,416	...	2,49,306	...	1,457	...	2,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	5,411	35,077	4,849	26,797	193	1,288	62	444	...	...	...	...	1,311	4,731	39	750
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	89,189	...	1,07,571	...	454	...	2,376	...	17,446	...	12,460	...	635	...	4
Fire-works ... ... ,,	...	37	..	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	18	6,386	17	8,095	175	21,694	311	40,690	9	2,153	4	130	69	26,159	49	24,669
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	2,04,988	...	1,56,478	...	64,636	...	83,993	...	1,08,973	...	85,707	...	5,774	...	3,662
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds). ,,	...	3,29,222	...	3,12,177	...	2,519	...	2,538	...	646	...	770	...	3,515	...	1,752
Ivory, manufactured ... ... ,,	...	3,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... ... ,	...	66,765	...	87,708	...	104	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	27,367	...	53,169

Leather and Manufactures of Leather—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																		
Saddlery and harness	Val.	...	26,700	...	25,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	64,434	...	68,884	...	93	...	142	...	...	...	64	...	126	...	...	40
Matches	,,	...	78,426	...	39,452	...	184	...	2,263	...	4,399	...	22,245	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and colours and painters' materials	,,	...	2,12,352	...	1,74,767	...	819	...	717	...	893	...	3,791	...	56	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	3,46,112	...	5,23,552	...	36,805	...	50,589	...	30,818	...	37,204	...	38	...	...	1
Soap	Cwt.	3,456	93,349	3,386	1,05,323	10	285	73	3,789	...	...	1	35	lb. 30	20	...	...	...
Stationery	Val.	...	3,83,928	...	3,39,324	...	7,460	...	17,851	...	2,176	...	2,079	...	100	...	...	49
Toys and requisites for games	,,	...	1,32,455	...	1,73,419	...	5,266	...	5,884	...	15,240	...	8,651	...	1	...	...	1,215
Umbrellas	No.	48,846	46,405	51,103	50,653	2,030	3,360	2,941	4,563	...	...	...	...	792	1,380	726	...	2,029
Wood—manufactures of	Val.	...	11,997	...	42,723	...	1,223	...	964	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	15	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	3,84,597	...	5,12,786	...	2,818	...	4,682	...	285	...	3,266	...	4,670	...	...	4,354
Total value of Other Articles ...		...	44,97,192	...	41,39,990	...	1,54,241	...	2,31,941	...	2,57,116	...	2,39,346	...	80,717	...	...	1,00,235
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		...	2,54,46,265	...	2,75,07,261	...	2,05,573	...	2,80,886	...	2,63,918	...	2,45,731	...	13,27,415	...	...	13,47,477
Merchandise ... ... Free	Val.	...	1,16,97,286	...	1,26,06,195	...	42,116	...	33,397	...	22,846	...	39,789	...	381	...	...	1,600
Merchandise ... ... Dutiable	,,	...	2,55,87,887	...	2,62,88,740	...	2,77,422	...	4,17,844	...	15,74,486	...	16,29,968	...	18,27,773	...	...	18,29,448
Total ...		...	3,72,85,173	...	3,88,94,935	...	3,19,538	...	4,51,241	...	15,97,332	...	16,69,757	...	18,28,154	...	...	18,31,048
Treasure ... ... Gold	Val.	...	43,269	...	11,77,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,813
Treasure ... ... Silver	,,	...	25,087	...	59,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	68,356	...	12,37,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,813
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Val.	...	3,73,53,529	...	4,01,32,136	...	3,19,538	...	4,51,241	...	15,97,332	...	16,69,757	...	18,28,154	...	...	18,68,861
Government ... Stores	,,	...	17,46,802	...	29,20,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528
Government ... Treasure—																		
Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure ...		...	17,46,802	...	29,20,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—*cont.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—*cont.*																				
Wool—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	2,839	2,904	4,974	4,777	...	...	...	...	6	20	23	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	6,216	...	11,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	205	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	12,331	...	21,239	...	...	...	...	...	22,524	...	8,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—																				
Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements but excluding hosiery ... Val.	...	10,499	...	8,996	...	...	...	...	...	572	...	1,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	101	370	184	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel, &c. ...	...	10,869	...	9,321	...	...	...	...	...	572	...	1,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Other Articles—																				
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (exeluding Military accoutrements) ... ... Val.	...	760	...	9,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ... ... Cwt.	7	1,093	6	1,212	...	...	...	...	3	663	5	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	1,801	6,178	1,883	6,004	...	...	...	...	7,361	13,546	2,142	3,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	748	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and furniture ... ... ,,	...	13,863	...	10,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	128	52	85	35	398,626	1,04,589	88,728	24,030	...	...	2,500	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... ... Val.	...	2,430	...	2,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	325	875	23	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	318	...	9,906	...	4,550	...	4,685	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire-works ... ... ,,	...	...	...	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	59	9,556	21	13,890	...	...	...	...	313	11,740	893	35,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	21,036	...	41,242	...	...	...	...	...	705	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds). ,,	...	20,025	...	31,931	...	...	...	...	...	884	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... ... ,,	...	1,690	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Leather and Manufactures of Leather—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Saddlery and harness	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	7	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	,,	...	*11,048*	...	*11,540*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and colours and painters' materials	,,	...	15,698	...	11,370	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	45,706	...	33,645	...	2,292	...	1,469	...	1,060	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	6	176	3	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Val.	...	17,299	...	13,501	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	...	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	,,	...	9,284	...	11,862	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	545	960	701	1,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—manufactures of	Val.	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	42,856	...	47,835	...	...	...	...	...	7,009	...	6,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Other Articles ...		...	2,22,187	...	2,59,410	...	1,11,431	...	30,204	...	37,335	...	47,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		...	2,45,387	...	2,89,970	...	1,11,431	...	30,204	...	60,431	...	58,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free	Val.	...	51,086	...	67,395	...	56	...	78,854	...	2,888	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	5,95,142	...	6,54,299	...	1,50,766	...	1,11,889	...	1,05,421	...	92,910	...	367	...	...	...	...	48,872	...	44 674
Total ...		...	6,46,228	...	7,21,694	...	1,50,822	...	1,90,743	...	1,08,309	...	93,147	...	367	...	...	...	...	48,872	...	44,674
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Val.	...	6,46,228	...	7,21,694	...	1,50,822	...	1,90,743	...	1,08,309	...	93,147	...	367	...	...	...	...	48,872	...	44,674
Government ... Stores	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Treasure—																							
Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Russia.				Spain.				Mozambique.				Zanzibar.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—*cont.*																								
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—*cont.*																								
Wool—																								
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	241	272	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	10	...	...
B. Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—																								
Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	50	...	...
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	50	...	...
C. Other Articles—																								
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military accoutrements) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 56	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—																								
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and furniture ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Fire-works ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—																								
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... . Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds). ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Réunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Aden.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—*cont.*																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—*cont.*																				
Wool—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	1,423	1,709	1,992
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	...	1,238
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,047	...	4,42,171
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,24,269	...	6,86,940
B. Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—																				
Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms accoutrements, but excluding hosiery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	...	1,455	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	79,993	...	69,175
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	2,710	1,001	2,412
Total value of Apparel, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	...	1,455	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	82,703	...	71,587
C. Other Articles—																				
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military accoutrements) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,425	...	8,473
Books and printed matter ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	97	9	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,266	30	2,163
Building and Engineering Materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	2,260	3,499	8,828
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,196	...	5,579
Cabinetware and furniture ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,587	...	21,611
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	39	241	188
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	40,841	...	6,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,584	...	11,241
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	7	95	62	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	2,995	203	3,574
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,687	...	3,559
Fire-works ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	...	332
Glass and Glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,219	2	1,812
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	308	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,279	...	6,678
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds). ,,	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,596	...	11,280
Ivory, manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,154	...	40,796

Leather and Manufactures of Leather—																							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Saddlery and harness	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	...	...	570
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,957	...	...	1,212
Matches	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,392	...	...	26,693
Paints and colours and painters' materials	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,624	...	...	2,720
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	..	...	...	...	1,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	1,158
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	..	...	lb. 20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	546	49	...	1,599
Stationery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,148	...	...	4,514
Toys and requisites for games	,,	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,254	...	...	3,802
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,725	8,316	6,681	...	12,769
Wood—manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,971	...	...	39,130
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	...	...	657
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	64,897	...	...	78,054
Total value of Other Articles ...		...	...	...	...	...	44,533	...	10,549	...	20	...	...	...	56	...	3	...		2,52,822	...		2,98,992
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		...	...	...	...	...	46,076	...	12,024	...	20	...	200	...	56	...	3	...		9,59,794	...		10,57,519
Merchandise ... Free	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	...	3,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,59,641	...		8,61,087
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,705	...	2,17,408	...	360	...	1,526	...	5,039	...	10,704	...		28,34,842	...		23,63,444
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	1,25,145	...	2,20,453	...	360	...	1,526	...	5,039	...	10,704	...		35,85,483	...		32,24,531
Treasure ... Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22,428	...		3,84,796
Treasure ... Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,98,215	...		11,43,586
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,20,653	...		15,28,382
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,145	...	2,20,453	...	360	...	1,526	...	5,039	...	10,704	...		48,06,136	...		47,52,913
Government ... Stores	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...		1,103	...		12,827
Government ... Treasure—																							
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
Government ... Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
Total, Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...		1,103	...		12,827

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	China.				Japan.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—*cont.*																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—*cont.*																				
Wool—																				
Piece-goods ... ... ,, Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	1,956	1,192	1,440	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	...	865	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	...	4,805	...	5,277	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	2,501	...	18,515	...	3,874	...	9,270	...	...	...	...	...	3,72,610	...	2,99,048	...	...	...	...
B. Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—																				
Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery ... Val.	...	4,461	...	1,176	...	245	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	42,752	...	48,800	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	20	39	12	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,774	3,948	2,441	4,008	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel, &c. ...	...	4,500	...	1,316	...	245	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	46,700	...	52,808	...	...	...	...
C. Other Articles—																				
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military accoutrements) ... ... Val.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ... ... Cwt.	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	7	380	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	65	...	...	...	...	58	213	34	115	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and furniture ... ... ,,	...	17	...	...	...	680	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	10,086	...	7,508	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	233	509	212	...	...	...	...
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,154	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	4,600	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	1	91	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1,814	84	1,202	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	225	...	263	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	5,929	...	5,070	...	...	...	...
Fire-works ... ... ,,	...	25,201	...	22,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,808	...	47,880	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	333	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	2,181	...	...	...	...	...	5,571	...	5,893	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds). ,,	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	1,732	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... ... ,,	...	859	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,080	...	19,200	...	...	...	...

| | | |

(52)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—*cont.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—*cont.*																
Wool—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410,023	3,89,979	343,683	3,41,226
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,993	...	1,09,380
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	3,97,556	...	4,65,974
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,30,849	...	2,37,63,011
B. Apparel (including Drapery, Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—																
Apparel including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,574	...	2,053	...	1,214	...	1,717	...	20,43,709	...	19,96,193
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	6	52	2	9	5	26	23	130	24,248	67,943	36,669	96,775
Total value of Apparel, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626	...	2,062	...	1,240	...	1,847	...	21,11,652	...	20,92,968
C. Other Articles—																
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military accoutrements) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	11,55,548	...	6,36,455
Books and printed matter ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,938	1,037	1,82,564	1,101	1,89,896
Building and Engineering Materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,525	1,70,601	61,193	1,39,898
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	32,044	...	19,720
Cabinetware and furniture ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	5	...	46	...	45	...	96,574	...	81,769
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	975,316	2,59,191	917,775	2,59,126
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	600	...	...	...	60	...	4,25,535	...	2,78,998
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	397	7,734	46,974	5,332	33,840
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,979	...	1,46,146
Fire-works ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,792	...	78,001
Glass and Glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	78,907	1,301	1,25,163
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	131	...	18	...	4,18,406	...	3,86,028
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	22	...	2	...	1,207	...	3,67,616	...	3,65,172
Ivory, manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,133	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	3,730	...	624	...	751	...	1,47,024	...	2,05,844

Leather and manufactures of Leather—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Saddlery and harness	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	27,798	...	26,251
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	37	...	11	...	43	...	67,034	...	70,709
Matches	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,448	...	1,47,778	...	3,53,820	...	2,86,329
Paints and colours and painters' materials	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,86,321	...	1,94,333
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	4,70,570	...	6,48,113
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	695	...	...	...	...	3,509	94,553	3,539	1,11,839
Stationery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	30	...	140	...	100	...	4,18,570	...	3,79,626
Toys and requisites for games	,,	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	149	...	99	...	32	...	1,71,726	...	2,08,355
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,403	63,553	64,038	73,910
Wood—manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	125	...	2	...	...	...	53,336	...	89,724
Articles imported by post (not specified).	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	262	...	933	...	1,732
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	76	...	33	...	178	...	236	...	438	...	256	...	5,63,526	...	7,13,851
Total value of Other Articles ...		...	76	...	33	...	2,982	...	6,690	...	1,93,946	...	1,53,011	...	60,86,608	...	57,45,828
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		...	76	...	33	...	3,708	...	8,844	...	1,95,186	...	1,54,858	...	2,95,29,109	...	3,16,01,807
Merchandise ... Free	Val.	...	2,45,103	...	1,78,377	...	4,44,890	...	6,88,600	...	29,788	...	32,051	...	1,33,87,683	...	1,48,42,669
Dutiable	,,	...	2,40,766	...	7,46,181	...	20,690	...	50,783	...	3,07,010	...	2,49,395	...	3,92,85,226	...	4,09,66,164
Total ...		...	4,85,869	...	9,24,558	...	4,65,580	...	7,39,383	...	3,36,798	...	2,81,446	...	5,26,72,909	...	5,58,08,833
Treasure ... Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,50,000	...	...	...	10,50,000	...	5,04,777	...	37,76,972
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	13,06,976	...	12,36,868
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	137	...	7,50,000	...	4	...	10,50,000	...	18,11,753	...	50,13,840
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Val.	...	4,85,869	...	9,24,558	...	4,65,717	...	14,89,383	...	3,36,802	...	13,31,446	...	5,44,84,662	...	6,08,22,673
Government .... Stores	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,349	...	17,62,109	...	29,84,083
Treasure—																	
Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,349	...	17,62,109	...	29,84,083

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900.

Articles	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	702	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—																
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	347	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink...	...	1,049	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	32,636	...	24,472	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	13	320	100	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	8	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ,,	13	320	108	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	190	...	3,955	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of.	...	33,146	...	29,857	...	50	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials ... ... ,,	...	1,966	...	1,967	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	5,108	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c. ...	...	1,976	...	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	5,105	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																
Mineral—																
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	15,440	7,572	66,330	30,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	1,694
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	2,200	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	240	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	2,000	250	42	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	333	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	8,588	...	32,796	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,694
B. Apparel—																
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	52,946	...	41,902	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	61	665	123	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...	...	53,611	...	42,536	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Other Articles—																
Glass and glassware ... ... Val.	...	3,337	...	4,173	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	80,714	...	99,680	...	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825
Total value of other Articles ...	...	84,051	...	1,03,853	...	3,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured ...	...	1,46,250	...	1,79,185	...	3,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,669
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,82,421	...	2,11,238	...	3,590	...	240	...	644	...	5,108	...	...	...	2,671
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	3	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	155,226	1,18,58,691	157,384	95,08,455	9,139	6,74,628	2,659	1,72,915	5,142	2,78,554	5,043	2,08,012	83,543	42,64,655	96,853	42,21,891
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	47,465	...	52,694	...	...	...	509	...	40,000	...	1,09,049	...	52,605	...	40,532
Grain and Pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	75	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar and bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat flour ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	1,59,657	...	1,51,608	...	128	...	20	...	56	...	...	525	...	...	2,187
Spices ... ... lbs.	7,493,124	15,76,357	5,031,608	12,31,698	1,252,500	3,30,930	1,030,764	3,24,021	...	...	22,400	7,600	505,446	1,42,189	1,298,822	4,12,688
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	253,639	12,27,821	528,137	27,54,258	...	...	...	...	3,000	15,367	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	3,540,944	24,91,204	4,326,972	32,62,736	1,638	1,910	4,205	4,542	150	150	100	150	2,709	2,869	3,299	3,304
Other articles, unenumerated... Val.	...	...	...	8,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink	...	1,68,60,835	...	1,69,70,024	...	10,07,596	...	5,01,998	...	3,34,127	...	3,24,811	...	44,62,843	...	46,80,602
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	4,739	...	7,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,000	42,800	...	...	...	...
B. Metals ... ... Cwt.	1,038,935	4,22,819	1,268,321	5,43,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	36	...	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of	...	4,27,588	...	5,51,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,800	...	...	...	...

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	170	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—																				
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink.	...	177	...	3	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	105	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals—																				
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ,,	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of.	...	25	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials ... ... ,,	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c. ...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																				
Mineral—																				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																				
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wool ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials, &c. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																				
Cotton—																				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Apparel—																				
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	72	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...	...	72	...	125	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Other Articles—																				
Glass and glassware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	200	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of other Articles ...	...	200	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured ...	...	272	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	810	...	787	...	375	...	...	...	30	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	5,524	3,78,213	2,612	1,55,681	...	...	100	11,200	401	20,100	201	10,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	4,43,788	...	7,35,596	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar and bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat flour ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	3,614	...	4,239	...	...	...	...	...	18,228	...	70,545	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	1,787,372	5,00,983	2,329,676	7,41,522	56,000	16,500	56,000	20,000	1,325,688	3,73,945	1,430,940	3,94,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	400	500	910	1,110	...	...	...	...	1, 00	1,800	1,200	1,325	14	19	25	25	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink	...	13,27,098	...	16,38,148	...	16,500	...	51,200	...	4,14,073	...	4,75,994	...	19	...	79	...	...	...	...
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Metals ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	167,000	66,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	66,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Russia.				Spain.				Mozambique.				Zanzibar.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																								
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—																								
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Artices of Food and Drink.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																								
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
B. Metals—																								
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
V. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																								
Chemicals ... ... Val.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	...	2,624	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	...	2,624	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																								
Mineral—																								
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																								
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wool	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials, &c. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																									
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																									
Cotton—																									
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods—																									
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Apparel—																									
Apparel	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes	Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Other Articles—																									
Glass and glassware	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	214	...	150
Total value of other Articles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	..	...	214	...	150
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	...	...	...	2 4	...	150
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,266	...	2,624	...	214	...	350
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																									
I. Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																									
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—																									
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,252	14,877	7,756	27,189
Jowar and bajra	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	5,407	1,248	3,889
Rice in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	240	...	...	650	4,305	269	1,943	6	42	3	24	129,597	6,44,763	62,306	2,59,213
Wheat flour	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,458	...	43,366	...	4,645	...	5,850
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,328	33,715	132,080	52,998	71,270	7,352	91,950	6,230
Tea	b.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	210	8,340	16,480	...	...	10	14
Other articles, unenumerated...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	4,305	...	1,943	...	1,03,425	...	1,12,868	...	6,77,044	...	3,02,385
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																									
A. Hardware and Cutlery ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,090	..	...	...	25	...	...
B. Metals	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
C. Machinary and millwork ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,090	...	...	...	25	...	...

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	Réunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Aden.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	140	...	...	...	....	6	2,000	16	3,000
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	1,717
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	587	1,463	243
Sugar—																				
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	60	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	6,150	...	...
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	7,115	...	1,960
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	9,299	...	3,542
B. Metals—																				
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	736	104	424
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 8	5	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	455
Total of Metals ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	741	125	879
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,710	...	110
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	15,750	...	4,531
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210	...	175
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials ,,	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,263	...	7,357
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c. ...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,473	...	7,532
V. Oils—																				
Mineral—																				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	64	30,570	16,413
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	206
Total of Oils ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	64	30,648	16,619
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																				
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	945	30	665
Ivory ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Woo ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	1,791
Total value of Raw Materials, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,134	...	2,456
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																					
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																					
Cotton—																					
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,025	5,455	40,515	33,508
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179,378	29,205	268,701	44,652
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,140	14,699	31,158	6,418
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,992	11,376	45,769	9,487
Other sorts of Manufactures. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	75
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,251	...	94,170
B. Apparel—																					
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	2,335	...	630	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	2,258	...	2,557
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,335	...	630	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	2,258	...	2,557
C. Other Articles—																					
Glass and glassware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,415	...	10,360
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,945	...	1,640	...	...	...	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	20,001	...	22,968
Total value of other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945	...	1,740	...	...	...	1,223	...	...	...	...	...	28,416	...	33,328
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,280	...	2,370	...	...	...	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	91,925	...	1,30,055
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	150	...	4,780	...	2,370	...	...	...	1,477	...	...	...	90	...	1,37,461	...	1,66,153
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																					
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	165,576	8,32,644	246,149	11,77,735
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																					
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	20	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	18,71	236	7,892	4,514	2,09,280	10,914	3,57,652
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94	...	781	...	5,27,359	...	5,31,152
Grain and Pulse—																					
Gram ... ... Cwt.	9,368	39,968	39,387	1,58,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,047	33,748	11,586	44,921
Jowar and bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,489	11,620	26	103	21	56
Pulso ... ... ,,	110	482	1,265	4,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	10	14,929	64,385	24,931	1,10,336
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384,527	9,30,043	348,967	7,35,789
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	...	...	26,774	1,27,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867	12,362	2,027	12,995	1,226,599	61,27,261	1,497,778	69,67,825
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	386	1	11
Wheat flour. ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	8	784	52	5,740	499	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	100	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	1,478	137	348
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	3,151	...	3,070	...	3,700	...	60	...	456	...	6,855	...	9,988	...	10,36,084	...	14,96,202
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	900	175	1,191,820	5,18,001	490,462	1,54,865	98,126	18,519	7,560	1,350	81,494	22,904	43,519	15,002	5,841,785	7,04,993	5,617,231	4,93,787
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	3,499	726	7,323	...	...	...	...	41,715	3,67,748	54,734	2,72,014
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	400	400	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,104	68,357	62,092	55,045
Other articles, unenumerated. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	153
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink	...	40,420	...	2,93,897	...	3,35,947	...	1,58,979	...	22,078	...	9,1	...	61,895	...	58,340	...	10,071,808	...	1,10,65,191
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																					
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,922	...	4,484
B. Metals ... ... Cwt.	...	...	2	100	218,880	87,552	367,000	1,46,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	35,979	600	29,832
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	110
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of	...	...	...	100	...	87,552	...	1,46,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,911	...	34,426

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	China.				Japan.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,020
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	138	1,764	1,103
Sugar—																
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	4,141
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,728	...	855
B. Metals—																
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3,331
Other metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	5	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Metals ,,	...	...	5	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3,331
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
Total Value of Metals and Manufactures of.	...	...	...	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,728	...	4,186
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	...	1,613
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454	...	1,613
V. Oils—																
Mineral—																
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wool ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,800	8,250	30,000	21,000
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,800	10,150	42,879	6,935
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,556	736	11,710	2,178
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158,751	3,07,875	1,027,484	2,65,350
Other sorts of manufactures. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,011	...	2,95,463
B. Apparel—																
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	749
Boots and shoes... ... ... Pairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Total value of Apparel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	761
C. Other Articles—																
Glass and glassware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	885
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	3,287	...	1,595	...	10	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	...	7,739
Total value of Other Articles ...	...	3,287	...	1,595	...	10	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	4,704	...	8,624
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured ...	...	3,287	...	1,595	...	10	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,088	...	3,04,848
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	3,287	...	2,607	...	10	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,408	...	3,14,788
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,283	4,59,779	10,247	5,03,778
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	20,452	607	20,176	...	...	1	30
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	722	...	95,729	...	1,09,250
Grain and Pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	129	7	28
Jowar and bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	337	95	461
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	58
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	628	123	956	5,733	30,350	6,752	30,332
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat flour ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	12	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	110	39	97
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	900	...	3,330	...	30	...	125	...	2,433	...	3,053	...	1,68,090	...	1,21,979
Spices ... ... lbs.	51,660	11,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,565	3,050	7,546	2,259	150,755	16,508	280,326	24,905
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	760	91	698
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,567	...	43,947
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink	...	12,460	...	3,330	...	30	...	135	...	27,056	...	27,178	...	3,38,580	...	3,32,285
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																
A Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,630	...	10,349
B. Metals ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 12	24	...	...	...	...	153	9,075	145	8,640
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	17,705	...	18,989

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,000	23	3,140
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565	...	4,742
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,130	725	3,227	1,346
Sugar—																				
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy and confectionery ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	60	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,504	...	497
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,854	...	6,495
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																				
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	110	...	...	...	25	...	12	...	46,348	...	29,830
B. Metals—																				
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	1,081	204	1,404
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 8	5	62	3,781
Other metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,367
Total of Metals ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	1,086	293	6,552
C. Machinery and millwork. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	...	2,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,175	...	6,720
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of.	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	...	2,795	...	110	...	...	...	25	...	12	...	56,609	...	43,102
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,876	...	2,829
Drugs, medicines and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	...	360	...	22,279	...	16,555
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	...	360	...	24,155	...	19,384
V. Oils—																				
Mineral—																				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	1,600	612	520	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	676	31,090	16,715
Other kinds of oils ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	206
Total of Oils ,,	...	...	...	...	1,600	612	520	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	676	31,168	16,921
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles—																				
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	45	1	25	49	990	31	620
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wool ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	...	1,791
Total value of Raw Materials, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	25	...	2,179	...	2,481
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																					
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																					
Cotton—																					
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,265	21,277	139,245	87,127
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480	560	...	...	...	...	1,725	225	...	...	242,103	39,958	316,060	52,147
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,936	15,490	43,358	8,676
Coloured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	3,600	656	30	9	...	...	...	...	3,600	483	...	...	1,213,943	3,20,640	1,073,325	2,74,861
Other sorts of manufactures Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	...	75
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,532
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	344
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	656	...	649	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	...	3,98,214	...	4,24,772
B. Apparel—																					
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	100	...	200	...	600	...	250	...	61,009	...	46,538
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	665	124	646
Total value of Apparel ...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	100	...	200	...	600	...	250	...	61,674	...	47,184
C. Other Articles—																					
Glass and glassware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	12,115	...	15,668
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	1,665	...	3,040	...	2,125	...	250	...	184	...	1,17,477	...	1,41,278
Total value of Other Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	1,665	...	3,040	...	2,125	...	350	...	184	...	1,29,592	...	1,56,946
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	...	2,314	...	3,140	...	2,325	...	1,658	...	434	...	5,89,480	...	6,28,902
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,153	...	5,411	...	3,250	...	2,325	...	2,254	...	331	...	6,83,953	...	7,20,425
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																					
I. Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,862	12,93,923	256,397	16,82,013
II. Articles of Food and Drink—																					
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	250	9,118	lbs. 56	24	1	36	1,820	1,15,200	1,702	57,954	555	35,240	730	38,853	267,300	1,73,87,155	279,293	1,47,79,915
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	1,475	...	1,800	...	1,286	...	764	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	115	...	12,11,347	...	16,02,955
Grain and Pulse—																					
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	295	...	...	21,830	89,227	58,736	2,30,311
Jowar and bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	1,050	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	103	3,660	17,784
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	148	15	30	16,692	70,767	27,556	1,19,336
Rice in the husk ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384,527	9,30,043	349,007	7,35,847
Rice not in the husk ... ... ,,	615	2,810	805	4,361	1,544	7,262	354	1,810	...	...	...	...	374	2,237	26	176	1,367,119	68,32,260	1,597,222	74,07,955
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	386	1	11
Wheat flour ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,880	507	952	64
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	648	...	...	596	2,730	176	445
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	35,426	...	33,369	...	400	...	602	...	25,152	...	22,235	...	87,731	...	83,370	...	16,22,642	...	20,59,429
Spices ... ... lbs.	332,355	84,469	131,994	36,572	5,933	810	3,052	454	...	...	...	...	68,477	24,014	47,307	13,123	20,336,698	41,86,799	18,054,637	39,33,323
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	3,228	22,699	1,537	10,763	66	355	46	341	...	...	...	...	24	175	11	130	302,261	16,38,424	565,282	30,45,527
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,840	2,425	2,870	2,870	2,125	1,873	9,251	6,926	3,661,319	25,71,717	4,419,290	33,54,543
Other articles, unenumerated... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,651	...	52,543
Total value of Articles of Food and Drink	...	1,46,879	...	1,01,683	...	10,155	...	4,007	...	1,42,777	...	83,059	...	1,52,568	...	1,42,723	...	3,65,70,758	...	3,73,39,988
III. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—																					
A. Hardware and Cutlery ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	410	...	23,571	...	23,598
B. Metals ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	215	...	...	...	...	45	2,760	29	1,790	1,258,829	5,58,185	1,910,100	8,40,154
C. Machinery and millwork ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	990
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	2,910	...	2,200	...	5,81,796	...	8,64,742

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria-Hungary.				Belgium.				France.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*cont.*		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (excluding Chemicals)—																
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	5,63,008	...	11,14,220	...	6,286	...	23,029	...	1,875	...	...	...	13,661	...	3,335
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	1,002	10	8	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	177,261	3,16,996	248,008	4,27,049	1,821	2,129	2,653	832	1,602	1,852	1,590	2,000	2,270	3,126	5,009	7,480
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	7,100	15,84,571	6,232	13,64,598	579	1,25,738	207	44,945	...	...	...	...	744	1,57,605	1,083	2,42,393
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	92,599	2,19,714	13,929	2,71,708	...	...	...	...	5,107	13,771	2,730	5,293	27	135	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	1,792	15,248	3,675	44,060	96	578	1,525	11,828	...	...	...	...	99	650	201	1,575
Other kinds ... ... ,,	19,002	65,867	27,573	74,318	300	1,200	100	400	...	...	...	...	415	2,615	2,600	3,400
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	27,65,404	...	32,95,953	...	1,35,931	...	81,034	...	17,498	...	8,295	...	1,77,800	...	2,58,683
V. Oils—																
Essential ... ... Gals.	3,314	69,540	1,052	23,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,500	400	8,875	1,604	32,871
Vegetable, not essential... { ,,	575,984	6,97,726	930,957	11,54,603	62,260	81,722	57,414	78,401	122,076	1,65,046	172,127	2,33,944	...	...	63,091	83,628
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ... { Gals.	579,298	7,67,266	932,009	11,77,703	62,260	81,722	57,414	78,401	122,076	1,65,046	172,227	2,35,444	400	8,875	64,695	1,16,499
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	89,298	18,79,188	41,536	8,45,437	14,023	2,87,134	1,674	36,965	83,753	17,73,637	57,414	10,88,265	40,187	8,56,999	37,524	8,55,203
Gums and resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ,,	524	11,902	647	16,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	131	2	22
Hemp ... ... ,,	19,360	1,38,966	8,805	90,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	357
Hides and Skins—																
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt.	36	3,000	...	...	...	...	{ 16	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ No.	1,000						{ 320									
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt.	1,377	98,470	{ 3,067	2,22,514	{ 3	250	{ 7	525	...	...	{ 49	4,010	...	...	{ 235	13,635
{ No.	78,456		{ 184,966		{ 200		{ 420				{ 2,450				{ 13,378	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	8,052	1,94,149	6,820	1,70,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	4,640	355	6,470
Jewellery—																
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,982	...	3,240
Manures—																
Animal bones ... ... Tons.	18	1,467	100	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds (except oil-cake) ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																
Essential ... ... Cwt.	28,146	1,19,938	35,019	1,54,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,241	82,933	28,494	1,21,878
Other than essential—																
Castor ... ... Cwt.	218,387	13,31,285	115,977	6,85,187	2,000	12,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,179	1,10,454	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	1	3	...	...	8,000	55,825	...	...	...	...	4,500	19,677	110,177	7,15,817
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	2,986	54,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	57,049	3,04,839	44,968	2,27,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tea ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	10,361	65,728	31,849	2,11,320	15,697	1,10,488	...	...	...	...	155,460	9,85,855	182,210	...	11,78,761
Other sorts ... ... ,,	834	9,546	328	2,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ,,	126	10,933	146	11,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																	
Teak and other kinds ... ... Val.	...	1,85,297	...	2,53,838	...	974	...	...	...	...	...	52,244	...	90,368	...	...	2,64,026
Wool ... ... lbs.	743,244	70,987	768,148	73,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. Val.	...	8,26,669	...	9,50,444	...	249	...	1,275	...	88,962	...	2,13,319	...	1,48,167	...	...	1,57,327
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles ...	...	52,41,196	...	37,78,649	...	5,12,221	...	2,05,497	...	18,62,599	...	13,57,838	...	23,02,211	...	...	33,16,736
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																	
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																	
Cotton—																	
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	204,409	37,738	420,448	94,186	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	5,62,724	...	3,71,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,240
Jute—																	
Manufactures of—																	
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk good ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	2,26,490	...	1,70,694	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	...	8,26,952	...	6,36,420	...	3	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	1,240
B, Apparel—																	
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery. Val.	...	85,001	...	62,611	...	...	...	72	...	300	...	...	...	1,035	...	...	359
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs.	...	...	51	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...	...	85,001	...	62,816	...	...	...	72	...	300	...	...	...	1,035	...	...	359
C. Other Articles—																	
Cabinetware and furniture ... Val.	...	7,345	...	26,272	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ... ... Cwt.	158,222	14,84,532	152,889	13,66,726	1,992	18,301	1,055	6,318	16,482	1,58,449	28,774	2,69,956	22,425	2,10,082	28,895	...	2,36,189
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, dressed or tanned { Cwt.	102,891	57,40,707	111,602	66,03,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	405	...	...	...	...	...
{ No.	1,677,106		1,820,947								60						
Skins, dressed or tanned { Cwt.	102,992	1,50,09,894	93,255	1,40,21,307	1,385	1,89,620	1,930	2,96,811	23	3,790	...	...	942	1,06,554	1,425	1,62,086	
{ No.	10,991,757		10,504,811		142,888		198,510		2,330				104,962		161,855		
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... Val.	...	1,96,243	...	25,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
All other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	1,02,883	...	3,56,218	...	414	...	1,138	...	50	...	6,323	...	6,334	...	...	3,978
Total value of Other Articles ...	...	2,25,41,604	...	2,23,98,934	...	2,09,435	...	3,04,267	...	1,62,289	...	2,76,684	...	3,23,845	...	...	4,02,358
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured	...	2,34,53,557	...	2,30,98,170	...	2,09,438	...	3,04,389	...	1,62,589	...	2,76,684	...	3,26,135	...	...	4,03,937
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable ...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Free ...	...	4,95,17,346	...	4,88,72,359	...	19,46,908	...	11,71,319	...	25,41,859	...	22,45,872	...	72,77,864	...	...	87,76,457
Total ...	...	4,95,17,346	...	4,88,72,391	...	19,46,908	...	11,71,319	...	25,41,859	...	22,45,872	...	72,77,864	...	...	87,76,457
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	4,96,99,767	...	4,90,83,729	...	19,50,498	...	11,71,559	...	25,42,503	...	22,50,980	...	72,77,864	...	...	87,79,128
Treasures ... { Gold	...	9,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	9,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	4,97,09,467	...	4,90,83,729	...	19,50,498	...	11,71,559	...	25,42,503	...	22,50,980	...	72,77,864	...	...	87,79,128
Government ... { Stores	...	11,548	...	20,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	11,548	...	20,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.			
	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*cont.*		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (excluding Chemicals)—																				
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	16,160	...	30,472	...	...	...	364	...	5,041	...	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	5	20	7,110	1,355	1,815	6,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	8,504	8,242	2,090	4,985	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...	11,268	10,905	10,268	10,816	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	387	86,400	360	80,664	178	40,000	32	7,102	23	5,200	38	8,516	80	17,078	28	6,282	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	18,308	37,978	21,609	57,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	68	712	52	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	1,247	6,358	648	2,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	..	1,55,870	...	1,78,030	...	46,201	...	7,466	...	10,321	...	9,660	...	27,983	...	17,098	...	...	...	...
V. Oils—																				
Essential ... ... Gals.	208	3 930	2,300	47,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential { ,,	300,811	3,90,601	326,915	4,03,564	7,168	10,000	5,748	8,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... . Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ... { Gals.	301,019	3,94,531	329,215	4,51,314	7,168	10,000	5,748	8,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																				
Cotton .. .. Cwt.	31,552	6,20,339	24,644	4,60,132	...	...	...	...	13,847	3,12,437	9,760	2,16,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ,,	1,111	21,330	428	8,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—																				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. } { No. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. } { No. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures—																				
Animal bones ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds (except oil-cake) ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—																				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tea ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,585	2,97,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ,,	...	...	87	6,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																				
Teak and other kinds ... ... Val.	...	1,97,879	...	2,55,891	...	...	...	...	...	711	...	11,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	3,360	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. Val.	...	2,35,085	...	4,34,911	...	8,395	...	33,698	...	100	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	...	11,25,133	...	11,66,422	...	8,395	...	33,698	...	6,10,837	...	2,29,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																				
Cotton—																				
Twist and Yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																				
Manufactures of—																				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Apparel—																				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery. Val.	...	577	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,674	...	1,043	...	...	...	...
Boots and shoes ... ...Pairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...	...	577	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,674	...	1,043	...	...	...	...
C. Other articles—																				
Cabinetware and furniture ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ... .. Cwt.	77,425	7,30,293	1,06,068	10,44,962	2,370	23,449	7,220	67,359	7,520	69,974	7,479	66,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, dressed or tanned { Cwt. 1,324 / No. 13,588 }		71,421	{ 244 / 3,920 }	13,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned { Cwt. 176 / No. 16,175 }		28,640	{ 297 / 30,520 }	48,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	17,924	...	38,599	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	30	...	14	...	47	...	...	...	...
Total value of Other Articles ...	...	8,48,278	...	11,45,522	...	23,449	...	67,359	...	70,474	...	66,573	...	239	...	47	...	...	...	...
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured	...	8,48,855	...	11,47,272	...	23,449	...	67,359	...	70,474	...	67,323	...	2,913	...	1,090	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable ... / Free ...	...	38,51,487	...	45,81,276	...	1,04,545	...	2,34,558	...	11,05,705	...	7,82,482	...	30,915	...	18,267	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	38,51,487	...	45,81,276	...	1,04,545	...	2,34,558	...	11,05,705	...	7,82,482	...	30,915	...	18,267	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	....	38,52,297	...	45,82,063	...	1,04,920	...	2,34,558	...	11,05,735	...	7,83,137	...	30,915	...	18,267	...	...	...	...
Treasures ... { Gold ... ... / Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	38,52,297	...	45,82,063	...	1,04,920	...	2,34,558	...	11,05,735	...	7,83,137	...	30,915	...	18,267	...	...	...	...
Government... { Stores ... ... / Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	Russia.				Spain.				Mozambique.				Zanzibar.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*cont.*		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																								
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (excluding Chemicals)—																								
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,750	3,320	56,300	18,355
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	3,676	12,450	10,155	10,200	...	...	...	...	530	530	1,800	1,800	3,489	6,140	9,082	15,172	16,561	9,878	12,187	11,417
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																								
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	11,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,771	31,21,895	12,640	28,17,849	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	387	430	4,358	29	270	180	1,627
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	1,280	...	...	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,450	...	22,128	...	...	...	...	...	530	...	1,800	...	31,29,297	...	28,38,609	...	13,468	...	31,399
V. Oils—																								
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential { ,, / Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,230	69,425	43,945	42,390
All other sorts ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ... { Gals. / Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,230	69,425	43,945	42,390
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																								
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	990	19,800	...	...	...	...	2,471	54,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—																								
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 15 / 200 }	850	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																								
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...
Manures—																								
Animal bones ... ...Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds (except oil-cake) ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																								
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	7,142	599	3,654
Other than essential—																								
Castor ... ... Cwt.	26,108	1,60,470	46,006	2,51,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	1,423	175	1,100
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tea	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	846	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																									
Teak and other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	919	...	...	...	...
Wool	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	5,202	...	...
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles		...	1,80,270	...	2,51,352	...	...	...	54,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	2,849	...	15,463	...	4,754
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																									
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																									
Cotton—																									
Twist and Yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																									
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	1,797	35,000	13,578	1,050	325	12,200	2,050
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Jute—																									
Manufactures of—																									
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk goods	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,744	...	8,187	...	...	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,541	...	26,565	...	325	...	7,050
B. Apparel—																									
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	5,022	...	4,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,606	...	1,370	...	4,045	...	485
Boots and shoes	Pairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Apparel ...		...	...	...	...	...	5,022	...	4,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,606	...	1,370	...	4,045	...	485
C. Other Articles—																									
Cabinetware and furniture ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	..	...	...	75
Coir manufactures	Cwt.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																									
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 / 160	872	62 / 630	3,450	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 / 300	300	22 / 2,000	2,000	33 / 4,800	2,500
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2,948	...	10	...	305	...	140
Total value of Other Articles ...		...	...	...	...	...	311	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,800	...	2,305	...	2,715
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		...	...	...	...	...	5,333	...	5,015	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	14,147	...	31,735	...	6,675	...	10,250
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	4,305	...	1,943	...	42	...	24	...	6,44,763	...	2,59,213
	Free ...	...	1,80,270	...	2,51,352	...	17,783	...	81,514	...	...	...	...	...	541	...	1,800	...	32,52,117	...	29,86,037	...	1,37,337	...	1,31,965
Total ...		...	1,80,270	...	2,51,352	...	17,783	...	81,514	...	240	...	...	...	4,846	...	3,743	...	32,52,159	...	29,86,061	...	7,82,100	...	3,91,178
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	1,80,270	...	2,51,352	...	17,783	...	81,514	...	240	...	...	...	4,846	...	3,743	...	32,54,425	...	29,88,685	...	7,82,314	...	3,91,528
Treasure ...	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ..		...	1,80,270	...	2,51,352	...	17,783	...	81,514	...	240	...	...	...	4,846	...	3,743	...	32,54,425	...	29,88,685	...	7,82,314	...	3,91,528
Government ...	Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,186
	Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,186

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Aden.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.		1898–99.		1899–1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*cont.*		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,474	...	15,064
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (excluding Chemicals)—																				
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	63,704	...	71,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	15,905	...	19,523
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured ... lb.	7,200	2,400	2,800	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,070	9,785	73,854	9,875
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	700	430	...	...	...	...	20,313	23,019	27,920	31,825	300	300	455	455	31,090	30,063	45,592	61,302
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2,468	5,09,559	1,455	3,04,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 27	51	lb. 24	30
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	3,371	92	321
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	28	325	67	422	1,842	20,314	11	121	....	...	186	1,771	128	1,450	5,053	49,854	5,137	57,852
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	1,037	273	1,944	3,427	17,077
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	2,400	...	1,735	...	5,73,685	...	3,96,517	...	23,140	...	31,825	...	2,071	...	3,129	...	1,31,447	...	1,81,044
V. Oils—																				
Essential ... ...Gals.	...	...	...	...	100	2,000	1,224	24,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	5,400	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... { ,,	2,201	2,450	18,912	20,680	582,321	6,71,094	696,196	8,01,585	...	...	...	...	360	360	...	...	102,861	1,24,953	83,847	94,896
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,807	7,18,804	200,576	6,78,626
All other sorts ... ...Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	431
Total of Oils. { Gals.	2,201	2,450	18,912	20,680	582,421	6,73,094	697,420	8,26,065	...	...	...	...	360	360	...	...	103,117	1,30,353	84,751	95,327
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,807	7,18,804	200,576	6,78,626
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																				
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,491	1,89,127	7,837	1,83,572
Gums and resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	622	9	128
Hemp ... ... ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	68	821	72	650
Hides and Skins—																				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 / 240	736	5 / 50	154
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	...	...	3 / 798	180	5,112 / 290,047	3,64,749	18,030 / 1,020,938	13,76,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 16 / 14	7	2 / 100	62
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	99	50	2,824
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures—																				
Animal bones ... ...Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,687	1,32,303	2,542	94,356
Other kinds (except oil-cake). ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,196	48	1,121
Seeds—																				
Essential ... ...Cwt.	65	655	203	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,436	1,18,956	17,286	1,15,896
Other than essential—																				
Castor ... ...Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	954	25	112
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,031	54,357	18,392	45,070
Earthnut ... ... ,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	1,786	421	1,801
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	29	170	58	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,852	21,297	1,594	11,484
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	825	...	...

Tea ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5,955	105	6,396
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,124	88,277	2,328	15,198
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	36	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	4,191	32	277
Wax (excluding candles) ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	13,284	150	13,847
Wood—																				
Teak and other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	21,836	...	50,746	...	...	...	...	...	4,986	...	15,800	...	17,488	...	13,570
Wool ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,388	91	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. Val.	...	...	...	125	...	11,889	...	22,082	...	...	...	...	...	4,389	...	7,638	...	6,70,885	...	6,90,044
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles ...	...	825	...	1,905	...	3,98,474	...	14,49,162	...	...	...	...	...	9,463	...	23,438	...	13,23,276	...	11,96,652
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																				
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																				
Cotton—																				
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	1,360	...	...	...	...	120,687	68,577	96,807	59,875
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	64,696	9,811	...	...	...	...	900	450	761	500	5,288	1,572	960	480	6,583,975	19,17,803	7,698,919	22,81,156
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,463	...	29,146
Jute—																				
Manufactures of—																				
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,456	288	3,500	365
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,414	...	3,644
Silk goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,284	...	19,103
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	...	6,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,084	...	77,333
Other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	620
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics	...	...	...	9,811	...	2,275	...	6,919	...	450	...	1,860	...	1,572	...	480	...	21,30,813	...	24,71,242
B. Apparel—																				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	500	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	31,730	...	36,051
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	1,190	1,210	2,420	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,195	572	608
Total value of Apparel ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	500	...	1,190	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	32,925	...	36,659
C. Other Articles—																				
Cabinetware and furniture ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001	...	3,178
Coir manufactures ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,691	35,769	11,944	1,07,270	...	...	...	...	12	72	30	150	1,756	26,388	1,256	20,976
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, dressed or tanned { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,118	2,67,996	2,086	1,26,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	675	47	3,771
No.	...	...	...	...	70,574		44,150										400		5,560	
Skins, dressed or tanned { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	29,440	38,99,623	38,750	55,26,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	17,819	189	21,312
No.	...	...	...	...	3,061,143		4,146,464										30,400		84,612	
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	410
All other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	...	...	310	...	13,608	...	57,494	...	4,951	...	4,165	...	18,112	...	22,366	...	2,66,202	...	2,71,638
Total value of Other Articles ...	...	...	...	310	...	42,17,706	...	58,17,820	...	4,951	...	4,165	...	18,184	...	22,516	...	3,14,680	...	3,21,285
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured	...	...	...	10,121	...	42,20,981	...	58,25,239	...	6,591	...	8,625	...	19,756	...	22,996	...	24,78,418	...	28,29,186
Indian produce and manufactures. { Dutiable ...	...	...	...	1,27,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,362	...	12,995	...	70,57,304	...	77,03,614
Free ...	...	46,095	...	2,00,650	...	62,89,733	...	88,02,762	...	51,809	...	50,079	...	81,183	...	94,908	...	86,71,357	...	95,54,573
Total ...	...	46,095	...	3,28,438	...	62,89,733	...	88,02,762	...	51,809	...	50,079	...	93,545	...	1,07,903	...	1,57,28,661	...	1,72,58,187
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	46,095	...	3,28,588	...	62,94,513	...	88,05,132	...	51,809	...	51,556	...	93,545	...	1,07,993	...	1,58,66,122	...	1,74,24,340
Treasure ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,92,500	...	6,55,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,92,500	...	6,55,000
Grand Total ...	...	46,095	...	3,28,588	...	62,94,513	...	88,05,132	...	51,809	...	51,556	...	93,545	...	1,07,993	...	1,83,58,622	...	1,80,79,340
Government ... { Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,792	...	16,954	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	...	27,028
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,792	...	16,954	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	...	27,028

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—continued.

Articles.	China.				Japan.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*cont.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (excluding Chemicals)—																
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,169	...	7,698
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910,877	1,31,130	978,443	1,37,801
Manufactured ... ,,	2,671	3,631	2,229	3,255	300	495	490	750	890	1,166	1,274	1,454	140,663	73,786	193,559	96,046
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	14,084	29,53,881	16,024	34,87,630	325	71,649	98	22,089	954	2,13,630	1,176	2,63,557
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	79	31	93
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	574	525	5,076	492	6,371
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	9	217	...	...
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	3,631	...	3,841	...	29,54,376	...	34,88,388	...	72,815	...	24,117	...	4,32,307	...	5,11,566
V. Oils—																
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... { ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,507	13,566	34,906	44,329
All other sorts ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	1,374	4,486
Total of Oils ... { Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Oils ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,507	13,566	34,906	44,329
													4	16	1,374	4,486
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	34,153	7,46,116	5,428	1,22,327	292,680	62,79,651	492,797	1,02,16,901	...	...	...	...	34	276	...	...
Gums and resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ,,	...	...	19	324	...	...	68	680	...	...	...	...	1	26	lbs. 56	5
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—																
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... ... { No.																
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	{ 24	825	{ 49	2,821	...	...	...	...	{ lb. 12	15	{ 28	2,800
Skins, raw ... ... { No.					{ 270		{ 1,852						{ 250		{ 1,400	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—																
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures—																
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds (except oil-cake) ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,371	49,942	7,039	50,349
Other than essential—																
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	32	1	7
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	261	59	148
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,361	27,116	13,241	66,888
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	1,114	159	1,025
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	480	91	608

Tea	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	1,959
Wax (excluding candles) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	3	5	
Wood—																	
Teak and other kinds	Val.	...	8,655	...	2,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3,760	11	785	
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	10
All other articles, unenumerated.	Val.	...	46,075	...	63,521	...	...	...	7,066	...	...	...	669	...	3,28,037	...	5,78,791
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		...	8,00,846	...	1,89,003	...	62,80,476	...	1,02,27,468	...	244	...	669	...	4,11,083	...	7,03,380
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																	
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																	
Cotton—																	
Twist and yarn	lbs.	4,702,840	16,66,460	3,405,200	12,13,377	...	...	40,000	15,000	...	...	...	...	640	333	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,537,409	2,78,155	2,474,020	3,23,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,390,047	23,94,489	9,046,890	30,66,707
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,709	...	3,705
Jute—																	
Manufactures of—																	
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Silk goods	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,645	...	57,410
Woollen goods	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	537
Other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics		...	19,44,615	...	15,36,607	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	25,50,314	...	31,28,649
B. Apparel—																	
Apparel (including, drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery)	Val.	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	11,899	...	12,486
Boots and shoes	Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	88	470	563
Total value of Apparel ...		...	280	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	11,987	...	13,059
C. Other articles—																	
Cabinetware and furniture ...	Val.	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	...	2,551
Coir manufactures	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20	21	210	154	1,591	364	3,208
Hides and Skins—																	
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 / 210	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...	2,147 / 353,734	2,38,172	1,745 / 312,002	1,97,495	...	...	...	...	3,114 / 620,836	3,46,925	2,709 / 563,898	3,07,948
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,461	...	1,250
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	348	...	1,689	...	9,180	...	558	...	150	...	238	...	44,220	...	38,926
Total value of Other Articles ...		...	348	...	1,834	...	2,47,352	...	1,98,788	...	170	...	448	...	3,96,448	...	3,53,883
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured		...	19,45,243	...	15,38,441	...	2,47,352	...	2,14,618	...	170	...	448	...	29,58,749	...	34,95,591
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	953	...	30,350	...	30,890
Free ...		...	27,62,180	...	17,35,015	...	94,82,234	...	1,39,30,033	...	99,657	...	51,456	...	46,01,435	...	55,83,514
Total ...		...	27,62,180	...	17,35,015	...	94,82,234	...	1,39,30,033	...	1,00,285	...	52,412	...	46,31,785	...	56,14,404
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	27,65,467	...	17,37,622	...	94,82,244	...	1,39,30,483	...	1,00,285	...	52,412	...	49,71,193	...	59,29,192
Treasures... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	27,65,467	...	17,37,622	...	94,82,244	...	1,39,30,483	...	1,00,285	...	52,412	...	49,71,193	...	59,29,192
Government ... Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,482	...	13,014
Treasures		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,482	...	13,014

(53)—*Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*cont.*		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
IV. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Chemicals ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,744	...	15,064
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (excluding Chemicals)—																				
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	254	...	8	...	76	...	101	...	...	...	15	...	1,236	...	1,115	...	6,95,250	...	12,73,890
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured ... lb.	...	...	...	...	2,352	315	7,280	1,075	...	...	...	...	9,808	3,550	840	90	1,009,887	1,56,729	1,127,128	1,70,533
Manufactured ... ,,	970	602	1,633	2,966	175	175	2,216	970	1,642	3,599	2,674	4,550	19,897	34,748	20,012	38,651	455,933	5,43,962	602,196	7,34,405
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,007	4,43,544	375	83,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	11,860	52	10,493	42,760	93,42,661	39,853	87,56,048
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	117,377	2,75,074	138,391	3,34,700
Turmeric ... ... ,,	649	7,145	140	1,276	6	66	4	43	...	...	...	...	292	2,515	117	1,460	8,907	84,815	13,793	1,53,533
Other kinds ... ... ,,	208	950	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	59	1,205	121	1,482	21,513	80,356	34,881	1,01,811
Total value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials ..	...	4,52,495	...	87,612	...	650	...	2,199	...	3,599	...	4,565	...	55,122	...	53,291	...	1,12,00,491	...	1,15,39,984
V. Oils—																				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,280	1,29,701
Vegetable, not essential ... { ,,	2,090	2,090	1,006	1,006	193	234	178	206	1,176	1,223	3,398	3,561	681	881	1,871	2,464	4,278	89,745	2,440,511	29,73,292
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830,919	22,31,371	201,950	6,83,112
All other sorts ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,811	7,18,820	904	431
Total of Oils ... { Gals.	2,090	2,090	1,006	1,006	193	234	178	206	1,176	1,223	3,398	3,561	681	881	1,871	2,464	1,835,197	23,21,116	2,447,695	31,03,424
{ Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,811	7,18,820	201,950	6,83,112
VI. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—																				
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	8,800	...	...	1	15	4,050	89,100	...	...	614,058	1,30,53,804	681,443	1,40,88,908
Gums and resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	1,688	34,536	1,173	26,643
Hemp ... ... ,,	35	400	14	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,471	1,40,275	8,927	91,597
Hides and Skins—																				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3,736	21	573
{ No.																	1,240		370	
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	900	...	...	6,535	4,66,066	21,470	16,22,881
{ No.													90				369,527		1,226,302	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,290	1,98,888	7,225	1,79,344
Jewellery—																				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,982	...	5,665
Manures—																				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,705	1,33,770	2,642	1,02,356
Other kinds (except oil-cake) ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,196	48	1,121
Seeds—																				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	16	156	3	37	...	...	...	...	340	3,382	04	1,137	69,434	3,83,059	88,747	4,48,099
Other than essential—																				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263,840	16,15,489	62,009	9,36,658
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,142	54,618	18,470	45,258
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,296	48,579	131,840	8,40,424
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	150	14	117	13,308	78,714	2,000	14,055
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,222	3,06,144	45,059	2,28,341

Tea ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	19	...	...	45	5,955	105	6,396
Til or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	246,022	15,82,826	210,912	13,72,134
Other sorts ... ... ,,	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11		...	...	2,094	14,872	399	3,338
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	314	27,977	394	32,832
Wood—																							
Teak and other kinds ... ... Val.	...	31,955	...	72,781	...	497	...	2,168	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	5,62,090	...	9,96,469
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	746,632	71,078	771,568	73,628
All other articles, unenumerated ... Val.	...	22,625	...	30,240	...	1,291	...	55,111	...	120	...	70	...	8,900		...		6,178	...	...	24,57,040	...	32,53,439
Total value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured articles	...	55,000	...	1,03,188	...	1,944	...	66,116	...	120	...	85	...	1,02,437		...		7,432	...	...	2,12,43,713	...	2,43,70,169
VII. Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—																							
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—																							
Cotton—																							
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	4,824,167	17,35,170	3,545,407	12,89,612
Manufactures—																							
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,960	920	1,960	1,160	124,232	18,602	295,300	1,08,693	...	...	...	...	166,524	59,109		176,763		87,603		16,020,794	47,10,963	20,227,910	59,89,154
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,465		...		940		...	6,10,561	...	4,11,541
Jute—																							
Manufactures of—																							
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		1,456	288	3,500	365
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	3,414	...	3,934
Silk goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960		...		7,700		...	1,78,889	...	89,763
Woollen goods ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	75	...	248		...		1,852		...	3,12,129	...	2,65,647
Other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...	155	...	620
Total value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics	...	920	...	1,160	...	18,602	...	1,08,693	...	150	...	75	...	67,782		...		98,065	...	...	75,51,569	...	80,50,636
B. Apparel—																							
Apparel (including, drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, but excluding hosiery) ... ... Val.	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	378	...	540	...	17,180		...		23,867	...	...	1,66,745	...	1,46,584
Boots and shoes ... ... Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	118		40		80		1,539	2,591	2,343	3,876
Total value of Apparel ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	378	...	540	...	17,298		...		23,947	...	...	1,69,336	...	1,50,460
C. Other Articles—																							
Cabinetware and furniture ... Val.	...	...	...	50	...	20	...	61	...	80	...	...	...	104		...		1,047	...	...	12,861	...	33,487
Coir manufactures ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	8	46	...	...	1	5	40	338	...	...		...		...		292,072	27,58,966	346,035	31,90,205
Hides and Skins—																							
Hides, dressed or tanned { Cwt.	34	2,127	76	4,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		109,401	60,83,798	114,135	67,55,776
{ No.	1,615		588																	1,763,443		1,876,005	
Skins, dressed or tanned { Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11		2,121		140,407	1,98,43,037	140,347	2,05,86,874
{ No.																319				15,326,225		15,958,091	
Jewellery (excluding precious stones and pearls, unset) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	15	...	...	...	2,000		...		2,515	...	...	2,03,556	...	30,139
All other articles, unenumerated ,,	...	32,497	...	43,461	...	8,731	...	6,543	...	156	...	50	...	22,650		...		10,965	...	...	5,51,292	...	8,64,886
Total value of Other Articles ...	...	34,624	...	47,739	...	8,797	...	7,154	...	256	...	388	...	24,754		...		16,648	...	...	2,94,53,510	...	3,14,61,367
Total value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured	...	35,562	...	48,899	...	27,399	...	1,16,012	...	784	...	1,003	...	1,09,834		...		1,38,660	...	...	3,71,74,415	...	3,96,62,463
Indian produce and manu- { Dutiable ...	...	2,816	...	4,361	...	7,262	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	2,237		...		176	...	...	77,62,303	...	81,43,802
factures. { Free ...	...	6,89,216	...	3,38,027	...	33,135	...	1,86,951	...	1,48,503	...	92,273	...	4,21,515		...		3,46,594	...	...	10,33,42,729	...	11,11,02,063
Total ...	...	6,92,026	...	3,42,388	...	40,397	...	1,88,761	...	1,48,503	...	92,273	...	4,23,752		...		3,46,770	...	...	11,11,05,032	...	11,92,45,895
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	6,92,026	...	3,42,388	...	43,550	...	1,94,172	...	1,51,753	...	94,598	...	4,26,006		...		3,47,601	...	...	11,17,88,985	...	11,99,66,320
Treasures... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	9,700	...	...
{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	24,92,500	...	6,55,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	25,02,200	...	6,55,000
Grand Total ...	...	6,92,026	...	3,42,388	...	43,550	...	1,94,172	...	1,51,753	...	94,598	...	4,26,006		...		3,47,601	...	...	11,42,91,185	...	12,06,21,320
Government { Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390		...		41,940	...	...	69,874	...	1,39,187
{ Treasures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390		...		41,940	...	...	69,874	...	1,39,187

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise, subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
IMPORTS.				
Special rates of duty.				
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	36,205	6,893	26,104	502
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	30,672	30,672	28,317	28,314
Spirits and liqueurs	8,86,823	8,86,462	9,52,256	9,51,561
Wines	49,230	49,230	52,129	52,114
Other sorts	2	2	10	10
Opium	175	175	166	164
Salt	16,088	16,088	18,877	18,877
Salted fish	7,619	7,619	4,690	4,690
General duties.				
Articles of food and drink—				
Coffee	110	110	343	343
Fruits and vegetables	5,604	5,604	7,538	7,538
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	187	187	262	262
Provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	54,056	54,055	52,568	52,471
Spices	1,34,536	1,34,535	1,12,297	1,12,297
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery.	7,107	7,107	43,831	38,400
Tea	1,258	1,258	596	596
Chemical products and preparations	76,640	76,458	58,883	58,559
Drugs, medicines and narcotics	53,614	53,561	45,073	45,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	14,495	14,484	34,259	34,259
Metals and manufactures of metals—				
Hardware and cutlery	74,732	74,703	66,712	66,423
Metals—				
Copper	12,085	12,085	6,506	6,506
Iron	25,462	25,433	22,580	22,575
Silver bullion or coin, &c.	2,316	2,316	3,425	3,425
Steel	5,366	5,358	5,239	4,304
Tin	7,815	7,786	1,728	1,602
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	50,048	50,031	41,271	32,763
Oils—				
Petroleum	4,12,875	4,12,875	5,52,225	5,43,905
Other sorts	17,991	17,991	12,245	12,192
Other articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—				
Apparel, &c.	1,01,245	1,01,207	98,119	98,014
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	2,34,063	2,32,056	2,51,406	2,51,190
White	82,116	78,891	92,295	83,286
Coloured, &c.	1,44,126	1,43,964	1,69,480	1,69,420
Other goods	830	830	1,438	1,100
Other sorts of manufactures	857	857	878	878
Paints and colours, painters' materials, &c.	13,443	13,443	10,681	10,681
Paper, pasteboard, &c.	26,231	26,231	37,585	37,552
Silk, raw and manufactured	6,125	6,125	7,172	7,105
Stationery	20,039	20,039	19,003	18,826
Umbrellas	3,155	3,155	3,751	3,751
Wood and timber and articles made of wood	6,881	6,875	8,126	8,056
Woollen goods	26,724	26,724	25,894	25,894
Imports by post	7,262	7,262	6,752	6,752
All other articles not enumerated	2,14,544	2,12,817	2,08,729	1,99,807
Total, Duty on Imports ... Including Salt	28,70,752	28,33,549	30,91,439	30,21,964
Total, Duty on Imports ... Excluding Salt	28,54,664	28,17,461	30,72,562	30,03,087
EXPORTS.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	1,01,816	1,01,816	99,270	99,197
Do. (not in the husk)	3,78,385	3,75,772	4,64,064	4,60,403
Total	4,80,201	4,77,588	5,63,334	5,59,600

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into, and from, the Presidency of Madras in the official years* 1898–99 *and* 1899–1900.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
IMPORTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From Bengal	1,44,13,040	1,53,46,398	12,02,741	13,98,306	1,56,15,781	1,67,44,704	10,050	40,370
,, Bombay	1,20,80,746	97,47,959	77,63,944	91,71,771	1,98,44,690	1,89,19,730	1,71,443	5,05,985
,, Sind	2,96,832	1,40,937	7,391	380	3,04,223	1,41,367	...	...
,, Burma	99,43,759	83,07,509	93,848	2,00,658	1,00,37,607	85,08,167	..	3,400
From British ports in other Presidencies, Total	3,67,34,377	3,35,42,853	90,67,924	1,07,71,115	4,58,02,301	4,43,13,968	1,81,493	5,49,755
From British ports within the Presidency	1,65,65,780	1,50,87,672	18,29,728	11,75,221	1,83,95,508	1,62,62,893	6,17,200	6,98,030
From Cochin	21,797	28,295	...	...	21,797	28,295	...	...
,, Cutch	3,720	1,658	3	9	3,723	1,667	2,844	...
,, Damaun	...	44	...	...	...	44	...	3,000
,, Diu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	651	...	...	...	651	...	...	...
,, Goa	3,92,666	3,88,674	1,222	2,341	3,93,888	3,91,015	40,726	40,655
,, Gaekwar's Territories	27,035	8,854	...	...	27,035	8,854	...	...
,, Kárikál	5,395	240	30	237	5,425	477	4,000	...
,, Kattywar	1,36,076	47,446	...	6,489	1,36,076	53,935	...	4,000
,, Mahé	...	...	8,684	12,040	8,684	12,040	...	...
,, Pondichérry	6,276	16,285	4,981	8,437	11,257	24,722	...	...
,, Travancore	2,20,713	1,13,650	30	...	2,20,743	1,13,650	...	...
From Indian ports not British, Total.	8,14,329	6,05,146	14,950	29,553	8,29,279	6,34,699	47,570	47,655
All Ports, Total ...	5,41,14,486	4,92,35,671	1,09,12,602	1,19,75,889	6,50,27,088	6,12,11,560	8,46,263	12,95,440
Government Stores and Treasure ...	9,23,786	10,08,481	6,53,465	5,54,126	15,77,191	15,62,607	10,500	...
EXPORTS.								
To Bengal	90,60,277	96,16,009	3,40,040	2,67,675	94,00,317	98,83,684	16,000	150
,, Bombay	1,03,96,296	1,37,61,072	55,123	87,936	1,04,51,419	1,38,49,008	1,450	...
,, Sind	1,80,802	2,41,831	3,131	6,031	1,83,933	2,47,862	...	...
,, Burma	91,31,515	96,89,006	1,49,305	1,43,291	92,80,820	98,32,297	...	...
To British ports in other Presidencies, Total	2,87,68,890	3,33,07,918	5,47,599	5,04,933	2,93,16,489	3,38,12,851	17,450	150
To British ports within the Presidency	1,64,95,203	1,44,62,192	16,42,778	11,03,037	1,81,37,981	1,55,65,229	6,07,150	5,73,900
To Cochin	16,51,499	15,76,917	2,391	16,235	16,53,890	15,93,152	...	...
,, Cutch	4,43,325	3,45,127	...	...	4,43,325	3,45,127	...	...
,, Damaun	...	4,398	...	...	...	4,398	...	...
,, Diu	622	42,507	...	5	622	42,512	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	2,010	...	...	...	2,010	...	...	...
,, Goa	5,60,829	11,67,094	744	1,311	5,61,573	11,68,405	...	...
,, Gaekwar's Territories	577	6,885	...	...	577	6,885	...	...
,, Kárikál	814	1,686	170	...	984	1,686	...	...
,, Kattywar	9,31,597	20,13,342	...	250	9,31,597	20,13,592	...	...
,, Mahé	960	1,626	...	3,438	960	5,064	...	...
,, Pondicherry	68,623	87,774	67,064	8,243	1,35,687	96,017	...	...
,, Travancore	3,87,494	2,85,294	11,468	7,223	3,98,962	2,92,517	...	...
To Indian ports not British, Total ...	40,48,350	55,32,650	81,837	36,705	41,30,187	55,69,355	...	...
To all ports, Total ...	4,93,12,443	5,33,02,760	22,72,214	16,44,675	5,15,84,657	5,49,47,435	6,24,600	5,74,050
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,51,830	9,96,235	,33,264	5,43,730	11,85,094	15,39,965	62,645	25,052

(56)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1899–1900, *compared with the totals of the year* 1898–99.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom ...	Steam	52	155,645	88	183,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,698	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	5	11,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,663
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	1	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,269	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	1	3,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	79,664	1	2,363
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	2	3,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	16	37,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	300	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	3	6,793	5	10,315	...	...	1	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam	2	2,155	4	4,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	1	1,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	2	3,647	7	17,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	2	198	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	536	271,423	487	192,146	...	...	...	...	13	16,432	10	12,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	23	1,866	25	4,069	332	26,749	455	49,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	210	5	227	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	252	4	245	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	97	4	425	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	94	201,908	94	190,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,235	...	...	...	...	2	5,026	2	3,267
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	677	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	9	20,437	1	2,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries in Asia ...	Steam	2	4,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1899–1900 ...	Steam	716	703,472	696	623,465	...	...	1	1,441	13	16,432	11	14,885	...	...	1	1,235	...	...	...	...	32	90,657	4	8,293
	Sailing	24	2,666	27	4,283	332	26,749	455	49,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,322	17	1,395	...	...	...	...
Total for 1898–99 ...	Steam	631	604,540	653	552,119	...	...	...	...	12	15,168	13	17,012	3	4,367	2	3,132	...	...	...	...	29	74,807	5	14,919
	Sailing	1	512	7	3,395	419	42,337	563	58,789	1	40	1	62	...	...	...	...	19	1,842	13	1,482	...	...	...	...

(56)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from, and to, foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1899–1900, *compared with the totals of the year* 1898–99—continued.

Countries.		Austro-Hungarian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1899-1900.				Grand Total for 1898-99.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	1	1,476	...	...	1	761	2	3,698	2	2,237	...	...	...	...	54	159,343	90	185,941	56	151,273	75	151,613
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16,422	...	...	6	14,240
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,269	1	2,119	1	2,314	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	79,664	1	2,363	...	...	...	...	27	79,664	2	5,852	24	62,515	3	8,213
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,652	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	2	3,610	...	...	2	3,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	40,717	...	...	13	29,650	1	1,019
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,435	...	...	1	1,435	2	300	...	...	1	110	1	1,435	3	410	...	...	13	1,469
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,793	6	11,756	...	...	4	8,306
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	214	...	...	5	2,383
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,155	4	4,510	1	1,022	8	8,782
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,517
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	512	2	1,012
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,888	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,647	7	17,054	...	...	9	18,508
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	86	2	198	...	...	1	105	1	86	3	303	4	381	1	136
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16,432	10	12,640	...	...	...	...	549	287,855	497	204,786	519	323,794	516	274,287
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	18,183	484	27,684	690	56,798	964	81,748	894	64,373	1,203	89,060
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	210	5	227	1	130	...	...	6	340	5	227	1	56	1	108
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	252	4	245	3	146	4	204	7	398	8	449	8	484	9	573
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	97	4	425	...	...	...	...	1	97	4	425	6	649	3	255
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9,655	2	5,026	10	14,157	...	...	...	...	96	206,934	104	204,945	53	113,138	63	124,812
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	159	...	...	1	159	...	...	1	159	1	319
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	677	...	...	2	156	...	...	8	833	...	...	7	796	1	106
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20,437	1	2,286	5	11,466	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	537	1	537	1	537	1	537	...	...	...	...	2	1,337	1	537	...	...	...	...
Other countries in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,357	...	...	3	3,710	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1899-1900	Steam	...	...	1	1,476	2	3,610	8	10,416	47	110,699	25	36,305	...	...	...	...	763	814,171	722	661,211	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,972	1	537	19	5,294	18	1,932	842	18,774	490	28,103	717	61,483	990	84,313	...	...	...	...
Total for 1898-99	Steam	...	...	3	4,460	...	...	10	20,655	44	94,342	33	60,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	698,882	686	612,207
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	97	...	...	21	1,979	14	1,544	481	22,582	655	31,693	...	...	...	...	922	67,410	1,239	95,421

(57)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from, and to, foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1899–1900, *compared with the totals of the year* 1898-99.

Countries.		British.				British Indian.				French.				German.				Austro-Hungarian.				Arabian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	1	2,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	3	7,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	5	8,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	163	104,220	139	47,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	186	...	...	215	32,103	72	17,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	2	4,945	3	5,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	312	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Indies	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries in Asia ...	Steam ...	1	2,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1899-1900 ...	Steam ...	174	127,873	143	55,594	...	...	...	...	1	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	186	1	800	216	32,185	72	17,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	312	...	...
Total for 1898-99 ...	Steam ...	161	117,717	91	48,872	...	...	...	...	1	1,844	...	...	...	...	1	909	1	1,019	1	1,173	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	5	1,947	...	...	352	65,282	199	49,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	189	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from, and to, foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1899–1900, *compared with the totals of the year* 1898–99—continued.

Countries.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1899-1900.				Grand Total for 1898-99.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.	VES.	TONS.
United Kingdom ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,449
United Kingdom ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,173
Austria-Hungary ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,142	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,311	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,276	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7,101	...	...	1	2,155	1	905
Natal ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,163	...	...
United States ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,340	...	...
Arabia ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	127	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam ...	1	1,235	...	...	1	1,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	105,455	139	47,691	154	105,823	85	34,750
Ceylon ... ... Sailing ...	1	504	1	504	1	504	1	504	196	11,421	50	2,134	414	44,214	123	19,798	620	76,744	292	53,020
Maldives ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...	2	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	...	...
Persia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,421	3	5,592	2	2,605	2	4,566
Straits Settlements ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ... ... Sailing ...	1	170	...	...	4	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	482	...	...	...	..	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,065
Australia ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	800	...	..	...	...
West Indies ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	1	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,245	...	...	...	..	...	...
Other countries in Asia ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,659	...	...	...	...	1	1,046
Other countries in Asia ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total for 1899-1900 ... Steam ...	1	1,235	...	...	3	4,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	132,829	143	55,594	...	...	...	...
Total for 1899-1900 ... Sailing ...	2	674	1	504	5	986	1	504	197	11,501	50	2,134	420	44,858	124	20,598	...	...	...	...
Total for 1898-99 ... Steam ...	1	761	...	...	3	3,624	2	2,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	121,341	93	50,954
Total for 1898-99 ... Sailing ...	1	746	...	...	3	935	...	...	267	10,979	93	3,747	...	...	...	...	627	79,143	292	53,020

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement showing the number, tonnage and nationality of steam and sailing vessels employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1899–1900, *compared with the totals of the year* 1898–99.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Craft.				Total for 1899-1900.				Total for 1898-99.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.	No.	TONS.
With cargoes from or to—																								
Bengal	258	530,042	220	453,126	4	1,963	19	4,163	21	33,032	41	95,678	7	825	3	239	290	565,862	283	553,206	234	443,243	249	512,830
Bombay	132	253,470	161	341,447	78	62,061	92	99,395	52	9,186	47	2,008	1,956	68,827	2,353	75,675	2,218	393,544	2,653	518,525	2,441	398,837	2,602	534,146
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	749	4	437	33	2,692	47	4,615	39	3,441	51	5,052	95	11,566	79	7,079
Burma	166	254,078	167	265,309	24	5,297	8	2,472	...	...	...	...	4	423	7	1,941	194	259,798	182	269,713	201	255,487	205	339,929
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	556	1,037,590	548	1,059,873	106	69,321	119	106,030	79	42,967	92	98,123	2,000	72,767	2,410	82,470	2,741	1,222,645	3,169	1,346,496	2,971	1,109,133	3,135	1,393,984
British Ports within the Presidency	1,992	3,156,963	1,948	3,078,545	575	271,786	476	215,003	117	17,041	141	22,764	7,806	201,765	7,852	202,478	10,490	3,647,555	10,417	3,518,790	11,345	4,400,369	11,006	4,085,612
Indian Ports not British ...	92	153,483	67	120,561	22	1,996	6	1,921	154	6,753	363	10,680	243	13,052	818	33,989	511	175,284	1,254	167,151	468	173,717	1,097	149,563
Total for 1899-1900 ...	2,640	4,348,036	2,563	4,253,979	703	343,103	601	322,954	350	66,761	596	131,567	10,049	287,584	11,080	318,937	13,742	5,045,484	14,840	5,032,437	...	...	...	...
Total for 1898-99 ...	2,819	4,917,994	2,716	4,817,593	727	375,536	612	355,331	340	69,760	461	105,610	10,898	319,929	11,449	350,625	...	...	...	...	14,784	5,683,219	15,238	5,629,159
In ballast from or to—																								
Bengal	3	5,521	60	124,590	...	...	3	528	...	...	10	20,376	5	362	5	537	8	5,883	78	146,031	6	1,733	79	132,506
Bombay	19	30,397	2	5,683	...	...	...	...	32	4,474	3	29	755	14,670	310	6,526	806	49,541	315	12,238	584	27,768	386	12,356
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	...	...	1	60	4	966	1	2,296
Burma	...	...	11	13,341	1	185	27	5,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	436	1	185	41	19,012	1	63	20	28,871
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	22	35,918	73	148,614	1	185	30	5,763	32	4,474	13	20,405	760	15,032	319	7,559	815	55,609	435	177,341	595	30,530	486	171,029
British Ports within the Presidency	17	22,391	78	131,841	249	48,480	358	73,137	51	2,156	50	3,660	4,770	114,965	4,815	106,639	5,087	187,992	5,301	315,277	4,815	185,673	5,180	327,684
Indian Ports not British ...	2	914	4	4,387	3	366	5	487	236	5,928	27	402	467	21,168	59	2,364	708	28,376	95	7,640	551	29,257	72	3,876
Total for 1899-1900 ...	41	59,223	155	279,842	253	49,031	393	79,387	319	12,558	90	24,467	5,997	151,165	5,193	116,562	6,610	271,977	5,831	500,258	...	...	...	...
Total for 1898-99 ...	22	32,089	155	292,711	194	47,437	339	73,099	160	8,050	52	7,885	5,585	157,884	5,192	128,894	...	...	...	...	5,961	245,460	5,738	502,589

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(59)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1899-1900.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MILITARY WORKS.						
Accommodation for troops, European	...	...	...	...	...	...
New buildings, including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	...	...	7,684	...	7,684	...
Old buildings, including subsidiary, auxiliary and hospital accommodation—						
In the plains	...	354	...	18,441	18,795	...
Buildings for Officers—						
In the plains	...	1,162	1,353	1,025	3,540	...
Native—						
Buildings for Infantry	...	...	252	5,339	5,591	...
Rest-houses	...	...	...	559	559	...
Ordnance buildings	...	...	1,256	7	1,263	...
Commissariat buildings	...	...	...	2,299	2,299	...
Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	2,706	6,255	8,961	...
Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication	...	...	...	3,552	3,552	...
General cantonment works	...	...	...	1,712	1,712	...
Fortifications	...	...	198	1,310	1,508	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	7,039	7,039	...
Total, Military Works	...	1,516	13,444	47,538	62,498	12,906
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Salt	...	...	135	940	1,075	...
Post office	...	...	11,739	8,895	20,634	...
Telegraph	...	...	1,052	6,286	7,338	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	15,276	65	15,341	...
Total, Imperial Civil Works	...	...	28,202	16,186	44,388	10,157
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	...	1,516	41,646	63,724	1,06,886	23,063
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Forest	...	...	528	71	599	...
Customs	...	...	29,706	1,398	31,104	...
Administration—						
Treasury and Currency buildings	...	...	5,632	96	5,728	...
Land Revenue buildings	...	...	2,82,098	46,277	3,28,375	...
Residences for Local Government and Secretariat Offices	...	...	88,032	37,423	1,25,455	...
Board of Revenue buildings	...	...	1,261	63	1,324	...
Stamps and Stationery office	...	...	4,583	240	4,823	...
Minor Departments—						
Museums	...	...	119	67	186	...
Monuments and Antiquities	...	...	...	1,056	1,056	...
Educational—						
Government Colleges	...	...	11,836	2,048	13,884	...
Do. Schools	...	...	33,609	2,716	36,325	...
Ecclesiastical—						
Churches	...	...	9,151	13,287	22,438	...
Burial-grounds	...	...	3,752	1,743	5,495	...
Law and Justice—						
High Court and Small Cause Court	...	...	3,005	3,056	6,061	...
District Courts	...	...	59,658	19,008	78,666	...
Jails—						
Central Jails	...	...	44,633	18,803	63,436	...
District Jails	...	...	3,649	1,248	4,897	...
Lock-ups	...	...	561	515	1,076	...
Police	...	...	54,891	19,637	74,528	...
Medical—						
Hospitals and dispensaries	...	...	10,554	5,672	16,226	...
Medical Colleges and Schools	...	...	7,760	1,214	8,974	...
Lock Hospital	...	...	599	779	1,378	...
Lunatic Asylum	...	...	24,389	4,086	28,475	...
Miscellaneous—						
Registration	...	...	16,957	8,412	25,369	...
Printing	...	...	...	512	512	...
Public Works buildings	...	11,937	35,738	1,06,162	34,237	1,88,074	...
Miscellaneous or general	...	...	9,941	5,331	15,272	...
Total, Civil Buildings	...	11,937	35,738	8,13,066	2,28,995	10,89,736	...

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
PROVINCIAL—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
CIVIL WORKS—*cont.*						
Communications.						
Metalled roads—						
A. Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	3,07,682	85,624	3,93,306	...
B. Partially bridged and drained	...	...	1,50,090	7,373	1,57,463	...
Unmetalled roads—						
A. Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	21,224	888	22,112	...
B. Partially bridged and drained	...	...	12,314	...	12,314	...
Roads—						
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	...	...	— 77,750	...	—77,750	...
Cleared only	...	...	7,443	104	7,547	...
Total, Communications ...	...	...	4,21,003	93,989	5,14,992	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to towns	...	...	4,506	13,398	17,904	...
Water-supply	...	...	40,178	52	40,230	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	100	6,719	6,819	...
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	44,784	20,169	64,953	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works ...	11,937	35,738	12,78,853	3,43,153	16,69,681	8,26,846
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Communications.						
Metalled roads—						
A. Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	1,235	3,546	4,781	...
Unmetalled roads—						
A. Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	308	9,459	9,767	...
B. Partially bridged and drained	...	...	4,430	...	4,430	...
Roads—						
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	...	...	530	...	530	...
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained ...	...	...	...	3,261	3,261	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	2,797	2,797	...
Boats, bridges and ferries	...	...	...	1,978	1,978	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,201	3,201	...
Total, Communications ...	...	...	6,503	24,242	30,745	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	6,503	24,242	30,745	4,482
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Light-houses	...	...	11,380	2,614	13,994	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	17,769	3,258	21,027	...
Total, Civil Buildings ...	...	...	29,149	5,872	35,021	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour	...	...	36,741	7,174	43,915	...
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	53	53	...
Light-houses	...	...	52,727	737	53,464	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,953	458	5,411	...
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	94,421	8,422	1,02,843	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	1,23,570	14,294	1,37,864	52,262
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	1,30,073	38,536	1,68,609	56,744

Abstract.

Imperial Military Work	...	1,516	13,444	47,538	62,498	12,906
Do. Civil Works	...	...	28,202	16,186	44,388	10,157
Provincial do.	11,937	35,738	12,78,853	3,43,153	16,69,681	8,26,846
Local, Incorporated and Excluded	...	...	1,30,073	38,536	1,68,609	56,744
Total, Buildings and Roads ...	11,937	37,254	14,50,572	4,45,413	19,45,176	9,06,653

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(60)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for, and up to the end of,* 1899–1900.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1899–1900.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1899–1900.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1899–1900.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end o 1899–1900.	Receipts during 1899–1900. Direct revenue.	Receipts during 1899–1900. Indirect revenue.	Receipts during 1899–1900. Total.	Working expenses during 1899–1900 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net results including interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Excess revenue (surplus).	Net results including interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Excess expenditure (deficit)	Net results including interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net results including interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charged during 1899–1900.	Net results including interests. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net results including interests. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net results including interests. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net results including interests. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Gódávari delta system	1,32,30,569	64,717	1,12,25,084	2,651	19,07,797	27,01,469	1,12,924	28,14,393	7,61,810	20,52,583	...	15·63	...	4,47,709	16,04,874	...	12·22	...
Kistna do.	1,37,00,614	1,82,559	1,26,90,919	26,347	9,14,612	25,66,513	1,69,004	27,35,517	6,88,059	20,47,458	...	15·05	...	5,03,985	15,43,473	...	11·34	...
Cauvery do.	29,62,595	1,70,679	21,51,429	3,743	1,35,331	7,46,834	1,42,137	8,88,971	96,818	7,62,153	...	33·33	...	82,644	6,79,509	...	29·71	...
Penner river canals system ...	62,35,626	74,479	48,64,912	1,942	9,59,315	2,32,541	43,743	2,76,284	52,603	2,23,681	...	3·82	...	1,94,307	29,374	...	·50	...
Srivaikuntam anicut system ...	14,84,893	7,272	13,82,788	190	1,02,101	1,12,469	1,689	1,14,158	29,302	84,856	...	5·71	...	55,166	29,690	...	2·00	...
Kurnool canal	2,17,27,726	2,256	2,17,24,132	106	2,740	1,78,441	...	1,78,441	1,14,994	63,447	...	·29	...	8,68,920	...	8,05,473	...	3·71
Barur tank	4,27,745	483	4,02,659	13	22,882	11,497	33	11,530	3,114	8,416	...	1·98	...	16,097	...	7,681	...	1·80
Periyár project	88,01,821	75,314	85,08,256	14,359	2,63,022	3,21,489	20,781	3,42,270	1,25,337	2,16,933	...	2·47	...	3,38,824	...	1,21,891	...	1·39
Total ...	6,85,71,589	5,77,779	6,29,80,179	49,351	43,07,890	68,71,253	4,60,311	73,31,564	18,72,037	54,59,527	...	8·12	...	25,07,652	29,51,875	...	4·39	...
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.																		
Rushikulya project	49,45,820	42,448	43,51,019	4,473	3,95,130	94,990	2,606	97,596	55,521	42,075	...	·89	...	1,73,192	...	1,31,117	...	2·76
Grand Total ...	7,35,17,409	6,20,227	6,73,31,198	53,824	47,02,930	69,66,243	4,62,917	74,29,160	19,27,558	55,01,602	...	9·01	...	26,80,844	2,95,187	1,31,117	4·39	2·76
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambákam tank	7,47,107	8	6,34,679	...	1,12,428	36,709	826	37,535	— 170	37,705	...	5·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pálár anicut system	21,04,423	7,699	19,78,113	227	1,07,918	59,988	16,423	76,361	68,916	7,445	...	·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	5,85,429	9,139	5,49,119	200	45,859	35,089	60	35,149	16,120	19,029	...	3·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham canal	90,12,821	7,922	84,80,428	199	4,87,160	78,930	...	78,930	1,00,379	...	21,449	...	·24	...	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	17,54,045	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	31,970	476	32,446	5,527	26,919	...	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilka Lake canal	31,027	...	30,240	...	787	12	...	12	553	...	541	...	1·74	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjám-Gopalpur canal	1,55,493	...	1,43,100	...	12,393	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Védáranniyam canal	1,36,173	...	1,32,699	...	3,474	1,242	...	1,242	3,811	...	2,569	...	1·89	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Coleroon anicut system ...	14,31,306	1,90,858	11,02,996	4,993	32,199	1,68,523	51,462	2,19,985	39,099	1,80,886	...	15·93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shatiatope do. ...	2,33,491	4,688	2,27,585	220	5,906	82,774	15,001	97,775	19,495	78,280	...	33·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vriddhachalam do. ...	80,017	2,353	50,821	62	1,331	14,896	251	15,147	12,663	2,484	...	4·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehamattúr do. ...	71,047	...	69,235	...	1,812	11,800	30	11,830	9,763	2,067	...	2·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirukkóyilur do. ...	2,63,888	9,178	2,57,130	240	6,758	35,254	3,032	38,286	21,335	16,951	...	6·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbum tank	66,255	1,776	64,532	46	1,723	— 2,798	482	— 2,316	725	...	3,041	...	4·59	...	...	...	...	...
Vallur anicut system	73,205	— 15	63,843	...	1,672	2,624	1,114	3,738	792	2,946	...	4·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marudúr do.	44,805	...	43,662	...	1,143	72,664	281	72,945	10,798	62,147	...	138·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thádapalli channel	1,40,513	4,847	1,21,153	127	9,475	29,048	2,636	31,684	13,052	18,632	...	14·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkenkóta do.	1,02,964	...	1,00,338	...	2,626	8,751	344	9,095	5,653	3,442	...	3·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalingaráyan do.	91,866	12,054	90,004	316	2,357	20,078	426	20,504	11,153	9,351	...	10·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyaru anicut system	4,05,447	...	3,94,407	...	11,040	32,933	3,267	36,200	17,748	18,452	...	4·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poiney do.	2,36,106	1,659	2,27,283	43	6,115	25,398	5,028	30,426	15,861	14,565	...	6·24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dondapád tank	1,58,781	22	1,44,283	10,192	15,158	459	2	461	452	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagiléru project	4,62,990	8,578	4,38,926	242	17,423	20	14	34	8,409	...	8,375	...	1·84	...	...	...	...	...
Munniyar do.	6,53,300	31,884	5,31,518	3,103	24,409	2,450	65	2,515	3,960	...	1,445	...	·26	...	...	...	...	...
Nundiyar do.	58,768	1,155	54,645	30	2,248	1,571	25	1,596	6,525	...	4,929	...	8·66	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjám Minor river system ...	1,79,409	44,392	1,26,179	1,145	3,274	28,121	7,416	35,537	18,145	17,392	...	13·43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chopad project	5,38,000	4,765	97,666	125	2,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,98,18,676	3,42,962	1,76,70,417	21,510	11,56,925	7,78,462	1,08,661	8,87,123	4,10,764	4,76,359	...	2·53	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—RAILWAYS.

(61)—*For the Calendar year* 1899.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.				Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise general and military stores.	Receipts from railway materials and coal.	Gross earnings from goods, coaching, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st December 1899.
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.									
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	NO.	NO.	RS.
Madras	* 4·17	§ 843·39	21,659	110,386	7,244,882	7,376,927	29,48,923	58,80,964	6,88,321	1,05,45,071	54,95,340	50,49,731			12,23,06,278
Kolar Gold Fields	...	10·00	3,795	17,704	462,805	484,304	35,471	45,865	91,025	1,77,667	1,20,840	56,827	1,185	13,266	10,79,552
Nilgiris	† 16·90	16·90	1,519	2,919	45,604	50,042	40,132	33,121	...	1,08,840	64,240	44,600			47,89,944
South Indian	...	1,030·53	22,630	95,276	11,178,972	11,296,878	39,77,259	39,21,945	1,09,055	84,74,461	44,41,241	40,33,220			7,53,17,399
Mayavaram-Muttupet	‡ 8·42	53·99	371	5,911	1,080,370	1,086,652	1,75,810	53,099	2,458	2,42,061	1,45,263	96,798	700	11,593	24,97,355
Peralam-Karaikka	...	14·45	183	1,545	178,066	179,794	21,946	4,496	232	27,685	18,648	9,037			7,25,343

* Opened on the 17th April 1899.
§ Includes 42¾ miles double line.

† Opened on the 15th June 1899.

‡ Nagapatam-Nagore extension, 4·49 miles on 1st December 1899.
Tuticorin foreshore siding, 0·27 miles on 7th August 1899.
Cuddalore wharf siding, 1·51 miles on 7th August 1899.
Tuticorin salt siding 2·15 miles on 12th November 1899.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(62)—*Land Revenue for the year* 1899–1900.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	49,65,500	...	49,89,106						
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...	92,10,457	4,33,47,057	62,05,027	11,807	1,04,822	* Decrease mainly due to the suspension of collections or of the issue of coercive processes on account of the unfavourable character of the season.
Income from sale of Government estates	...	8,356	...	7,212						
Ryotwári collections	...	5,05,59,551	...	4,75,61,196						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...										
Total ...	...	5,55,33,407	...	*5,25,57,514	92,10,457	4,33,47,057	62,05,027	11,807	1,04,822	

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed the fasli year ending 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue.*

(62*a*) *Alienations of land revenue in ryotwari (temporarily settled) tracts.*

Particulars of grants.	Annual value of the grants made					
	For the maintenance of Public Servants			On other grounds		
	Up to the end of 1898-99.	During the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Up to the end of 1898-99.	During the year 1899-1900.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. In ryotwari tracts—						
(1) Whole inam villages—						
Difference between the assessment and jodi or quit-rent, if any	...	...	...	20,76,450	1,862	20,78,312
(2) Minor inams—						
Difference (representing the inam) between the full assessment and jodi or quit-rent.	2,28,295	— 212	2,28,083	41,47,235	† 2,78,712	44,25,947
B. Assignments or remissions of land revenue—						
(1) In favour of individuals for past or present services, *e.g.*, in favour of military pensioners and such village servants as are remunerated by assignments of land revenue	1,30,673	...	1,30,673	58,460	...	58,460
(2) In favour of religious institutions, the assignments being made in lieu of previous ready-money allowances	...	...	...	1,82,407	...	1,82,407
(3) In favour of public associations, churches, temples, &c. (*e.g.*, remission of assessment on the sites of temples, churches, &c.) ...	...	...	...	1,12,152	— 420	1,11,732
(4) In favour of individuals for specially recorded reasons	...	...	...	9,421	...	9,421
C. Beriz deductions, *i.e.*, deductions from collections of ryotwari revenue before they reach the treasury—						
(1) In favour of religious institutions, the deductions being made in lieu of assignments of land revenue or of cash payments ...	...	...	...	8,01,650	— 470	8,01,180
(2) In favour of village servants doing revenue, judicial or police duties or of village artizans	18,906	— 147	18,759	...	...	...
(3) In favour of certain inamdars in Salem whose inams are being managed by Government	...	...	...	31,001	...	31,001
(4) In favour of individuals or public bodies for specially recorded reasons	...	...	...	6,212	204	6,416
D. Other items	...	...	...	‡ 7,592	45	§ 7,547
Total ...	3,77,874	— 359	3,77,515	74,32,490	2,79,933	77,12,423

† This figure is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Ganjám	+ 27
Vizagapatam	+ 14
Gódávari	+ 2,79,032
Kistna	— 364
Kurnool	+ 21
Chingleput	+ 7
North Arcot	— 25
Total ...	+ 2,78,712

‡ Rs. 7,294 relates to the Trichinopoly district.

§ Details not reported by the Collectors concerned.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(63)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1899–1900.

Source of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowance to district and village officers and inámdars, and charitable grantees.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	5,24,28,272	1,01,300	50,81,282	5,99,445	4,85,460	62,67,487	4,61,60,785	...
Salt	1,85,50,392	13,176	19,13,780	5,25,926	...	24,52,882	1,60,97,510	...
Stamps	83,41,917	98,176	2,97,338	...	...	3,95,514	79,46,403	...
Excise	1,31,13,799	20,405	9,91,048	3,645	...	10,15,098	1,23,98,701	...
Customs	39,17,190	76,044	2,46,507	1,50,421	...	4,72,972	34,44,218	...
Assessed taxes	27,79,805	20,940	30,331	...	...	51,271	27,28,534	...
Forest	23,02,290	12,438	15,84,588	...	...	15,97,026	7,05,264	...
Registration	12,68,050	3,068	8,44,120	...	...	8,47,188	4,20,862	...
Tributes	45,07,902	...	...	...	...	...	45,07,902	...
Post office	1,46,19,925	...	2,03,69,757	...	...	2,03,69,757	...	57,49,832
Telegraph	7,73,173	...	6,33,758	...	...	6,33,758	1,39,415	...
Receipts in aid of superannuation and pensions	88,592	...	...	...	...	...	88,592	...
Public works (Imperial)	3,59,663	...	...	...	...	...	3,59,663	...
Railways (Imperial)	1,54,18,556	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,18,556	...
Sundry other sources of income (Imperial)	1,10,403	254	...	...	...	254	1,10,149	...
Total ...	13,88,79,929	3,45,801	3,19,92,509	12,79,437	4,85,460	3,41,03,207	10,47,76,722	...
Deduct Provincial share ...	2,80,23,166	1,22,281	74,34,814	...	...	75,57,095	2,04,66,071	...
Net Imperial ...	11,08,56,763	2,23,520	2,45,57,695	12,79,437	4,85,460	2,65,46,112	8,43,10,651	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	2,80,23,166	1,22,281	74,34,814	...	...	75,57,095	2,04,66,071	...
Law and justice { A. Courts of Law.	7,31,284	85,508	...	...	...	85,508	6,45,776	...
Law and justice { B. Jails	4,43,300	19	...	...	...	19	4,43,281	...
Police	5,01,645	51	...	...	...	51	5,01,594	...
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1,62,389	213	...	...	...	213	1,62,176	...
Medical	1,11,332	103	...	...	...	103	1,11,229	...
Scientific and other minor departments	3,97,946	936	...	...	...	936	3,97,010	...
Stationery and printing	95,776	28	...	...	...	28	95,748	...
Public works and irrigation ...	5,48,143	22	...	...	...	22	5,48,121	...
Superannuations and pensions ...	53,528	8,764	...	...	...	8,764	44,764	...
Miscellaneous	1,92,764	31	...	...	...	31	1,92,733	...
Total, Provincial ...	3,12,61,273	2,17,956	74,34,81	...	...	76,52,770	2,36,08,503	...
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Rates and cesses on lands.	50,32,163	16,010	...	...	...	16,010	50,16,153	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Educational receipts ...	2,52,504	121	...	...	...	121	2,52,383	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Medical receipts	48,982	818	...	...	...	818	48,164	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Miscellaneous receipts ...	12,19,203	6,810	...	...	...	6,810	12,12,393	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Public Works receipts ...	10,53,205	...	...	...	...	...	10,53,205	...
Village Service Funds. { Deduction from land revenue	21,79,505	...	...	...	...	...	21,79,505	...
Village Service Funds. { Rates and cesses on lands.	21,18,915	1,086	...	...	...	1,086	21,17,829	...
Village Service Funds. { Miscellaneous	536	...	...	...	...	...	536	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	54,711	...	...	...	...	...	54,711	...
Sundry other Funds	21,257	215	...	...	...	215	21,042	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds.	15,40,99,017	4,66,536	3,19,92,509	12,79,437	4,85,460	3,42,23,942	11,98,75,075	...
Excluded Local Funds.								
Port and Marine and funds	8,67,046	...	...	...	...	...	8,67,046	...
Grand Total from all sources ...	15,49,66,063	4,66,536	3,19,92,509	12,79,437	4,85,460	3,42,23,942	12,07,42,121	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(64)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1899–1900.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1898–99.	1899–1900.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and political establishments and contingencies	13,63,617	13,53,679
Marine charges	8,122	1 ,658
Ecclesiastical charges	3,46,082	3,37,247
Superannuation allowances and pensions	16,43,120	17,31,795
Famine Relief (Imperial)	.....	.....
Public Works — Civil (Imperial)	1,59,25,190	1,40,03,517
Public Works — Military (Imperial)	69,926	80,419
Public Works — Irrigation (Imperial)	20,47,395	21,12,054
Miscellaneous (Imperial)	5,67,889	4,43,536
Total, Imperial and Provincial	2,19,71,341	2,00,72,905
Deduct Provincial shares	26,69,362	27,70,226
Net Imperial	1,93,01,979	1,73,02,679
Provincial.		
Provincial share as above	26,69,362	27,70,226
Buildings, roads and services	27,02,923	31,51,351
Judicial charges	46,13,291	46,04,423
Prisons	11,88,231	10,92,465
Police	45,47,610	47,26,226
Education	18,04,753	17,87,341
Medical	16,25,958	15,13,786
Stationery and printing	9,80,673	10,63,568
Famine relief	19,174	32,765
Irrigation and navigation	32,32,981	33,52,906
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	.....	.....
Construction of railways	1,68,010	1,12,700
Miscellaneous	8,27,177	8,61,201
Total, Provincial	2,43,80,146	2,51,68,958
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.		
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Public Works	40,69,345	43,32,906
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Education	10,75,292	10,42,412
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Hospitals and dispensaries	6,67,572	6,75,298
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	10,99,146	10,29,648
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Famine Relief	.....	.....
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Miscellaneous	6,76,334	6,67,543
Village Service Fund	47,01,789	48,48,761
Irrigation Cess Fund	53,695	60,776
Sundry other Funds	15,841	120,137
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,23,59,014	1,26,77,481
Excluded Local Funds.		
Port and Marine Funds	6,98,534	6,21,381
University Fee Fund	2,05,058	2,07,215
Cantonment Funds	27,882	29,225
Total, Excluded Local Funds	9,26,474	8,57,821
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	5,69,67,613	5,59,06,939

(65)—*Account of the cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1899–1900.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	2,52,41,025	Expenditure as per Statement No. 64	5,59,06,939
Net revenue as per Statement No. 63	12,07,42,121	Interest on Provincial loans	1,87,163
Interest on local loans	5,99,449	Do. on Imperial loans	34,39,394
Guaranteed railways	1,27,81,472	Do. on local loans	25,600
Southern Mahratta Railway	5,38,592	Guaranteed railways	66,70,995
Service Fund deposits	30,919	Southern Mahratta Railway	14,01,431
Advances repayable	98,13,995	Service Fund deposits	27,978
Local loans	11,30,546	Advances	98,12,959
Bills on local treasuries	45,73,923	Other deposits	2,43,48,526
Bills on other Governments	11,63,986	Local loans	3,93,596
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	16,61,472	Bills on local treasuries	46,39,503
Recovery of advances made in London	1,17,451	Bills on other Governments	11,67,095
Other Deposits	2,46,99,195	Council bills paid	3,05,96,852
Departmental balance decreased	3,53,037	Cash remittances to other Governments	1,64,47,739
Secretary of State outstanding	18,59,001	Net payments on account of exchange	1,47,36,432
		Net unadjusted debits	1,53,73,789
Total receipts including balance	20,53,11,184		
Deduct disbursements	18,51,75,991		
Cash at the end of the year	2,01,35,193	Total disbursements	18,51,75,991

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(66)—*Statement showing the births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1899.

Number.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) as per census of 1891.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still-births).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and born dead).	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	727,319	Anantapur ...	727,319	22,804	31·3	100·1	12·4	...	13,749	104·0	18·9	19·9
2	890,485	Bellary	890,485	30,960	34·8	101·0	10·2	...	21,911	107·3	24·6	24·6
3	1,199,901	Chingleput ...	1,199,901	43,366	36·1	100·3	12·4	...	28,382	103·1	23·7	22·9
4	2,003,911	Coimbatore ...	2,003,911	61,174	30·5	102·4	14·0	...	33,097	103·7	16·5	19·5
5	1,271,721	Cuddapah	1,271,721	35,421	27·9	102·9	8·7	...	24,504	104·5	19·2	21·4
6	1,896,400	Ganjám	1,437,232	45,586	31·7	107·4	17·3	...	20,660	108·4	14·4	23·9
7	2,077,858	Gódávari	2,077,858	76,601	36·9	104·2	17·0	...	41,437	103·1	19·9	18·6
8	1,855,024	Kistna	1,855,024	75,214	40·5	102·4	17·4	...	42,830	103·5	23·1	20·5
9	817,660	Kurnool	817,660	24,750	30·2	104·1	13·7	...	13,503	108·3	16·5	23·9
10	436,375	Madras	436,375	17,649	40·4	105·0	1·9	...	16,798	99·8	38·5	38·8
11	2,607,762	Madura	2,184,351	48,763	22·3	104·2	8·2	...	30,824	105·5	14·1	19·9
12	2,636,674	Malabar	2,636,674	68,502	26·0	106·1	10·5	...	40,924	111·0	15·5	19·1
13	1,463,357	Nellore	1,463,357	38,665	26·4	102·2	8·4	...	26,267	105·2	18·0	17·9
14	96,765	Nilgiris	96,765	2,826	29·	107·6	8·4	...	2,010	119·4	20·8	26·4
15	2,113,585	North Arcot ...	2,113,585	59,974	28·3	103·3	9·1	...	40,500	102·0	19·2	17·9
16	1,961,784	Salem	1,961,784	64,206	32·7	104·1	9·4	...	45,587	103·8	23·3	19·1
17	2,162,336	South Arcot ...	2,162,336	61,358	28·6	104·0	7·3	...	46,109	104·3	21·3	22·8
18	1,052,002	South Canara ...	1,052,002	33,021	31·4	101·9	1·5	...	31,470	97·6	29·9	22·3
19	2,227,081	Tanjore	2,227,081	70,533	31·6	105·1	6·8	...	55,312	97·1	24·8	25·5
20	1,915,702	Tinnevelly	1,915,702	66,035	34·5	105·2	13·5	...	40,236	101·7	21·0	24·1
21	1,371,726	Trichinopoly ...	1,371,726	40,073	29·2	104·5	8·1	...	28,987	100·0	21·1	22·8
22	1,942,195	Vizagapatam ...	1,622,945	60,354	37·2	103·9	18·7	...	29,957	104·8	18·5	23·2
	34,727,623	Total for the Presidency ...	33,525,794	1,048,335	31·3	103·9	11·2	...	675,094	103·4	20·1	21·3

NOTE.—The born-dead cases are not included in this or any of the other statements.

B.—VACCINATION.

(67)—*Return of Vaccine Operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
Government vaccinators.	20,306	17,694	21,051	17,311	30,994	25,693	38,320	32,537	33,478	28,097
Local Fund do. ...	965,873	879,660	1,021,642	927,372	1,021,650	915,095	873,875	757,498	934,559	833,403
Cantonment do. ...	4,071	3,827	4,184	3,628	4,049	3,840	4,750	4,446	5,104	4,824
Zamindári do. ...	6,341	5,055	7,495	6,405	10,128	9,363	10,822	9,124	8,937	6,793
Municipal do. ...	103,733	98,716	101,276	96,389	108,324	102,063	96,281	90,640	100,777	95,586
Dispensaries	17,526	15,101	12,004	10,267	12,046	9,754	11,492	9,320	10,219	9,019
Medical subordinates ...	2,775	2,214	1,295	1,088	1,955	1,511	4,173	3,239	3,747	2,865
Total ...	1,120,625	1,022,267	1,173,131	1,062,460	1,189,146	1,067,319	1,039,713	906,804	1,096,821	980,587

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(68)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Madras Presidency.*

Diseases.	Number of in- and out- patients treated during the year 1899.		
	In Civil hospitals and dispensaries including Police, Railway and Residency hospitals.	In State hospitals in the Presidency Town.	Total.
General diseases—			
Small-pox	198	68	266
Cholera	3,171	28	3,199
Dysentery	65,639	5,076	70,715
Malarial fevers	408,080	19,081	427,161
Primary syphilis	13,082	334	13,416
Secondary do.	29,317	1,212	30,529
Gonorrhœa	34,946	1,643	36,589
Scurvy	285	37	322
Worms	267,723	13,701	281,424
Debility and anæmia	28,775	1,724	30,499
Rheumatic affections	193,567	8,807	202,374
Tuberculous diseases	5,109	962	6,071
Leprosy	5,873	668	6,541
All other general diseases	209,641	15,311	224,952
Local diseases—			
Diseases of the nervous system	113,656	3,464	122,120
Do. of the eye	328,293	9,646	337,939
Do. of the ear	226,954	14,650	241,604
Do. of the nose	15,071	455	15,526
Do. of the circulatory system	6,900	806	7,706
Do. of the lungs	9,996	657	10,653
Other diseases of the respiratory system	176,575	17,720	194,295
Diarrhœa	28,589	2,721	31,310
Dyspepsia	48,879	3,536	52,415
Diseases of the liver	16,346	850	17,196
Other diseases of the digestive system	562,478	26,637	589,115
Diseases of the spleen	4,[illegible]	589	5,134
Other diseases of the lymphatic system	16,799	1,586	18,385
Goitre	262	7	269
Diseases of the urinary system	21,424	1,625	23,049
Soft chancre	4,907	615	5,522
Other diseases of the generative system	45,556	11,799	57,355
Diseases of the organs of locomotion	22,434	852	23,286
Do. of the connective tissue	113,431	8,237	121,668
Ulcers	445,001	8,476	453,477
Other diseases of the skin	457,321	14,376	471,697
All other local diseases	6,427	12	6,439
General injuries	8,022	127	8,149
Local injuries	202,290	12,490	214,780
Poisons	8,170	99	8,269
Not diagnosed	394	1,245	1,639
Total	4,161,336	211,929	4,373,265

	Surgical operations.
At the Civil hospitals and dispensaries including Police, Railway and Residency hospitals.	119,799
At State hospitals in the Presidency Town	16,243
Total	136,042

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—

(69)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Institutions — For males ...	38	6	528	20,075
			Institutions — For females.	2	...	218	914
			Total ...	40	6	746	20,989
141,350	Towns ... 214	Males ... 17,619,395	Scholars — Males ...	2,797	570	77,330	543,020
	Villages ... 56,889	Females ... 18,011,045	Scholars — Females ...	20	5	21,614	94,887
	Total ... 57,103	Total ... 35,630,440	Total ...	2,817	575	98,944	637,907

(70)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For male scholars	6,32,752	2,63,435	17,26,454	18,48,463	1,53,021	3,08,452	49,32,577
1. Institutions ... For female scholars	2,364	.....	6,13,320	2,75,362	57,928	18,714	9,67,688
Total ...	6,35,116	2,63,435	23,39,774	21,23,825	2,10,949	3,27,166	59,00,265
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·31	10·47	19·74	12·95	7·52	7·42	71·41
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	3·08	72·16	2·84	3·65	81·73
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·45	.....	18·43	59·83	·36	6·61	85·68
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	8·87	3·68	32·66	29·65	2·94	4·57	82·37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	241 13 11	313 4 6	16 4 3	7 3 5	169 1 9	109 15 3	33 8 10
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12 10	29 8 6	1 6 4
Total cost ...	324 3 11	400 5 9	28 9 3	7 7 5	111 5 4	171 13 3	44 15 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 7 2	0 6 4	7 11 10	15 7 7	0 11 5
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	1 11 10	3 1 8	115 2 6	28 4 8	3 3 4
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 14 11	4 6 8	123 5 1	104 5 11	5 15 1
Municipal schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 3 2	.....	4 2 1	0 7 0	.....	3 5 5	1 8 3
Municipal schools. Cost to Municipal Funds ...	8 8 11	.....	0 14 9	4 6 7	.....	20 1 5	3 11 5
Total cost ...	122 0 6	.....	23 14 3	5 15 6	.....	27 4 0	10 10 11
Institutions in Native States ... ... Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 12 1	.....	.....	.....	15 12 1
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 13 1	.....	3 5 6	0 4 10	83 3 2	8 8 6	1 1 5
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 8	0 13 2	1 4 0	.....	0 12 10
Total cost ...	158 3 2	.....	26 9 8	3 6 7	182 9 2	49 0 6	8 1 4
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	165 0 6	.....	18 8 5	1 13 10	174 8 0	43 3 6	3 3 9
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	78 8 9	313 4 6	4 1 9	0 6 7	91 6 2	41 0 10	1 15 1
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 5 3	.....	0 11 7	1 2 1	14 0 11	12 6 4	1 2 6
Total cost ...	190 7 11	400 5 9	24 11 11	3 6 10	130 3 5	91 15 3	8 2 6

EDUCATION.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

Institutions.							
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Private institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentages of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
58	43	20,748	234	5,259	26,241	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	45·95
20	11	1,165	...	44	1,209		2·12
78	54	21,913	234	5,303	27,450		48·07
1,435	3,101	628,253	5,440	100,230	733,923	Male scholars to male population of school age.	27·77
351	651	117,528	119	11,421	129,068	Female scholars to female population of school age.	4·78
1,786	3,752	745,781	5,559	111,651	862,991		16·15

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,61,382	57,760	4,12,712	95,770	2,50,582	22,614	2,62,076	12,62,896	71,63,161
1,61,382	57,760	4,12,712	95,770	2,50,582	22,614	2,62,076	12,62,896	71,63,161
.....	2·93	15·09	3·17	5·62	·91	·87	28·59	100·00
.....	.....	13·10	1·12	3·75	·30	.....	18·27	100·00
.....	.....	6·18	·04	7·16	·94	.....	14·32	100·00
2·25	·81	5·76	1·34	3·50	·31	3·66	17·63	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(71)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English ... ... For boys	4	654	670	604	3	126	128	114	...	...	...	...	28	1,889	2,375	2,085
University education. — English ... ... For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	5
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total ...	4	654	670	604	3	126	128	114	...	...	...	...	30	1,895	2,381	2,090
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	267	331	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	93	93	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	97	120	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	2	71	70	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	47	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total ...	6	575	658	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,402	1,326	1,243	24	5,397	5,000	4,486	...	...	...	...	92	28,923	27,440	24,349
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, English ...	8	1,022	950	794	85	8,021	7,817	6,818	1	90	89	79	159	16,545	15,997	13,786
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	4	396	371	285	23	2,582	2,472	2,143	...	...	...	...	47	3,785	3,632	3,127
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, English ...	1	204	183	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,036	1,959	1,728
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	297	314	209
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	60	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3,814	3,744	3,285
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	48	4,865	4,722	3,579	1	205	202	173	...	...	...	...	100	9,308	9,112	7,288
School education, general. — Total ...	67	7,949	7,613	6,099	133	16,205	15,491	13,614	1	90	89	79	457	64,708	62,193	53,772
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	197	8,105	7,548	6,106	2,610	123,296	123,321	103,183	...	...	...	...	11,232	338,520	327,880	280,256
School education, general. — For girls	105	6,228	6,056	4,662	27	1,521	1,464	1,092	...	...	...	...	614	27,182	26,133	20,789
School education, general. — Total ...	302	14,333	13,604	10,768	2,637	124,817	124,785	104,275	...	...	...	...	11,846	365,702	354,013	301,045
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	34	1,051	945	888	15	191	185	175	...	...	...	...	8	191	176	162
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	5	108	101	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	238	207	198
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	568	495	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	332	337	319	1	36	33	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	183	170	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	124	98	87
School education, special. — Other schools	2	151	140	129	6	298	275	243	...	...	...	...	29	1,870	1,808	1,545
School education, special. — Total ...	44	2,393	2,188	1,983	22	525	493	450	...	...	...	...	57	2,423	2,289	1,992
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	423	25,904	24,733	20,030	2,795	141,673	140,897	118,453	1	90	89	79	12,390	434,728	420,881	358,899
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced, teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary, teaching the Quran— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	423	25,904	24,733	20,030	2,795	141,673	140,897	118,453	1	90	89	79	12,390	434,728	420,881	358,899

continued.

Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

management.															
Unaided.						Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	142	155	140	38	2,811	2,736	812	1,916	32	197	2,510	67	5	14	...
...	...	...	...	2	6	6	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	142	155	140	40	2,817	2,742	816	1,918	34	201	2,510	67	5	14	...
...	...	...	...	1	267	267	...	...	...	8	258	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	93	93	...	...	10	27	55	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	97	97	...	...	7	3	87	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	71	71	...	...	4	10	57	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	1	47	47	...	...	...	1	45	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	575	575	...	...	21	49	502	3	...	5	...
24	5,947	5,436	4,693	145	41,669	41,346	7,342	34,578	1,558	4,356	33,517	2,208	30	54	...
35	2,494	2,358	2,016	288	28,172	26,012	1,528	25,850	1,368	3,418	21,869	1,423	94	1,063	...
21	1,083	951	814	95	7,846	5,257	55	8,170	4	1,412	5,428	1,003	4	620	...
1	12	12	12	19	2,252	2,210	597	825	1,415	654	163	4	16	...	343
...	...	...	...	2	297	294	1	284	...	29	268	...	...	...	16
3	133	139	110	44	4,007	3,709	17	2,195	1,833	1,872	283	...	19	...	753
4	323	260	199	153	14,701	2,852	...	15,119	37	3,885	10,598	181	...	...	268
88	9,992	9,156	7,844	746	98,944	81,680	9,540	87,021	6,215	15,626	72,121	4,819	163	1,737	1,380
6,036	128,783	123,172	105,232	20,075	598,704	76,301	22,366	601,247	599	36,705	496,036	61,432	3,932	57,488	...
168	4,272	3,991	3,367	914	39,203	2,000	2,434	37,087	376	4,953	29,379	4,475	20	...	1,804
6,204	133,055	127,163	108,599	20,989	637,907	78,301	24,800	638,334	975	41,658	525,415	65,907	3,952	57,488	1,304
1	7	6	5	58	1,440	100	...	1,340	...	368	986	83	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	29	346	63	...	283	49	255	20	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	568	230	...	338	31	52	451	34	...	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	368	368	...	...	70	50	200	35	13	29	...
...	...	...	...	1	183	134	...	49	1	15	163	4	...	...	...
3	47	46	42	* 8	171	90	...	81	33	105	31	2	...	...	...
5	143	156	125	† 42	2,462	1,699	...	763	614	600	1,003	234	11	5	39
9	197	208	172	132	5,538	2,684	...	2,854	798	1,445	2,854	414	27	61	39
6,304	143,386	136,682	116,755	21,913	745,781	165,982	35,156	730,127	8,043	58,979	603,402	71,210	4,147	59,305	3,223
...	...	...	...	49	2,857	36	2,968	1,016	...	...	...	2,857	...	119	...
...	...	...	...	181	2,661	16	2,654	169	...	...	2,661	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,323	82,829	99	133	82,991	...	3,097	76,681	2,962	89	4,247	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	336	27,515	...	26,677	3,693	...	...	...	27,515	...	5,961	...
...	...	...	...	44	1,397	...	1,268	744	...	...	...	1,307	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	4	41	37	3	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,537	117,210	188	33,703	88,654	...	3,097	79,383	34,641	89	10,327	94
6,304	143,386	136,682	116,755	27,450	862,991	166,170	68,859	818,781	8,043	62,076	682,785	105,851	4,236	69,632	3,317

* Of these, two are for girls with 36 pupils (all girls).

† Of these, nine are for girls with 39 boys and 559 girls.

A.—EDUCATION—

(71a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. English For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	37	38	23
University education. English For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	2
University education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	41	25
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English	...	281	286	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,649	1,608	1,417
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	...	20	1,440	1,376	1,163
School education, general. For girls... High schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,468	1,409	1,232
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools English	1	60	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,791	1,750	1,514
Total	2	341	347	323	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	...	65	6,348	6,143	5,326
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	391	369	306
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	344	337	287
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	735	706	593
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	32	30
School education, special. Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	646	567	557
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	678	599	587
Total of public institutions	2	341	347	323	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	...	92	7,801	7,489	6,531
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2	341	347	323	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	...	92	7,801	7,489	6,531

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

management.															
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	37	37	14	23	12	2	23	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	40	40	17	23	14	3	23	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	10	1,930	1,930	781	908	1,391	240	279	14	6	27	...
...	...	...	...	21	1,479	1,479	51	556	1,218	110	112	27	12	374	...
...	...	...	...	11	1,468	1,468	597	97	1,371	68	14	3	12	...	276
3	133	139	110	29	1,984	1,984	5	253	1,780	96	93	...	15	...	503
3	133	139	110	71	6,861	6,861	1,434	1,814	5,760	514	498	44	45	401	779
2	72	72	69	8	463	463	...	...	460	...	...	...	3	183	...
...	...	...	...	8	344	344	...	...	332	4	4	...	4	...	106
2	72	72	69	16	807	807	...	...	792	4	4	...	7	183	106
...	...	...	...	1	32	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	* 8	646	646	...	...	583	51	10	1	1	...	39
...	...	...	...	9	678	678	...	...	615	51	10	1	1	...	39
5	205	211	179	100	8,386	8,386	1,451	1,837	7,181	572	535	45	53	591	924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	205	211	179	100	8,386	8,386	1,451	1,837	7,181	572	535	45	53	591	924

* Of these, six are for girls with 39 boys and 450 girls.

A.—EDUCATION—

(72)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English — for boys	1,62,054	...	...	53,348	...	(*a*) 1,841	2,17,243	5,017	...	1,095	9,461
English — for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	18,230	...	...	28,358	...	33	46,621	...	...	...	...
Medicine	71,219	...	...	10,010	...	541	81,770	...	...	...	...
Engineering	49,292	...	...	8,326	...	3,600	61,218	...	...	...	...
Teaching	36,413	...	...	410	...	782	37,605	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	30,986	...	...	530	...	4,705	36,221	...	...	...	...
Total	3,68,194	...	...	1,00,982	...	11,502	4,80,678	5,017	...	1,095	9,461
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools	(*b*) 44,088	...	...	17,098	...	(*b*1) 68,201	(*b*2) 1,29,387	(*c*) 24,992	...	...	(*d*)1,13,831
For boys — Middle schools — English	8,559	...	...	1,857	...	55	10,471	29,010	9,429	2,021	94,580
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular.	3,607	...	...	47	...	...	3,654	2,300	8,983	1,882	5,814
For girls — High schools — English	7,933	...	...	940	...	30	8,903	...	...	...	...
For girls — High schools — Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English	(*e*) 16,320	...	...	...	...	(*e*1) 3,724	(*e*2) 20,044	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular.	43,342	...	...	1,377	...	403	45,122	460	...	600	11
Total	1,23,849	...	...	21,319	...	72,413	2,17,581	56,762	18,412	4,503	2,14,236
Primary schools— For boys	55,279	...	...	2,232	...	467	57,978	48,151	3,30,469	72,192	1,16,526
For girls	42,863	...	...	682	...	...	43,545	1,838	3,702	3,366	299
Total	98,142	...	...	2,914	...	467	1,01,523	49,989	3,34,171	75,558	1,16,825
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	98,687	(*f*) 105	(*f*1)736	286	...	848	1,00,662	2,051	21,304	146	10
Do. for mistresses	15,444	...	...	40	...	308	15,792	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	40,344	...	...	1,468	...	9,441	51,253	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	61,163	20,628	12,798	7,805	...	800	1,03,194	...	...	1,020	730
Engineering and Surveying schools.	10,064	...	...	6,421	...	3,562	20,047	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(*g*)13,295	...	300	956	...	(*g*1) 6,482	(*g*2)21,733	4,232	7,469	1,884	235
Total	2,39,697	20,733	13,834	16,976	...	21,441	3,12,681	6,283	28,773	3,050	975
Buildings	(*h*)63,343	...	...	...	...	...	63,343	5,540	24,833	12,471	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,074	...	...	...
Total	63,343	...	...	...	...	...	63,343	7,614	24,833	12,471	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,93,225	20,733	13,834	1,42,191	...	1,05,823	11,75,806	1,25,665	4,06,189	96,677	3,41,497

(*a*) Non-departmental, Rs. 647.
(*b*) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 29,973.
(*b*1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 67,106.
(*b*2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 97,079.
(*c*) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools Rs. 5,306.
(*d*) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 6,225
(*e*) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(*e*1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.
(*e*2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost.
(*f*) Non-departmental.
(*f*1) Non-departmental.
(*g*) Lawrence Asylum Technical class Provincial grant, Rs. 1,707.
(*g*1) Lawrence Asylum Technical class Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 3,821.
(*g*2) Lawrence Asylum Technical class total cost, Rs. 5,528.
(*h*) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

continued.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

Institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	47	15,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,236	...	...	1,18,908	26,684	1,34,481	3,74,309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	541	63	1,185	2,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	47	15,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,811	...	...	1,19,449	26,747	1,35,666	3,76,673
...	519	1,39,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,993	332	22,385	4,78,607	22,373	2,07,804	8,14,494
...	1,905	1,36,945	...	...	...	463	...	939	1,402	33,436	2,977	14,000	1,15,735	15,089	87,003	2,68,240
...	27	19,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,544	1,711	3,617	10,702	3,435	24,029	48,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,813	...	...	60,435	9,348	90,261	1,83,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	1,741	3,333	...	7,390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,675	170	...	26,842	22,157	94,171	1,73,015
...	...	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,103	80	142	12,415	33,036	82,970	1,59,746
...	2,451	2,96,364	...	...	...	463	...	939	1,402	2,07,880	5,270	40,144	7,06,477	1,08,771	5,86,238	16,54,780
...	1,033	5,63,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,397	2,20,777	69,072	3,01,016	35,014	3,16,517	9,99,793
28	200	9,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,316	640	295	9,420	26,973	1,21,187	2,07,831
28	1,233	5,77,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,713	2,21,417	69,367	3,10,436	61,987	4,37,704	12,07,624
...	11	23,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,621	478	...	6	...	13,685	27,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,243	...	...	(d) 3,004	5,490	15,399	42,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,521	4,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,594	...	...	9	4,178	6,302	12,083
...	10,661	24,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,664	...	...	14,277	4,490	47,943	81,374
...	13,193	52,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,122	478	...	17,296	14,158	83,329	1,63,383
...	...	42,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,649	4,048	4,866	...	2,130	90,600	1,43,293
...	...	2,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,937	2,316	2,287	...	...	...	20,540
...	...	44,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,586	6,364	7,153	...	2,130	90,600	1,63,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16,924	9,86,980	...	...	...	463	...	939	1,402	5,15,112	2,33,529	1,16,664	11,53,658	2,13,793	13,33,537	35,66,293

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(72)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899-1900—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English for boys	6,971	...	18,609	25,580	2,61,307	....	1,095	1,88,688	1,81,662	6,32,752
English for girls	...	...	....	...	575	...	...	541	1,248	2,364
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	18,230	...	...	28,358	33	46,621
Medicine	...	...	...	...	71,219	...	...	10,010	541	81,770
Engineering	...	...	...	...	49,292	...	...	8,326	3,600	61,218
Teaching	...	...	...	...	36,413	...	...	410	782	37,605
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	30,986	...	...	530	4,705	36,221
Total	6,971	...	18,609	25,580	4,68,022	...	1,095	2,36,863	1,92,571	8,98,551
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys: High schools	86,266	2,747	23,300	1,12,313	1,52,073	332	22,585	6,95,802	3,24,944	11,95,536
For boys: Middle schools: English	16,849	1,127	13,647	31,623	71,005	12,406	16,021	2,29,484	1,19,765	4,48,681
For boys: Middle schools: Vernacular	3,030	4,874	3,635	11,539	10,451	10,694	5,499	19,593	36,000	82,237
For girls: High schools: English	201	...	2,573	2,774	31,746	...	...	61,576	1,02,212	1,95,534
For girls: High schools: Vernacular	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	1,741	3,333	7,390
For girls: Middle schools: English	293	2,932	3,369	6,594	45,995	170	...	27,135	1,26,353	1,99,653
For girls: Middle schools: Vernacular	1,042	949	2,813	4,804	74,905	80	742	14,845	1,20,171	2,10,743
Total	1,07,681	12,629	49,337	1,69,647	3,88,491	23,682	44,647	10,50,176	8,32,778	23,39,774
Primary schools— For boys	1,30,340	11,912	80,069	2,22,321	1,60,827	5,51,246	1,41,264	5,50,114	4,45,012	18,48,463
For girls	1,072	1,224	12,257	14,553	94,017	4,342	3,661	11,473	1,61,869	2,75,362
Total	1,31,412	13,136	92,326	2,36,874	2,54,844	5,55,588	1,44,925	5,61,587	6,06,881	21,23,825
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	1,047	1,047	1,14,359	21,887	882	302	15,591	1,53,021
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	33,687	...	...	3,044	21,197	57,928
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	40,344	...	...	1,468	9,441	51,253
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	61,163	20,628	13,818	8,535	3,321	1,07,465
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	10,064	...	...	6,421	3,562	20,047
Industrial schools	213	...	5,049	5,262	1,594	...	...	222	15,529	17,345
Other schools	869	...	2,599	3,468	32,891	7,469	2,184	16,337	72,175	1,31,056
Total	1,082	...	8,695	9,777	2,94,102	49,984	16,884	36,329	1,40,816	5,38,115
Buildings	...	...	1,102	1,102	1,10,532	28,881	17,337	...	93,832	2,50,582
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	18,011	2,316	2,287	...	...	22,614
Total	...	...	1,102	1,102	1,28,543	31,197	19,624	...	93,832	2,73,196
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*i*) 1,43,656	17,726	1,61,382
Direction	...	...	...	...	57,760	...	...	...	...	57,760
Inspection	...	...	...	...	(*j*) 2,96,901	1,00,843	14,968	...	...	4,12,712
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	12,420	...	...	...	12,314	24,734
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	7,372	...	...	...	237	7,609
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	20,019	...	...	...	8,390	28,409
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	...	1,061
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 21,418	8,658	108	...	3,773	33,957
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17,205	...	...	1,47,745	97,126	(*l*) 2,62,076
Total	...	...	...	...	4,34,156	1,09,501	15,076	2,91,401	1,39,566	9,89,700
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,47,146	25,765	1,70,069	4,42,980	(*m*) 19,68,158	7,69,952	2,42,251	21,76,356	20,06,444	71,63,161

(*i*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 51,092.
(*j*) Grants to Mappilla Inspecting Schoolmasters, Rs. 832.
(*k*) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools, Rs. 5,584. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
(*l*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,37,689; other sources, Rs. 96,206; and total, Rs. 2,33,895).
(*m*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 3,792; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,381; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 192.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,75,896 + 1,25,665 + 5,15,112)		18,16,583
Add—Indirect charges— Direction	57,760	
Inspection	2,96,901	
Scholarships	62,290	
Miscellaneous	28,181	4,45,132½
		22,61,715
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,90,548	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,22,651	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	3,792	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,488	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	63,343	3,81,8
Balance		18,79,893 as per Accountant-General's books.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(72a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English { For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English	29,973	...	...	...	...	67,106	97,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys { Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,185	...	1,072	1,904	...	840	7,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { Middle schools, English	16,320	...	...	...	...	3,724	20,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46,293	...	...	...	...	70,830	1,17,123	3,185	...	1,072	1,904	...	840	7,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,707	...	...	...	...	3, 21	5,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,707	...	...	...	...	3,821	5,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	. .	1,150	1,150	...	...	...	...	136	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	...	...	75,801	1,23,801	3,835	...	1,072	1,904	136	840	7,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(72a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,521	...	...	1,398	200	8,630	13,749	...	...	...	...	3,521	...	...	1,398	8,830	13,749
English For girls	...	...	...	297	...	207	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	207	504
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,521	...	...	1,695	200	8,837	14,253	...	...	...	...	3,521	...	...	1,695	9,037	14,253
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English	22,801	...	...	27,036	5,495	64,999	1,20,331	...	...	...	...	52,774	...	...	27,036	1,37,600	2,17,410
For boys Middle schools, English	13,641	...	...	6,809	6,861	25,689	53,000	...	...	...	...	16,826	...	1,072	8,713	33,390	60,001
For girls High schools, English	17,908	...	...	49,551	450	77,615	1,45,524	...	...	...	...	17,908	...	...	49,551	78,065	1,45,524
For girls Middle schools, English	19,555	...	...	14,989	6,209	58,837	99,590	293	2,932	3,369	6,594	35,875	...	...	15,282	75,071	1,26,228
Total ...	73,905	...	...	98,385	19,015	2,27,140	4,18,445	293	2,932	3,369	6,594	1,23,383	...	1,072	1,00,582	3,24,126	5,49,163
Primary schools— For boys	2,148	...	...	53	1,027	1,658	4,886	22	...	230	252	2,148	...	...	75	2,915	5,138
For girls	2,591	...	...	2,024	658	6,722	11,995	...	...	...	...	2,591	...	...	2,024	7,380	11,995
Total ...	4,739	...	...	2,077	1,685	8,380	16,881	22	...	230	252	4,739	...	...	2,099	10,295	17,133
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	1,203	...	...	...	875	...	2,078	...	...	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	875	2,078
Other schools	3,110	...	...	6,672	787	2,562	13,131	...	...	...	...	4,817	...	...	6,672	7,170	18,659
Total ...	4,313	...	...	6,672	1,662	2,562	15,209	...	...	...	...	6,020	...	...	6,672	8,045	20,737
Buildings ...	5,227	...	...	...	1,590	7,864	14,681	...	...	...	...	5,227	...	...	...	9,454	14,681
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	...	...	...	...	1,913	...	...	...	...	1,913
Total ...	6,490	...	...	...	1,590	7,864	15,944	...	...	...	...	7,140	...	...	...	9,454	16,594
Scholarships ...	1,218	...	...	...	1,126	42	2,386	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	...	...	2,454	3,672
Total expenditure on European schools ...	94,186	...	...	1,08,829	25,278	2,54,825	4,83,118	315	2,932	3,599	6,846	1,46,021	...	1,072	1,11,048	3,63,411	6,21,552

(73)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899-1900.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government ... English	13	2,424	448	...	448	797	...	797	295	...	295	836	...	836	48	...	48	2,424	...	2,424
	Government ... Vernacular	4	366	...	...	...	47	1	48	49	...	49	228	18	246	42	11	53	366	30	396
	Local Fund ... English	84	8,917	682	...	682	4,726	21	4,747	1,516	16	1,532	1,812	78	1,890	48	18	66	8,784	133	8,917
	Local Fund ... Vernacular	20	2,165	...	...	...	412	6	418	339	7	346	1,018	109	1,127	191	83	274	1,960	205	2,165
	Municipal ... English	25	4,501	1,387	...	1,387	2,552		2,555		3	230	303	26	329	...	...	...	4,469	32	4,501
	Municipal ... Vernacular	3	417	...	...	...	72	...	72	66	...	66	264	...	264	15	...	15	417	...	417
	Native States ... English	1	90	...	...	...	23	...	23	9	...	9	40	...	40	18	...	18	90	...	90
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	251	45,468	10,816	10	10,826	20,133	122	20,255	3,921	105	4,026	9,417	614	10,031	289	41	330	44,576	892	45,468
	Aided ... Vernacular	47	3,785	...	...	...	1,193	68	1,261	647	21	668	1,557	157	1,714	134	8	142	3,531	254	3,785
	Unaided ... English	59	8,441	2,612	...	2,612	4,399	11	4,410	487	5	492	851	38	889	52	6	58	8,381	60	8,441
	Unaided ... Vernacular	21	1,083	...	...	...	426	7	433	107	15	122	341	98	439	78	11	89	952	131	1,083
	Total ...	528	77,687	15,945	10	15,955	34,780	239	35,019	7,663	172	7,835	16,667	1,138	17,805	895	178	1,073	75,950	1,737	77,687
For girls ...	Government ... English	2	264	...	13	13	...	59	59	...	28	28	20	98	118	18	28	46	38	226	264
	Government ... Vernacular	48	4,865	...	...	...	...	325	325	...	265	365	30	3,532	3,562	15	598	613	45	4,820	4,865
	Local Fund ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... Vernacular	1	205	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	12	12	...	176	176	...	...	...	...	205	205
	Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	57	5,850	11	388	399	113	1,586	1,699	74	630	704	754	2,096	2,850	74	124	198	1,026	4,824	5,850
	Aided ... Vernacular	102	9,605	...	2	2	19	1,412	1,431	20	957	977	175	6,228	6,403	25	767	792	239	9,366	9,605
	Unaided ... English	4	145	...	12	12	3	28	31	6	22	28	23	44	67	...	7	7	32	113	145
	Unaided ... Vernacular	4	323	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	27	27	...	196	196	...	70	70	...	323	323
	Total ...	218	21,257	11	415	426	135	3,457	3,592	100	2,041	2,141	1,002	12,370	13,372	132	1,594	1,726	1,380	19,877	21,257
	Total, Secondary schools ...	746	98,944	15,956	425	16,381	34,915	3,696	38,611	7,763	2,213	9,976	17,669	13,508	31,177	1,027	1,772	2,799	77,330	21,614	98,944
Primary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government	197	8,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	11	1,228	4,711	175	4,886	1,824	167	1,991	7,752	353	8,105
	Local Fund	2,335	106,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,680	490	11,170	72,103	11,809	83,912	8,196	3,226	11,422	90,979	15,525	106,504
	Municipal	275	16,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,048	37	2,085	12,661	903	13,564	892	251	1,143	15,601	1,191	16,792
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	11,232	338,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,286	705	26,991	261,362	25,165	286,527	25,817	5,185	31,002	307,465	31,055	338,520
	Unaided	6,036	128,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,202	26	2,228	99,395	6,795	106,190	17,822	2,543	20,365	119,419	9,364	128,783
	Total ...	20,075	598,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,433	1,269	37,702	450,232	44,847	495,079	54,551	11,372	65,923	541,216	57,488	598,704
For girls ...	Government	195	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	306	311	151	4,388	4,539	10	1,368	1,378	166	6,062	6,228
	Local Fund	18	797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	1	695	696	...	61	61	1	796	797
	Municipal	9	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	598	598	...	88	88	...	724	724
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	614	27,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,638	1,739	1,068	20,976	22,074	80	3,289	3,369	1,279	25,903	27,182
	Unaided	168	4,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	59	69	240	2,858	3,098	108	997	1,105	358	3,914	4,272
	Total ...	914	39,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2,081	2,197	1,460	29,515	31,005	198	5,803	6,001	1,804	37,399	39,203
	Total, Primary schools ...	20,989	637,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,549	3,350	39,899	451,362	74,362	526,084	54,749	17,175	71,924	543,020	94,887	637,907
	Grand total ...	21,735	736,851	15,956	425	16,381	34,915	3,636	38,611	44,312	5,563	49,875	469,591	87,870	557,261	55,776	18,947	74,	620,350	116,501	736,851

(73a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899-1900.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	281	14	...	14	95	...	95	39	...	39	133	...	133	...	...	...	281	...	281
For boys ... Municipal Board	1	39	...	...	...	14	...	14	6	...	6	19	...	19	...	...	...	39	...	39
For boys ... Aided	29	3,089	356	6	362	908	55	963	378	62	440	1,008	249	1,257	38	29	67	2,688	401	3,089
Total	31	3,409	370	6	376	1,017	55	1,072	423	62	485	1,160	249	1,409	38	29	67	3,008	401	3,409
For girls ... Government	1	60	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	9	9	...	19	19	...	5	5	...	60	60
For girls ... Aided	36	3,259	11	222	233	65	700	765	45	306	351	544	1,199	1,743	82	85	167	747	2,512	3,259
For girls ... Unaided	3	133	...	...	...	3	28	31	6	22	28	23	51	74	...	...	...	32	101	133
Total	40	3,452	11	222	233	68	755	823	51	337	388	567	1,269	1,836	82	90	172	779	2,673	3,452
Total, Secondary schools	71	6,861	381	228	609	1,085	810	1,895	474	399	873	1,727	1,518	3,245	120	119	239	3,787	3,074	6,861
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	6	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	64	145	113	258	36	33	69	216	175	391
For boys ... Unaided	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	57	8	65	...	...	...	64	8	72
Total	8	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	29	71	202	121	323	36	33	69	280	183	463
For girls ... Aided	8	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	25	96	201	297	3	19	22	106	238	344
Total	8	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	25	96	201	297	3	19	22	106	238	344
Total, Primary schools	16	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	47	96	298	322	620	39	52	91	386	421	807
Grand total	87	7,668	381	228	609	1,085	810	1,895	523	446	969	2,025	1,840	3,865	159	171	330	4,173	3,495	7,668

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(74)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1899–1900.

A.—EDUCATION

(74)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	184	395	116	116	811
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	167	402	95	117	781
4. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	151	310	85	80	626
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	29	15	51	248	916	318	582	2,064
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	296	...	20	2	318
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	342	...	46	14	402
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
5. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	2	...	...	2	79	...	...	...	79
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	2	...	...	2	91	...	...	...	91
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys)	2	9	3	14	3	15	4	51	73
Upper Secondary Examination (Girls)	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Matriculation Examination (Boys)	25	81	72	178	527	2,520	1,613	1,687	6,347
Matriculation Examination (Girls)	1	20	7	28	4	109	34	...	147
Lower Secondary Examination. (Boys)	125	297	111	533	1,851	3,969	1,468	2,923	(a)10,191
Lower Secondary Examination. (Girls)									
Upper Primary Examination ... (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination ... (Girls)									
Lower Primary Examination ... (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... (Girls)									
Public Service Certificate Examination. (b) (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,736	24,949
Public Service Certificate Examination. (b) (Vernacular)									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (Upper)	5	2	2	9	133	37	7	...	177
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (Lower)	34	9	4	47	1,301	277	32	7	1,617
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Upper)	1	4	1	6	60	63	3	...	126
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Lower)	4	15	1	20	178	238	5	...	421
3. School of Arts Examination	25	25	3	53	673	184	60	424	1,341
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	109	...	...	19	128
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	86	...	...	48	134
6. Industrial School Examination	4	9	2	15	157	164	12	47	380
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	1	2	30	...	4	1	35

(a) Excludes pupil candidates, who, having already passed in certain subjects only, ame up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the text.
(b) Primary examination.

—*continued.*

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1899–1900.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	...
119	231	64	45	459	7	34	415	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	195	48	9	342	7	31	301	3	...
115	245	70	53	483	11	47	418	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	355	138	91	681	18	56	586	17	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	7	...	100	...	1	99	...	...
195	...	22	7	224	...	12	211	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	13	1	3	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...
8	...	...	...	8	...	3	5	...	...
6	...	...	...	6	1	2	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	39	1	6	32	...	...
39	...	...	...	39	1	5	33	...	...
...	...	1	8	9	...	1	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	637	400	123	1,323	45	119	1,176	22	...
2	31	6	...	39					
672	1,407	507	772	3,358	201	588	2,493	74	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,823	12,677	156	1,201	10,578	739	3
24	13	3	...	40	...	16	24	...	...
683	137	17	5	842	...	260	488	43	51
21	32	...	...	53	16	34	1	...	2
79	113	4	...	196	23	127	32	9	5
359	81	27	126	593	53	95	403	42	2
78	...	...	12	90	32	9	37	10	...
61	...	...	35	96	1	3	92	...	...
125	104	5	36	270	46	58	154	12	...
21	...	4	...	25	...	...	25	...	...

(75)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys—High schools	9	1,924	1,752	1,566	8,465	...	...	(a)39,513	...	37	48,015	...	...	332	332
For boys—Middle schools—English	75	6,993	6,769	5,910	25,762	9,429	...	78,647	...	1,060	1,14,898	...	...	2,977	12,406
For boys—Middle schools—Vernacular	20	2,165	2,072	1,828	2,300	8,983	...	5,121	...	27	16,431	...	...	1,711	10,694
For girls—High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170
For girls—Middle schools—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80
Total	104	11,082	10,593	9,304	36,527	18,412	...	1,23,281	...	1,124	1,79,344	...	...	5,270	23,682
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,335	106,504	106,962	89,829	41,474	3,30,469	...	98,341	...	942	4,71,226	...	...	2,20,777	5,51,246
For girls	18	797	780	605	1,048	3,702	...	94	28	...	4,872	...	...	640	4,342
Total	2,353	107,301	107,742	90,434	42,522	3,34,171	...	98,435	28	942	4,76,098	...	...	2,21,417	5,55,588
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	15	191	185	175	1,432	21,304	57	10	...	11	22,814	105	...	478	21,887
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	36	33	32	...	...	1,020	730	...	2,521	4,271	20,628	...	...	20,628
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3	257	231	205	4,085	7,469	1,000	218	...	10,510	23,282	...	...	...	7,469
Total	19	484	449	412	5,517	28,773	2,077	958	...	13,042	50,367	20,733	...	478	49,984

Buildings	...	...	...	...	4,557	24,833	...	...	...	...	29,390	...	...	4,048	28,881
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	...	2,316	2,316
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,507	24,833	...	...	...	...	30,340	...	...	6,364	31,197
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,843
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	1,029	8,441	...	...	...	...	9,470	181	...	36	8,658
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,029	8,441	...	...	...	...	9,470	181	...	36	1,09,501
Grand total ...	2,476	118,367	118,784	100,150	91,102	4,14,630	2,077	2,22,674	28	15,108	7,45,619	20,914	...	2,33,565	7,69,952

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 1,943.

	RS.	RS.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	7,69,952	
Miscellaneous charges	16,179	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	91,102	
Do. do. on account of Inspecting Schoolmasters and Indigenous Schools	882	
Do. Municipal grants	2,077	
Do. Fees	2,22,674	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	15,136	
		11,18,002
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources	5,505	
Contribution to Medical schools	20,628	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	4,557	
Do. under Grant I	24,833	
Miscellaneous receipts	19,946	
		75,469
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		10,42,533

(75)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899-1900—continued.

	Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
		In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
University education.	Arts colleges—																
	English	3	126	128	144	Rs. 5,017	Rs. 1,095	Rs. ...	Rs. 9,461	Rs. ...	Rs. 47	Rs. 15,620	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,095	Rs. 1,095
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	126	128	144	5,017	1,095	...	9,461	...	47	15,620	...	...	...	1,095	1,095
School education, general.	Secondary schools—																
	For boys—High schools—English	15	3,473	3,248	2,914	16,527	...	...	(a) 74,818	...	482	91,327	...	...	22,385	22,385	22,717
	For boys—Middle schools—English	10	1,028	1,048	908	3,248	2,021	...	15,933	...	845	22,047	...	...	14,000	16,021	28,427
	For boys—Middle schools—Vernacular	3	417	400	315	...	1,882	...	693	...	...	2,575	...	...	3,617	5,499	16,193
	For girls—High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls—Middle schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
	For girls—Middle schools—Vernacular	1	205	202	173	460	600	...	11	...	...	1,071	...	...	142	742	822
	Total	29	5,123	4,898	4,310	20,235	4,503	...	90,955	...	1,327	1,17,020	...	...	40,144	44,647	68,329
	Primary schools—																
	For boys	275	16,792	16,359	13,354	6,677	72,192	...	18,185	...	91	97,145	...	...	69,072	1,41,264	6,92,510
	For girls	9	724	684	487	790	3,366	...	205	...	200	4,561	...	...	295	3,661	8,003
	Total	284	17,516	17,043	13,841	7,467	75,558	...	18,390	...	291	1,01,706	...	...	69,367	1,44,925	7,00,513
School education, special.	Schools for special instruction—																
	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	619	89	...	...	...	...	708	736	57	...	882	22,769
	Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,798	1,020	...	13,818	34,446
	Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	3	41	44	38	147	884	...	17	...	151	1,199	300	1,000	...	2,184	9,653
	Total	3	41	44	38	766	973	...	17	...	151	1,907	13,834	2,077	...	16,884	66,868

Buildings	...	...	...	...	983	12,471	...	...	...	...	13,454	...	...	4,866	17,337	46,218
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	11,124	...	...	2,287	2,287	4,603
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,107	12,471	...	...	...	...	14,578	...	...	7,153	19,624	50,821
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,963	1,15,811
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108	3,706
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	15,076	1,24,577
Grand Total ...	319	22,806	22,113	18,303	35,592	94,600	...	1,18,823	...	1,816	2,50,831	13,834	2,077	1,16,772	2,42,251	10,12,203

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards Rs. 4,282.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,42,251	
Miscellaneous charges	7,757	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	35,592	
Do. Fees	1,18,823	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,816	
		4,06,239
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	12,471	
Contributions to Medical schools	13,818	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,200	
		35,489
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		3,70,750

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899–1900.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ganjám.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Town Hall Committee, Chicacole.	For the improvement of the Committee and the public at large in political, social, physical, intellectual, religious and general matters.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	25th Feb. 1894.
Students' Association, Chicacole.	Moral and intellectual development.	...	...	33 8 3	33 8 3	60	...	...	60	No ...	26th Aug. 1891
Reading Room, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and literary improvement of members.	...	...	148 9 9	148 9 9	15	...	...	15	No ...	1882.
Utkala Hiteshini Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1884.
Raja's College, Parlákimedi, (Boys' Library).	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	283 13 9	283 13 9	...	1	482	483	No ...	20th July 1886.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
Raja's College, Parlákimedi, (Students' Society).	Intellectual and moral improvement of members.	...	...	21 7 0	21 7 0	2	...	25	27	No ...	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkala VidyáVardhani Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of education of Uriyas.	...	2 12 0	18 12 10	21 8 10	6	...	6	12	No ...	5th June 1893.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Paper circulation ...	...	...	157 10 9	157 10 9	19	...	...	19	No ...	.....
Reading Room, Aska	Reading Newspapers and some recreation.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	About 1887.
Berhampur Association ...	Literary and public purposes.	...	...	Rs. 50 on an average per month.	Rs. 50 on an average per month.	37	...	...	37	No ...	About the year 1870.
C. B. Reading Room, Chicacole.	To furnish people of Chicacole with Newspapers and magazines.	...	...	Papers furnished by Canadian funds.	Papers furnished by Canadian funds.	5	...	10	15	No ...	1898.
Vizagapatam.											
Reading Room, Yellamanchili.	For improvement of the members.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	Feb. 1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Narsapatam.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	Nov. 1893.
Sri Venkata Anandavardhani Sabha, Kassimkota.	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	Sept. 1896.
Reading Room, Chodavaram.	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1891.
K. Ramalinga Sastri's Tennis Court Club, Chodavaram.	For bodily exercise ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1896.
The Victoria Jubilee Club, Párvatipur.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	222 12 3	222 12 3	26	...	...	26	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Palakonda.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	...	...	195 4 0	195 4 0	18	10	6	34	No ...	1882.
Saraswati Samáj, Bimlipatam	For social, moral, intellectual and physical advancement of members.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1889.
Reading Club, Anakapalle ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	62 12 0	62 12 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1885.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	To amuse and enlarge the mind by Newspaper reading.	...	...	189 10 0	189 10 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1860.
Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao College Debating Society, Vizagapatam.	To cultivate and improve the faculty of reasoning and the power of expression by occasional debates and essays.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	29	...	5	34	No ...	1891.
Branch Theosophical Society, Vizagapatam.	To study books and hold discussion on theosophy.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1900.
Hindu Reading Room, Srungavarapukota.	For improvement and for holding social gatherings.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1896.
Reading Room, Gajapatinagaram.	To improve knowledge and to acquire information.	...	...	35 4 0	35 4 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Bobbili ...	For instruction and amusement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1892.
Young Men's Association, Vizianagram.	Mental and moral development of members, study and discussion of social, religious, political, agricultural and industrial problems.	...	25 0 0	18 10 0	43 10 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1st May 1895.
Gódávari.											
The Jubilee Public Library and Reading Room, Rajahmundry.	The formation of a library and diffusion of useful knowledge.	100 11 0	...	545 7 6	646 2 6	86	...	...	86	Yes ...	14th Sept. 1894.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Gódávari—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	59	...	...	59	No ...	About 1878.
Peddanna Sholapuramma Town Hall and Reading Room, Narsapuram.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	1 9 11	24 2 0	25 11 11	34	...	5	39	No ...	5th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Pamarru.	For the improvement of primary education.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	No ...	31st May 1896.
Teachers' Association, Vedurupaka.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	7th Feb. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Nagaram.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1st Jan. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Bhimavaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	10th Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Akividu.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	25th Oct. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Podogattapalli.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1st Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Ambajipeta.	Do.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	No ...	18th Jan. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Mummidivaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Allavaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Tattaramudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Polamuru.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	17th Feb. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Velpur.	Do.	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	13	...	...	13	No ...	24th Feb. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Kanoor.	Do.	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	3rd Mar. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Tallapudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	24th Mar. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Bhadrachalam.	For mental and social improvement.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	30	...	10	40	No ...	18th Nov. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Gutala.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	92	...	6	28	No ...	23rd Mar. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Alamur	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	16th Sept. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Cocanada.	Do.	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	24th Feb. 1900.
Reading Room, Razole ...	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	5	...	...	5	No ...	1st May 1899.
Reading Club, Kumadavilly.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	...
Reading Club, Bhimavaram.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	10th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers.	...	...	23 4 0	23 4 0	59	2	...	61	No ...	11th Mar. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	14	No ...	16th Mar. 1895.
Kistna.											
The Kistna Club, Masulipatam.	Advancement of intellectual and debating faculties and physical improvement.	...	...	560 0 0	560 0 0	39	...	...	39	No ...	1892.
Hindu Matha Bala Samájam, Masulipatam.	To further the cause of Hinduism.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	5	25	No ...	Aug. 1890.
Muhammadan Literary Society, Masulipatam.	To improve the literary condition of the Muhammadans.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	20th Feb. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	For the benefit of primary schoolmasters.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	28th June 1891 and revised on 15th Mar. 1900.
Social Club, Masulipatam ...	Moral and literary improvement.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1893.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Bezwada.	To promote general knowledge.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	60	60	No ...	1886.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	To cultivate good habits and promote literary knowledge.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1891.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room, Bezwada.	To promote the welfare of the members.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1894.
Durvurthinasana Samájam, Bezwada.	To cultivate good habits.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	45	...	...	45	No ...	1896.
Hindu Teachers' Association, Guntur.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	28th Nov. 1891.
Teachers' Association, Bapatla.	For the benefit of teachers	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	13th June 1896.
Teachers' Association, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room and Tennis Club attached to it, Narasaraopeta.	Physical and mental culture.	...	...	233 12 0	233 12 0	41	...	...	41	No ...	13th Sept. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Vinukonda.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	37	15	..	52	No ...	29th Dec. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Jaggayyapeta.	To promote literary and departmental knowledge.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	19th July 1898.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Kistna—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Noble College Debating Society, Masulipatam.	The moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Dachèpalli.	Mutual improvement of teachers.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	10th Feb. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr	Educational and moral development of its members.	...	...	33 13 6	33 13 6	39	27	...	66	No ...	Nov. 1892.
C.E.Z.M. Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	To improve general tone and method of teaching.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	No ...	7th Aug. 1897.
Kurnool.											
The Muhammadan Reading Room, Kurnool.	To improve moral and mental culture.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	June 1896.
M.R.Ry. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar's Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do.	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1898.
The Students' Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	48	...	...	48	No ...	1899.
The A.B. Mission Free Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Nandyal ...	Do.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	38	...	...	38	No ...	Feb. 1887.
Sri Venkatakrishna Nilayam Reading Room, Markapúr.	Do.	...	...	193 6 0	193 6 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	Nov. 1898.
Bellary.											
Students' Reading Room, Bellary, attached to the Municipal High School.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual culture.	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	6	...	95	101	No ...	Mar. 1886.
Sarasavinódhini Sabha, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	50	...	10	60	No ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1880.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1885.
Progressive Union, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	Mar. 1885.
Young Men's Debating Club, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	15	25	No ...	1888.
Debating Club Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20	Yes ...	1889.
Sanmárga Samáj, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	180	...	...	180	No ...	April 1887.
Congress of Telugu Poets and Pandits, Bellary.	Do.	...	700 0 0	50 0 0	750 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	1897.
Wardlaw College Dialectic Union, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	25	25	No ...	July 1895.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Adóni.	Do.	...	70 0 0	193 0 0	263 0 0	360	25	15	400	No ...	June 1897.
Reading Room, Yemmiganur.	Do.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	Feb. 1898.
Reading Room, Kosigi ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	May 1899.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	Do.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1882.
Reading Room, Harpanahalli.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1890.
Reading Room, Hadagalli ...	Do.	...	...	519 0 0	519 0 0	115	...	20	135	No ...	1893.
Reading Room, Kampli ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1893.
Anantapur.											
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	Literary, social and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	201 4 0	201 4 9	45	...	...	45	No ...	1884.
The Bhikkaji Venkatés Reading Room, Penukonda.	For the improvement of mental, moral and physical capacities.	...	...	132 2 0	132 2 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	29th Mar. 1892.
Teachers' Association of Penukonda Board L.S. School.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	9th Mar. 1895.
Cuddapah.											
The Cuddapah High School Union.	Moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	120	120	No ...	21st April 1896.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do.	...	...	413 8 0	413 8 0	64	...	...	64	No ...	1882.
Reading Room, Proddatúr ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	136 12 0	136 12 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Jan. 1885.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1893.
Madanapalle Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	39	84	No ...	1886.
Hindu Association, Madanapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1887.
Elocution Society, Madanapalle.	To train the members in power of elocution.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	15	...	16	31	No ...	1894.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To spread general and religious information.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	250	...	...	250	No ...	1870.
Students' Union P.V.C. School, Vayalpad.	To improve Telugu and English knowledge of members.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	10	...	22	32	No ...	1896.
Popular Scientific Literary Association, Vayalpad.	To popularize scientific truths among masses.	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	40	No ...	1896.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Nellore.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspapers and general reading, innocent indoor and out-door games.	...	...	146 12 0	146 12 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1st Mar 1891.
Literary and Amateur Dramatic Union, Ongole.	For improving mental and literary education and also for the representation of character.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Jammalapalem, Ongole Taluk.	For the general improvement of the teachers.	...	...	2 1 3	2 1 3	10	...	...	10	No ...	30th Nov. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Chennakurti, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	24th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Maddulur, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	28th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	General improvement of the students.	...	...	7 5 0	7 5 0	34	...	...	34	No ...	Feb. 1898.
The Nellore Reading Room ...	To afford facilities for the development of the physical, intellectual and moral faculties of its members.	...	...	573 5 6	573 5 6	46	...	...	46	No ...	1863.
The Reading Room, Kavali ...	Physical and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	125 8 0	125 8 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Nellore Girls' Schools Teachers' Association.	To improve the quality of teaching in girls' schools.	...	...	...	...	23	6	...	29	No ...	26th Oct. 1898.
Madras.											
The Triplicane Literary Society.	The mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and the social and political improvement of the people of India.	...	...	696 1 0	696 1 0	93	...	...	93	No ...	1860, reorganised in 1874.
The Elephant Gate Association.	Mental and moral improvement of neighbourhood.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	* 12 † 76	...	...	88	No ...	1897.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Scientific and literary ...	...	...	5,909 11 10	5,909 11 10	113	19	62	194	Yes ...	1818.
The Madras Progressive Union.	(*a*) Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement, by holding debates and reading essays; (*b*) maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	26 12 0	26 12 0	23	...	...	23	Yes ...	1880.
The Madras Teachers' Guild.	(*a*) The improvement of the methods of teaching; (*b*) the discussion of all questions affecting education and the profession generally, and, if necessary, taking action thereupon; (*c*) the promotion of social intercourse between teachers.	...	...	603 0 0	603 0 0	200	60	...	260	Yes ...	1895.
The Debating Society, Nungambakam, Madras.	For mental, moral and social improvements of the members.	...	...	15 8 1	15 8 1	26	...	...	26	No ...	1st Jan 1897.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahmo Samáj, with a Reading Room attached.	Spread of knowledge of theism.	...	...	...	...	350	40	...	390	No ...	20thMar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Ragged School.	Moral training of the children.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	No ...	Nov. 1889.
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association.	The object of association shall be the cultivation and advancement of Sir Issac Pitman's system of short-hand and the promotion of the interests of its teachers and practitioners.	...	...	61 4 0	61 4 0	18	2	...	20	No ...	1893.
The Muhammadan Literary Society, Madras.	Moral, mental, social, &c., improvement.	...	...	237 0 0	237 0 0	53	...	...	53	No ...	May 1896.

* Average daily attendance at Reading Room.

† Average daily attendance at lectures.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madras—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Rayapettah Anna Library and Free Reading Room.	Literary improvement of the community.	...	...	128 9 0	128 9 0	4,064	...	...	4,046	No ...	1888.
South Indian Branch British Medical Association.	Promotion of medical literature and science.	...	...	1,860 7 6	1,860 7 6	124	...	...	124	Yes ...	1883.
The Egmore Literary Union (Late Egmore Reading Room).	Physical, intellectual, moral, social and religious advancements of members.	...	...	255 0 0	255 0 0	32	...	5	37	No ...	Oct. 1898.
Vanniyakula Kshatriya Mahasangam, Madras.	To educate the Vanniya caste boys.	...	319 0 0	3,391 0 6	3,710 0 6	356	...	...	356	Yes ...	1888.
Progressive Union and Free Reading Room, Komaleswaranpetta.	Mutual improvement of members and diffusion of knowledge among the public.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1885.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For the public benefit ...	420 0 0	130 0 0	85 12 0	635 12 0	2,000	...	408	2,408	Yes ...	1850.
Chingleput.											
The Best Library and Reading Room, Chingleput.	The study of law and literature.	...	...	340 0 0	340 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	Aug. 1893.
The Native High School Literary Association, Chingleput.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	31 11 3	31 11 3	40	...	...	40	No ...	April 1894.
The Free Church Mission Literary Society, Chingleput.	Do.	...	...	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	30	30	No ...	July 1896.
The Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurántakam.	Do.	...	75 0 0	39 15 7	114 15 7	65	...	...	65	No ...	Jan. 1892.
The Teachers' Association, Uttaramerur.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	41	...	...	41	No ...	Oct. 1893.
The Teachers' Association, Conjeeveram.	To improve the method of teaching.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	Nov. 1896.
The Oriental Literary Institution, English Branch, Conjeeveram.	Benefit of members ...	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	31	...	...	31	No ...	Mar. 1898.
The Pachaiyappa's Literary Society, Conjeeveram.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	42 2 0	42 2 0	...	...	113	113	No ...	Sept. 1897.
Young Men's Literary Association, Saidapet.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	April 1897.
North Arcot.											
Reading Room, Vellore Bar.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of questions affecting education and the promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	199 0 0	199 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1892.
Union Club, Vellore	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.	...	...	371 8 0	371 8 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	1895.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement of members.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	6,150	50	88	6,288	No ...	1878.
American Mission Reading Room, Punganuru.	For general information and improvement.	...	75 0 0	33 0 0	108 0 0	2,976	...	...	2,976	No ...	1891.
Chittoor Association	To promote the welfare of the country and union among the members. To help the diffusion of knowledge, social and literary and to encourage physical education among the members.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1881.
The Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the school.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1887.
The Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,903	...	12,629	14,532	No ...	1888.
The Mission High School Athletic Club.	Physical improvement of the teachers and pupils.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	34	..	...	34	No ...	1893.
Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	279 7 3	279 7 3	42	...	...	42	No ...	1894.
American Poor Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	157 4 6	157 4 6	2,567	...	...	2,567	No ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipettai.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	1,080	...	...	1,080	No ...	1887.
Theosophical Society Branch, Sholinghur.	Religious and philosophical discussions.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1891.
The Jubilee Memorial Reading Room, Sholinghur.	Newspaper reading and playing at lawn tennis for physical exercises.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1890.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
North Arcot—cont.											
Madras Railway Literary Association, Arkonam.	The mental cultivation of its members by obtaining news.	...	4 12 0	510 6 0	515 2 0	72	3	...	75	No ...	1869.
G.S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	20	...	80	100	No ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Timiri.	For the improvement of Primary education.	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1st Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kalavai.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	8	...	9	17	No ...	1st Mar. 1898.
Anjuman-i-Ahlac Islam ...	Physical, intellectual advancement of members.	...	70 0 0	10 8 0	80 8 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1899.
Chittoor Progressive Reading Room.	Mental improvement in social and literary matters.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1899.
Chittoor Reading Room ...	To promote social, literary improvement and physical education.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Arni ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1st Nov. 1899.
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	Do. ...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	2nd Dec. 1898.
Chittoor High School Literary Association.	For the improvement of the English language.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1888.
Senjan Literary Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	No ...	1896.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Literary Society, Vellore.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1898.
H.L.G. Mission Chandragiri Reading Club.	Reading Newspapers ...	...	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1st Feb. 1900.
The Walajapet Municipal High School Juvenile Association.	Social, mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	...	...	7	...	27	34	No ...	17 Mar. 1900.
Women Teachers' Association, Vellore.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	5 11 9	5 11 9	12	9	...	21	No ...	20th July 1895.
South Arcot.											
Union Club, Tirukkóyilur ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	136 8 0	136 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1883.
The Danish Mission Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	64 2 0	64 2 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st June 1896.
Teachers' Association, Cuddalore Municipality.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	3 4 6	3 4 6	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	For moral, intellectual and physical education of the members.	...	...	151 2 0	151 2 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1887.
Union Club, Vriddháchalam.	Reading newspapers and playing tennis.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1890.
Union Club, Tindivanam ...	Social, intellectual and athletic improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tindivanam.	Improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Gingi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898
Teachers' Association, Avalurpettai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Villuparam.	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vikravandi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Valavanur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mandagapattu.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Chengam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pennathur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nellikuppam.	Do.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	18th Feb. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Panruti.	Do.	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Ulundurpet.	Do.	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	25th June 1898.
Teachers' Association, Manalurpet.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Kallakurchi.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Chidambaram.	Mental, moral and intellectual advancement of members.	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vriddháchalam.	To introduce the approved method of teaching village schools.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1895.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
South Arcot—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Thittakudi.	To introduce the approved method of teaching in village schools.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Melakuppam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Siruvakkam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Young Men's Literary Association, Tiruvannamalai.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	16 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	11	11	No ...	1898.
Tanjore.											
Teachers' Association, Tanjore.	To improve the status of Primary school teachers.	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	100	...	...	100	No ...	5th Oct. 1885.
Teachers' Association, Thirukattupalli.	Do.	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	No ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Pattukótai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Pattukótai ...	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	74 12 0	74 12 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1878.
Reading Room, Kumbakonam Porter Town Hall.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	1,131 13 3	1,131 13 3	70	...	...	70	No ...	1885.
Reading Room, Tranquebar.	Do.	...	...	185 0 0	185 0 0	208	8	1	217	Yes ...	4th Nov. 1879.
Teachers' Association, Máyavaram.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary schools.	...	...	8 1 0	8 1 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1st April 1896.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Negapatam.	Circulation of newspapers and periodicals, formation of library and discussion of important questions of the day.	...	...	422 0 0	422 0 0	35	...	...	35	Yes ...	1872.
Victoria Club, Negapatam ...	The promotion of friendly intercourse among its members and their general improvements.	...	...	296 0 0	296 0 0	86	...	...	86	No ...	1897.
Literary Club, Mannargudi ...	Literary and general improvement of its members.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
Reading Room, Tiruvalur ...	Social, moral and material improvement of its members and the people.	...	...	108 8 0	108 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1884.
Teachers' Association of Muhammadan Schools, Tanjore District (Tanjore).	To improve Muhammadan education.	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	62	...	...	62	Yes ...	10th April 1896.
St. Antony's High School Students, Negapatam.	Mental or moral improvement of its members.	...	...	69 4 9	69 4 9	...	...	42	42	No ...	1898.
Kumbakónam Gopala Rao's Library.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	142 8 0	110 0 0	252 8 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1895.
Literary Association, Tiruvalur.	Literary and moral improvement of its members.	...	...	62 8 0	62 8 0	20	...	7	27	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Saliyamangalam.	To improve the status of Primary school teachers.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Kumbakónam Branch, Theosophical Society.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1883.
Reading Room, Sabhanayaka Mudaliyar's Hindu High School.	Do.	...	...	4 13 3	4 13 3	25	...	23	48	No ...	1st Mar. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Kumbakónam, (for the School Masters of the Taluk).	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary schools.	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	80	...	...	80	No ...	13th Aug. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Kumbakónam, (for the School Masters of the Municipality).	Do.	...	...	7 4 0	7 4 0	93	...	...	93	No ...	8th Jan. 1897.
Wesleyan Mission College Students Literary Union and Debating Society, Mannargudi.	Mental improvement and expression of thoughts clearly and boldly.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	42	42	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Mannargudi.	General improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvalur.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	37	...	...	37	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Velanganni.	Do.	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Kilaiyur.	Do.	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Nannilam.	Do.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1899.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tanjore—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Punthottam.	General improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1899.
Juvenile Association, Tiruturaipundi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	No ...	1899.
Aryajanasabha, Tiruturaipundi.	Circulation of Newspapers and occasional lectures.	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1899.
Saraswati Vilas Sabha, Tiruturaipundi.	Reading of Newspapers.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Tiruturaipundi.	Do.	...	75 0 0	130 0 0	205 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1899.
Trichinopoly.											
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and the maintenance of a reading room and library.	...	...	541 0 0	541 0 0	91	...	...	91	Yes ...	May 1892.
Tennore Club, Trichinopoly.	To read newspapers and to play at lawn tennis.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	4th Feb. 1894.
Swami Vivekananda Society, Trichinopoly.	To increase knowledge in Vedic Philosophy.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science; (2) instruction and diffusion of useful knowledge; (3) formation and maintenance of a library.	...	...	125 3 7	125 3 7	23	...	...	23	Yes ...	1890.
The Srirangam Club	Physical, intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	303 0 0	303 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1883.
House of Indian Student, Srirangam.	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1891.
Young Students' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of literary knowledge.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1896.
Hindu Students' Literary Union, Srirangam.	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Lalgudi.	General and technical improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannacchanallur.	Do.	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1892.
Reading Room, Kulittalai ...	Advancement of the Board Middle school, Kulittalai, and of the public of Kulittalai and Musiri intellectually.	25	...	304 14 8	329 14 8	38	...	...	38	Yes ...	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	Improvement of the teachers of the Primary schools in general and technical education.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapettai.	Do.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Nangapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Manapparai.	Do.	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Marungapuri, (transferred from Thuvarankurichi).	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Chintamanipettai.	Do.	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Jayankondasolapuram.	For improvement of teachers.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Kilappalur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of teachers, general and technical.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchandurai.	General and technical improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Vengúr.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1898.
People's Association, Lalgudi.	Literary improvement of people in general.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1898.
Union Club, Ariyalur ...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	146 0 0	146 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	June 1898.
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Perambalur.	Improvement of social and intellectual faculties.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	20th June 1897.
Hindu Religious Union Trichinopoly.	Promotion of philosophical knowledge.	...	150 0 0	220 0 0	370 0 0	40	...	20	60	No ...	1899.
Kavaraipalayam (Jayankondam Post Office).	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Perambalur.	For mental improvement.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1900.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madura.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
American Mission HighSchool Reading Room, Madura.	For the use of teachers and students.	...	...	18 7 6	18 7 6	17	...	235	252	No ...	1884.
Setupathi High School Reading Room, Madura.	For the improvement of boys.	...	...	39 11 0	39 11 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1897.
Native College Debating Society, Madura.	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1892.
Mutual Improvement Society Technical Institute, Madura.	Do.	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	124	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Technical Institute, Madura.	For the use of teachers ...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1896.
Technical Institute Teachers' Association, Madura.	For giving instructions in teaching method.	...	...	2 1 0	1 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	For mutual improvement, the reading of educational journals, and the discussion of educational questions.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	1887.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Manamadura.	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Tiruppathur.	Do.	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Karaikudi.	Do.	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ramnad.	Do.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1898.
Teachers'Association, Tiruvadanai.	Do.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4	14	...	...	14	No ...	1899.
Setupati High School,Victoria Literary Society, Madura.	For social improvement.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	1895.
The Southfold Union, Pasumalai.	For the improvement of Hindu Brahman students.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1897
The Syeienne, Pasumalai ...	For the improvement of teachers and pupils.	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97	No ...	1896.
Reading Room, Mullipattam.	For the mutual and general improvement of the members.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Tirupatur ...	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Tiruvadanai.	Do.	...	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Seminary, Pasumalai.	For discussion of educational matters by teachers alone.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	No ..	895.
Union Club, Tirumangalam.	For the improvement of general qualifications.	...	...	148 5 4	148 5 4	30	...	...	30	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Anandur.	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	16	...	...	16	No	30th Aug. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Devakottah.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	31st July 1899.
Teachers' Association, Panjampathi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	39	No ...	6th Oct. 1899.
Tinnevelly.											
Tinnevelly Town Club, Vannarapet.	Physical and mental recreation.	...	...	1,482 1 3	1,482 1 3	94	...	...	94	No ...	1889.
Reading Room and Lawn Tennis Club, Srivilliputtúr.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	407 13 11	407 13 11	23	...	...	23	No ...	1891.
Public Library,Srivilliputtúr.	Literary and scientific improvement.	...	...	6 3 6	6 3 6	210	4	155	369	No ...	1879.
Reading Room, Nanguneri ...	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	21 6 0	21 6 0	2	...	...	2	No ...	1895.
Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Do.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Tenkási ...	Do.	...	...	69 0 0	69 0 0	530	...	32	562	Yes ...	1887.
Teachers' Association, Kallidakurichi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	..	19	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Viravanallur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Shermádévi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pudukóttai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pannikulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ettiyapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vilathikulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Satankulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pattamadai.	Do.	...	...	394 0 0	394 0 0	285	...	...	285	No ...	1886 (now reading room).
Teachers' Association, Srivilliputtúr.	Do.	...	...	27 0 5	27 0 5	62	...	...	62	No ...	1897.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tinnevelly—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Rajapalayam.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	3 7 9	3 7 9	17	...	...	17	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Asirvathapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Virudupatti.	Mental recreation ...	...	...	152 12 0	152 12 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	1899.
Students' Literary Association, Queen's Jubilee Hall, Tinnevelly.	Literary culture	...	...	68 12 0	68 12 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1893.
Tinnevelly Town Club ...	Physical and mental recreation.	...	...	567 0 0	567 0 0	62	...	...	62	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Improvement of method of teaching in Primary school.	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	No ...	Feb. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Alwarkurichi.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Tenkasi.	Do.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Kadayanallur.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Nallur.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Nazareth.	Do.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Sawyerpuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	14	No ...	1899.
Coimbatore.											
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical development of members and the public.	183 10 0	...	506 3 0	689 13 0	95	...	99	194	Yes ...	1884.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	65	No ...	1897.
Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	32	...	21	53	No ...	1898.
Students' Association, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	19	...	11	30	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Kollegal ...	Mental and social advancement.	...	...	105 13 9	105 13 9	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
Reading Room, Gopichettipalayam.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Intellectual and social advancement.	...	...	30 8 8	30 8 8	68	...	...	68	Yes ...	1878.
Reading Room, Kangayam ...	Do.	...	10 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
Young Men's Association, Idigarai.	General improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1893.
Teacher's Association, Kollegal.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Satyamangalam.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Gopichettipalayam.	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Singanallur.	Do.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Dharapuram.	Moral, social and general advancement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Bhavani ...	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Do.	...	...	38 13 0	38 13 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Karúr ...	Do.	...	...	534 0 0	534 0 0	43	...	...	43	Yes ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Maduvanhalli.	To promote the general knowledge of the public.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Doddainduvadi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Perundurai.	Intellectual and social advancement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Murungatholuvu.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1899
Sanitary Association, Sivagiri	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Uthukuli.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Puliyúr.	Do.	...	...	..	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Vangal.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1899.
Dharapuram Circulating Library.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1900.
Sanitary Association, Dharapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Alangiyam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Dasarpatti, East.	Do.	...	...	..	...	28	...	...	28	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Ulagadam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1899.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Salem.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Literary Society, Salem ...	Intellectual, social and physical improvement.	54 14 0	51 0 0	535 1 0	640 15 0	75	1	16	92	Yes ...	1853.
Free Reading Room, Salem.	Spread of Christian education.	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	25	No ...	1860.
Teachers' Association (primary), Salem.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Tiruppattúr Reading Room...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	183 6 0	183 6 0	36	1	...	37	No ...	1897.
Victoria Lending Library, Yercaud.	Reading of books, periodicals, Indian and English newspapers.	...	...	930 12 0	930 12 0	27	2	...	29	No ...	1875.
Remount Depot Library, Mattigiri.	Mental improvement of the residents.	...	...	117 0 0	117 0 0	8	4	...	12	No ...	1882.
Sourashtra Vidya Sabha, Salem.	Improvement of intellectual attainments of the Sourashtra community.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	15	...	5	20	No ...	1899.
Salem Muhammadan Educational Association.	Promotion of education among the Muhammadans.	...	5 0 0	104 0 0	109 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1896.
Vaniyambadi Reading Room.	Promotion of literary, social and moral status of its members.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Hosur.	For the mutual improvement of the members and advancement of primary education.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Dharmapuri.	Do.	...	...	27 1 0	27 1 0	61	...	...	61	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Krishnagiri.	Do.	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Kaveripatnam.	Do.	...	...	6 1 0	6 1 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1898.
Krishnagiri Club	Social, moral, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	121 6 0	121 6 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1899.
Debating Society, Dharmapuri.	To cultivate knowledge in English literature and in vernacular.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association (Collegiate and Secondary), Salem.	Improvement of teachers and of education.	...	...	71 15 0	71 15 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1897.
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	The intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	121 0 0	121 0 0	43	...	...	43	No ...	1890.
Nilgiris.											
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	7,902 8 0	7,902 8 0	273	...	...	273	Yes ...	1859.
Basel German Mission Society.	Promotion of religious or secular knowledge.	...	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1882.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Wellington.	Improvement of general knowledge.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Monthly Meeting, Kotagiri.	For improvement of education and practical teaching.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	1886.
Malabar.											
Heerjee Reading Room, Cannanore.	For general improvement.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1895.
Primary School Teacher's Branch Association, Cannanore.	To improve the method of teaching.	...	...	4 12 8	4 12 8	26	...	...	26	No ...	1896.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Taliparamba.	Social improvement ...	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Edakkad Teachers' Association.	To improve primary education.	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Kannamkulam.	Do.	...	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Branch Association, Alavil.	For improvement ...	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	26th Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Branch Association, Matayi.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	15th Oct. 1898.
Cannanore Central Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	No ...	Oct. 1896.
Cannanore Club	Established on social, non-political and cosmopolitan basis.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1898.
A.V.M. School Reading Room and Tennis Club.	For general improvement and physical exercise.	...	10 0 0	31 4 0	41 4 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1898.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	For self-improvement ...	...	...	224 8 0	224 8 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Union Club, Calicut	Do. ...	...	...	583 3 2	583 3 2	38	...	...	38	No ...	1st Oct. 1890.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(76)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Malabar—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Badagara.	For self-improvement ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	5th July 1900.
The Union Club, Tellicherry.	Do. ...	...	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	May 1898.
Literary Room, Blathukulangara.	Do. ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	May 1898.
Pariah Library, Calicut ...	Do. ...	...	...	53 3 0	53 3 0	61	10	...	71	No ...	1892.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	485 0 0	485 0 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1894.
Rozario Lan Library	Do. ...	...	...	295 0 0	295 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Valluvanad.	Intellectual, social and general advancement of the teachers.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ernad.	Do.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	46	...	...	46	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, North Ponnani.	Do.	...	...	3 3 3	3 3 3	202	...	...	202	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, South Ponnani.	Do.	...	...	4 13 6	4 13 6	112	...	..	112	No ...	1899.
South Canara.											
Teachers' Association, Badiyadka (transferred to Perdal).	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nileshwar.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mangesvar.	Do.	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vittal.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Uppinangadi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Kasaragod.	Mental, moral and general improvement.	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1898.
Reading Club, Puttúr ...	Do.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Hosdrug ...	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Catholic Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Newspaper reading and social improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	24	...	14	38	No ...	1878.
The Students' Literary and Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	82 0 0	82 0 0	82	...	...	82	No ...	1892.
Literary Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	72	...	...	72	No ...	1896.
Newspaper Reading Club, Bantval.	Do.	...	...	126 0 0	126 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1895.
Newspaper Club, Mudabidri.	Do.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	4	...	...	4	No ...	1896.
Reading Society, Mulki ...	Do.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1896.
Reading Club, Coondapoor ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1836.
City Circulating Library Reading Room, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	720 0 0	720 0 0	102	...	...	102	No ...	1898.
City Circulating Library, Udipi Branch.	Do.	...	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1900.
The Canara High School, Old Student's Union, Mangalore.	.....	...	...	73 8 0	73 8 0	76	...	...	76	No ...	1895.
The Senior Debating Society.	.....	...	...	...	...	42	...	..	42	No ...	1891.
The Junior Debating Society.	.....	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1892.
The Beginners' Debating Society.	.....	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	31	...	...	31	No ...	1891.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Tom Luker ...	Másánthara Sakshi (Tamil).	Young Men of India, Wesleyan Church Record, Madras District Directory, Young Women of India.
Malaiperumal Street, No. 60, Black Town.	Albion Press ...	A. Swaminatha Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 1 ...	Albinion Press ...	Rev. S. J. Souriyappa.	.....	The Telugu Baptist, Temperance (English and Tamil).
Anderson Street, No. 19 ...	Ananda Press	V. Venkatakishnama Chetti and Sons.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 342 ...	Anderson Press ...	P. Rathna Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Errabalu Chetti Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	Mrs. J. C. Woods ...	Vetti Kodiyán or the Madras Standard Bearer (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 149.	Ashta Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	T. Gopal Nayudu & Co.	.....	.....
Mannarswami Koil Street, No. 60, Rayapuram.	Athmaram Press ...	M. Venkataswami Aiyar	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 200 ...	Beehive Press	Messrs. Oakes & Co. ...	.....	.....
Car Street, No. 13, Triplicane.	Brahma Vadin Press ...	M. C. Alasingaperumaul.	.....	The Brahma Vadin (English).
Anna Pillai Street, No. 97, Black Town.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	C. Ponnuswami Pillai, Manager.	The Zenana Magazine (Telugu), Sathyasamvardhani (Telugu).	.....
Tirumalai Lane, No. 1, Peddu Náyakpet.	Central Press	Nágarathnammal ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 157-158.	City Press	V. Srinivasa Charlu, B.A.	.....	The Catholic Register (English), The Párijatham (Tamil), Tamil Journal of Education.
Anderson Street, No. 1/31, Black Town.	Chengalráya Náyakar's Orphanage Press.	Secretary to the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities.	.....	.....
Varada Muttiappen Street, No. 39.	Chinniah Nadar Press.	P. Kalyanasundara Nadar.	The Indian Social Reformer (English).	Siddhanta Deepika or Light of Truth (English).
Andiappa Mudali Street, No. 4, Pursawákam.	Chintamoni Press ...	Rao Bahadur K. Veerasalingam Pantulu.	.....	The Chintamoni (Telugu).
Ayalur Muthiya Mudali Street, No. 26, Black Town.	Chitambala Vilásam Press.	C. Chengalroya Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Wallaja Road, No. 88, Triplicane.	Commercial Press ...	Messrs. G. Rámaswámi Náyudu and Sons.	Christian Friend (Tamil).	Bhaktamala (Telugu).
Alagappa Maistry Street, No. 1, Chintadripet.	Connemera Press ...	C. Kandaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Armenian Street, No. 90 ...	Crown Press	S. Bálasubramanyam Chetti.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 3-70.	Diamond Jubilee Press.	C. Rathnaswami Mudaliyar trading as Messrs. Edison & Co.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shanmugappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Armenian Street, No. 2 ...	Examiner Press ...	Rev. Theoph. Mayer ...	The Catholic Watchman (English)	.....
Mount Road, Nos. $\frac{2\text{-}3\text{-}4}{30}$...	Foster Press	C. Aiyaswami Pillai ...	.....	.....
Mint Buildings, No. 4 ...	Government Press ...	R. Hill, Superintendent.	.....	Indian Law Reports (Madras Series), The Fort St. George Gazette.
Malaiperumal Street, No. 41.	Gladstone Press ...	A. Párthasáradhi Mudaliyár.	Pie Patrika (Tamil).	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Coral Merchant Street, No. 156.	Golden Jubilee Press...	M. C. Appaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Yeldan's Road, No. $\frac{1}{2}$, Teynampet.	Grove Press	P. Venkoba Rao ...	.....	.....
Blacker's Street, Nos. 2 & 3, Mount Road.	Guardian Press ...	P. Munnu Lal Lala ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. $\frac{164}{165}$ ...	Higginbotham & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.	The Planting Opinion.	.....
Vadamalai Maistri Street, No. 31, Black Town.	Hindu Moral Press ...	C. Appa Rao Mudali.	.....	.....
Mulla Sahib Street, No. 21, Black Town.	Hindu Royal Theatrical Press.	V. Rungaswámi Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 191 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Rao, B.A.	Andhraprakásika (Telugu).	.....
Moor Street, No. 48, Muttiálpet.	Hummeediya Press ...	T. Sevatha Marakkayar Seeriyar.	Seeriya Sooriyan (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 132.	Imperial Press	T. Muthuswami Chetti & Co.	.....	.....
Páthálavignésvaran Kóvil Street, No. 107, Ráyapuram.	Indian Press	I. Appadurai Pillai ...	.....	.....
Govindappa Naik Street, No. 133.	Indian Law Press ...	G. Veeraraju Pantulu.	Rajahamsa (Telugu).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Nayanácannu Mudaliyár.	.....	The Students' Friend (English).
Car Street, No. 33, Mylapur.	Janópakárini Press ...	R. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.	.....	.....
Thambu Chetti Street, No. 289, Muttialpet.	Kalarathnakaram Press.	W. Pushparadha Chetti & Co.	.....	.....
Nattu Pillayar Kovil Street, No. 28, Peddu Nayakpet.	Kamalananda Press ...	I. Subbarayadu ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	C. Annamalai Mudaliyár, Manager.	.....	Almanacs, Civil Lists, History of Services of Gazetted Officers, Journal of Education, Christian College Magazine, Madras Law Journal, Madras Railway Guide, St. Mathiah's Parochial Magazine, Transactions of the South Indian Branch of the British Medical Association, The Oak leaf of St. Andrew's Church Magazine, The Intercession paper.
Jehanghir Street, No. 2/11, Black Town.	Law Recorder Press ...	M. C. Parthasaradhi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.	.....	The Law Digest and Recorder (temporarily stopped).
Mint Street, No. 391 ...	Madras Hindu Royal Press.	T. Subbarayalu Raju and M. P. Muniswami Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6...	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly).	.....
Tata Muthiappen Street, No. 25.	Maha Lakshmi Vilasam Press.	A. Kandaswami Mudaliyár.	The Eastern Guardian.	.....
The Orphan Home, No. 229, Tondiarpet.	Madras Tamil Mission Press.	Gnanamuthu Joseph Israel.	The Madras Tamil Mission Quarterly (English).	.....
Thambu Chetti Street, No. 44, Muttialpet.	Memorial Press ...	M. Krishnaswámi Chetti.	.....	.....
Thambu Chetti Street, No. 273, Muttialpet.	Madras Ripon Press ...	S. Rathna Chettiyar ...	Aryajana Priyan (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 8.	Madras Times Press ...	C. E. P. VansAgnew and his Brothers.	The Madras Times (Daily and Weekly).	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Mount Road, No. 19 ...	Methodist Episcopal Publishing House.	Rev. A. W. Rudisill, D.D.	The Christian Patriot (English).	The Woman's Friend (Tamil), The Christian Ambassador (Telugu), The Evangelist (Canarese), The Baptist Missionary Review (English), The Christian Visitor (English), The Bright Echoes (English).
Popham's Broadway, No. 33.	Minerva Press	O. Kandaswámi Mudaliyár.	Lókópakári (Tamil), Gnana Chandrika (Tamil).	The Theosophist (English) The Madras Review (English), Gnana Bodhini (Tamil), Aryakalabodham (English), Upanishad Artha Deepika (Tamil).
Mannarswami Koil Road, No. 60, Rayapuram.	Meenakshi Nivasa Press.	A. Seshadri Sarma ...	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, No. 24, Triplicane.	Muhammadan Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Ghattala Effendi.	The Muhammadan (English).	.....
Wallajah Road, No. 100 ...	National Press ...	M. Veeraraghava Chariyar, B.A.	The Hindu (English); Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly.	.....
Esplanade, No. 10, Madras.	G. A. Natesan & Co. ...	G. A. Natesan & Co. ...	The Indian Review (English).	The Telugu Law Journal.
Venkatachellam Street, No. 1, Black Town.	Oriental Press	L. V. Ramachandra Aiyar.	.....	.....
Arunachala Mudali Street, No. 23, Peddu Náyakpet.	Pandit Mithra Press ...	C. Rathnavelu Mudaliyar.	.....	Vyavahara Bodhini (Tamil).
Mount Road, No. 9 ...	Platinum Press ...	Messrs. Wrenn, Bennett & Co.	.....	.....
Stringer's Street, No. 5, Black Town.	Premier Press	V. Perumal Chetti & Sons.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Price Current Press ...	G. Paramésvaran Pillai, B.A.	The Madras Standard (Daily and Tri-weekly).	.....
Chúlai High Road, No. 31.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ethirája Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Malaiperumal Street, No. 3, Peddu Náyakpet.	G. Rámaswámi Chetti & Co.'s Press.	G. Rámaswámi Chetti & Co.	.....	.....
Kollavari Agraharam, No. 10, Tondiarpet.	Ramananda Press ...	S. Kumaraswami Aiyar	.....	.....
Sundara Pillai Street, No. 15, Pursawákam.	Ruby Press	P. M. Raju Mudali ...	.....	.....
Coral Merchant Street, No. 8.	Robinson Press ...	C. Rangaswami Nayakar.	.....	.....
Wallaja Road, No. 84, Triplicane.	Royal Gordian Press ...	A. Krishnaswami Nayudu.	.....	.....
Lingee Chetti Street, No. 322, Black Town.	Royal Victoria Press ...	K. Krishnaswamiah ...	.....	Astrological Magazine (English).
Ramanuja Aiyar Street, Washermanpet.	Saradamba Vilasam Press.	C. Sundararama Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Krishnappa Naik, Tank Street, No. 59, Black Town.	Sakalakalanidhi Press.	C. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Sathyadípam or Lamp of Truth Press.	Rev. E. M. Bábu ...	The Eastern Star (English).	.....
Perumal Mudali Street, No. 70, Black Town.	Sayujya Press	Paramahamsa Bala Subramanya Bramaswami.	.....	.....
Kandappachári Street, No. 6, Pursawákam.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	Rev. E. Masilámani, Agent.	.....	.....
Anna Pillai Street, No. 150, Peddu Náyakpet.	Scottish Press	T. V. Rajaram Rao, T. L. Atmaram Rao and T. V. Tulajaram Rao, trading as Graves Cookson & Co.	.....	Amateur Photographic Journal (English). Awakener of India (English) Esoteric, Hinduism (English), Law Journal (English), Vivekachintamani (Tamil).
New High Court Buildings, Nos. 2-1A.	Scottish Press (Branch).	Do. do. ...	.....	.....
Fourth Line, North Beach, Nos. 19 and 20.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Church Road,, No. 17, Vepery.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	Rev. W. Relton ...	.....	Men of Harlech (English), Progress (English), Messenger of Truth (Tamil and Telugu), Diocesan Record (English), C. M. Gleaner (English).
Mount Road, No. 4 ...	Srinivása Varadachári Press.	C. Srinivásachári ...	.....	The Educational Review.
Venkatesa Naiken Road, No. 8, Triplicane.	Sri Lókánandani Press.	C. Rámaswámi Sástri...	.....	.....
Vinatirtha Mudali Street, No. 48, Pursawákám.	Sri Rájárám Móhun Roy Press.	M. Buchayya Pantulu.	The Hindu Reformer or Jana Samskarini (Telugu).	.....
Sanjeevaroyanpet, No. 106, Madras.	Sowbhagyarathnakaram Press.	C. Suriyarama Sástri ...	.....	.....
Malayappan Street, No. 55, Muttialpet.	Star Press	T. A. Malaya Pillai ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 152 ...	Star of India Press ...	T. Kuppuswámi Nayakar.	Prapanja Mitran (Tamil), Suryalokamu (Telugu).	.....
Armenian Street, No. 117.	Swadesa Mitran Press.	G. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A.	Swadesa Mitran (Tamil).	Tamil Zenana Magazine
Ashtabujam Road, No. 27, Chulai.	Syamarajendra Press ...	V. Madurainuthu Mudali.	.....	.....
Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Son's Premises, Mount Road.	T. R. Tawker's Press.	T. A. Balakrishna Sukkal.	.....	.....
Appu Maistry Street, No. 13, Pedda Nayakpet.	Unani Vaidya Kalanidhi Press.	Hakim B. Muhammad Abd-ullah.	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, No. 1, Black Town.	Vellayya Nádár Jubilee Press.	T. Rathnasawmi Nadar.	Catholic Patriot, The Star of Madras.	.....
Mount Road, No. $\frac{5}{8}$ ...	Vest & Co.'s Press ...	W. T. Sumner ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 31 and 32.	Victor Press	B. A. A. Rájéndram Pillai.	.....	.....
Blackers' Street, No. 1, Narasingapuram.	Vyjayanti Press ...	P. Srinivasa Chari, B.A.	.....	Sri Vyjayanti (Telugu), Grama Vyavaharini (Tamil).
Popham's Broadway, No. 119.	Winstone Press ...	A. Balamani	.....	.....
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Varadayya Street, No. 11, Peddu Nayakpet.	Adi Lakshminárayana Press.	V. G. Párthasáradhi Nayudu.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 183 ...	Adi Kalánidhi Press ...	P. Sivalingayya ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 2 ...	Bava-ud-din & Co.'s Press.	A. Bava-ud-din & Co.	.....	.....
Ayalúr Muthayya Mudali Street, No. 25, Peddu Nayakpet.	Bhárathi Vilásam Press.	O. Ekámbara Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Aurimuthu Maistri Street, No. 28, Chúlai.	Dhana Lakshmi Nirthana Press.	C. Murugappa Chetti.	.....	.....
Avadánam Pápayya Road, No. 103, Chúlai.	Ilakkana Kalanjiyam Press.	A. Kandaswami Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Govindappa Nayak Street, No. 216, Peddu Nayakpet.	Girvánabhásha Rathnákaram Press.	B. Thiágaráya Sástrulu.	.....	.....
Errabalu Chetti Street, No. 17, Peddu Nayakpet.	Gnanasuryodaya Press.	B. V. Narasimulu Chetti.	.....	.....
Peddu Nayak's Lane, No. $\frac{1}{6}$.	Hindu Rathnákaram Press.	P. Subbarámayya & Son.	.....	Vidyakalpadrumam (Sanskrit and Telugu).
Perumal Koil Street, No. 2, Peddu Nayakpet.	Jeevakarunya Vilásam Press.	K. Chellappa Mudaliyár	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Muthukrishna Street, No. 34, Peddu Náyakpet.	Kálagnána Press ..	T. Rathna Mudaliyár...	.....	.....
Malay Perumal Street, No. 61, Black Town.	Kalapúrnodayam Press	K. V. Govinda Rao ...	.....	.....
Venkatachela Chetti, Rice mundy, Triplicane, High Road.	Kalviprakásam Press ...	A. Chidambala Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Guruvappen Street, No. 41, Black Town.	Karnataka Book Depot Press.	T. Narayanaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
Thándaváiaya Pillai Street, No. 17, Peddu Náyakpet.	Kripá Lakshmi Vilásam Press.	A. Krishnaswámi Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Vijaya Vignésvaran Kóvil Street, No. 65, Chúlai.	Lakshmináráyana Vilásam Press.	T. Rámaswámi Náyudu.	.....	.....
Muttiál Maistry Street, No. 2, Old Washermanpett.	Mádhava Nivása Press.	C. Muniswámi Mudaliyár.	... ..	.....
Vaidyanadha Mudali Street, No. 29, Peddu Náyakpet.	Manónmani Vilásam Press.	K. Lokanadha Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Kallukaran Street, No. 21, Mylapore.	Meenakshi Ammal Press.	G. T. Subramanya Raju.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 360 ...	Meenákshi Vilásam Press.	T. Srinivasulu Chetti.	.....	.....
Swami Náyak Street, No. 93, Chintádripet.	Muttuwár Kulalambal Press.	T. Sabhápati Pillai ...	.....	.....
Tottikalai Kumárappa Mudali Street, No. 39, Chúlai.	Parabrahma Press ...	T. Kanniyappa Mudaliyár & Brothers.	.....	.....
Tirupalli Street, No. 21, Peddu Náyakpet.	Púmagal Vilásam Press.	A. Rangaswámi Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Swámi Náyak Street, No. 85, Chintádripet.	Prabhákara Press ..	C. Náráyanaswámi Mudaliyár & Son.	.....	.....
Vallam Bangáru Chetti Street, No. 30, Purasawákam.	Rámaprasannódayam Press.	M. Ramanuja Chari & Sons.	.....	.....
Nárayana Mudali Street, No. 36, Peddu Náyakpet.	Sasiléka Press	G. Sésha Chárlu ...	The Sasiléka (Telugu).	.....
Cariappa Mudali Street, No. 20, Purasawákam.	Sitaráma Press	R. Varadaraja Mudali.	.....	.....
Nattu Pilláiyar Kóvil Street, No. 4, Peddu Náyakpet.	Siva Siddhánta Press ...	A. Muttayya	Anandadayini (Telugu).	.....
Venkatesa Buthen Street, No. 23, Perumalpet, Purasawákam.	Sivagami Vilásam Press.	C. Muniswami Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Ayya Mudali Street, No. 36, Chintádripet.	Sivagnánabódham Press.	C. Shanmuga Sundara Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 217 ...	Sivaprakása Chithrasala Lithográphic Press.	M. Singáravélu Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 88, Chulai.	Sri Gurumurthi Srinivasulu Press.	V. Bashyam Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. $\frac{1}{23}$.	Srihari Press	C. Narahari Náyudu ...	Pie Patrika (Telugu) Chakaravarthini (Tamil).	The Students' Gazette (English).
Kondalayya Street, No. 8, Peddu Náyakpet.	Srimathumáhamahésvari Press.	P. Akkayya Dévara ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 139 ...	Srinikáthanam Press ...	T. Rajagopala Chari ...	Vinoda Vichitra Patrika (Tamil).	.....
Tirupalle lane, No. 1, Peddu Náyakpet.	Sri Padmanabha Vilásam Press.	E. Parthasaradhi Nayudu.	.....	.....
Thatha Muthiappan Street, No. 27, Peddu Náyakpet.	Sri Padmanabha Vilásam Press, Branch.	Do.	.....	.....
Narayana Mudali Steeet, No. 9, Black Town).	Sri Ramanuja Vilásam Press.	N. Nammiah Chetti & Son.	.....	.....
Reddi Raman Street, No. 16, Black Town.	Sri Rama Vilásam Press.	P. Nammalwar Chetti.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 429 ...	Sri Ranga Vilásam Press.	V. Krishnaswami Chetti.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
T. Subbaráyalu Náyudu Street, No. 41, Washermanpet.	Śrí Rájarajéśvari Nikétanam Press.	P. Tiágaráya Chetti ...	.....	.....
Payálwár Kovil Street, No. 16, Triplicane.	Srí Saraswati Bhandárum Press.	S. Parthasarat Aiyangár.	.....	.....
Anna Pillai Street, No. 49, Peddu Náyakpet.	Srí Venkatéswara Press.	P. Arunáchala Chetti ...	.....	.....
Vallam Bangáru Chetti Street, No. 25, Perumalpetta, Purasawákam.	Sundaravilásam Press.	P. S. Kuppuswami Mudaliyár.	.....	
Hunter's Road, No. 23, Vepery.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Kuppuswámi Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Mullah Sahib Street, No. 19, Peddu Náyakpet.	Tripura Sundari Vilasam Press.	C. Subbaroya Mudali, K. Nádamuni Mudali, trading as C. Subbaroya Mudali & Co.	.....	.....
Bommalayya Street, No. 1, Peddu Náyakpet.	Umbala Vilásam Press.	M. N. Arunagiri Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Tiruvattúr High Road, No. 81, Tondiarpet.	Vádanta Rathnakaram Press.	V. Venkatarama Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Náráyana Mudali Street, No. 52, Peddu Náyakpet.	Váni Vilásam Press ...	A. Rathnavélu Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Guruvappan Street, No. 43, Peddu Náyakpet.	Vasurathnákaram Press.	D. Krishna Sarma ...	.....	.....
Ayadánam Pápayya Road, Nos. 18 and 19, Chúlai.	Védavináyágar ress ...	V. Govindu Náyakar ...	.....	.....
Mannarswami Koil Road, No. 90, Ráyapuram.	Vidyá T r ngini Press.	A. Veeraswámi Náyakar.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 300 ...	Vidyánupalana Press.	A. C. Śadásiva Pillai.	.....	.....
Padavattamman Kóvil Street, Nos. 64 and 65, Purasawákam.	Vidya Ra hnakaram Press.	P. N. Chidambara Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Tiruvattúr High Road, No. 106, Washermanpett.	Vidyánikéthan m Press.	S. Kalyánasundara Sástri.	.....	.....
Dévarája Mudali Street, No. 174, Peddu Náyakpet.	Varthamána Tharangini Press.	P. Rámachándra Rao.	.....	.....
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Faqir Sahib Street, No. 39, Triplicane.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 180, Triplicane.	Akbári Press	Mir Muhammad Ali Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 183, Triplicane.	Anwári Press	Muhammad Anwár Sahib.	.....	.....
Bazaar Road, No. 39, Mylapore.	Asifi Press	Asad-ud-din Ahmed ...	The Nair-i-Asifi ...	.....
Tippu Sahib Street, Chetti's Bagh, No. 14, Triplicane.	Atha-úr-Rahman Press.	Saiyid Shahab-ud-din Sahib.	Showkathul Islam Decca	.....
Habibulla Sahib Street, Jam Bazaar, No. 3, Triplicane.	Azizi Press	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar.	.....	.....
Faqir Sahib Street, No. 38, Triplicane.	Firdósi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Husain-ul-Mulk's Garden, Ráyapet.	Hidáyat Press ...	Mirza Qasim Beg Sahib.	Dabeerai, Hind. ...	.....
Peter's Road, No. 34, Rayapet.	Haidári Press	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Qadiri.	Jarida-i-Rozgár ...	.....
Ice House Road, No. 20, Rayapet.	Islami Press	Moulavi Mir Muhammad Nur-ulla Husain Sahib.	Alhami	.....
Venkatachala Lane, No. 20/1, Triplicane.	Manovari Press ...	Muhammad Karim-ud-din Sahib.	.....	.....
Mowbray Road, No. 65, Rayapet.	Maihbai Muhammadiya Press.	Muhammad Sibqat-ullah Sahib.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES—*continued.*				
High Road, No. 228, Triplicane.	Mathbai Rahman Press.	Muhammad Abdur Rahman.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 97, Triplicane.	Mathbai Sai-di-ya Press.	Muhammad Abdullah Sahib.	.....	.....
High Road, No. 255, Triplicane.	Nizami Press	Moulavi Mir Muhammad Nur-ulla Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Nizám-ud-dín Ahmad Khán's Gardens, Appu Grámani Street, No. 3, Triplicane.	Nizám-ul-Mathbai Press.	Mahammud Nizám-ud-din Sahib.	.....	.....
Ungappa Náyak Street, No. 215, Muttiálpet.	Qadiriya Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, No. 26, Triplicane.	Shamsiya Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Ghattala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbár ...	.....
Peter's Road, No. 32, Ráyapet.	Sultani Press	Sayid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib.	Muckbiri-i-Deccan ...	.....
Daulat Khán Bahadúr Street, No. 2, Triplicane.	Sharífia Press ...	Sha Muhammad Sadiq-ulla-Husain Sahib.	Tilismi-Hairuth, Uron (Madras Punch).	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjám. — Berhampur	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapáni Ráju.	Victoria Journal * ...	.....
	Srímatsárámrita Sindhu Press now designated Vartalahari Press.	Madapalli Bhoja Ráju.	.....	.....
	Sri Saraswati Press ...	Rangabhatla Cunniah Sastri.	Uriya Journal, Ganjám, Uriya Hithavadini. Ganjám patriot.	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kotcharlakota Ramamurthi.	.....	.....
Chicacole	Gáyatri Press	Kanukolanu Kanakádri Rama Ráo Pantulu and Dobberu Krishnamurti Soori.	Kalinga	.....
	Sri Hari Press	Gundala Venkataramadoss Pantulu.	Balika	.....
Parlákimedi	Gajapathi Press ...	Raja of Parlákimedi ...	Ganjám News ...	.....
Chatrapur	Sri Marunnanda Nanandani Press.†	.....	.....	.....
Vizagapatam. —	District Press	Government	.....	*District Gazette.*
	Arsha Press	Mahámahópadhyaya Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangácharlu Ayyavárlan Garu.	.....	.....
	Aryavara Press	Do.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam ...	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kochárlakóta Lakshmana Rao Gáru.	.....	.....
	Sri Sárada Makuta Press.	Vinnakóa Appala Narasimhulu Chetti Gáru.	.....	.....
	Coramandel Press ‡ ...	W. Martin & Co. ..	.....	.....
	Vénugópála Press ...	Garuda Nukayya Gáru.	.....	.....
	The Alma Press ...	D. Lazarus, Esq., B.A.	East Coast News, English (weekly).	.....
Vizianagram	Sri Vijayaráma Vilása Press.	The Vizianagram Samasthanam.	.....	Telugu Almanac published by Samasthanam's Sidhanty. (Every Telugu New Year's Day.)
	Minerva Press ...	Danimi Reddi Ramaswami Nayudu Gáru.	Indian Herald (weekly).	.....
Bobbili	Rangaráya Vilása Press.	The Hon'ble the Rájá of Bobbili, K.C.I.E	.....	.....
Gódávari. — Cocanada	District Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette and Proceedings of the Port Conservancy Board.
	Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co.	.....	Chambers' Weekly Slip of Quotations.

* Ceased since November 1899 for want of a proper Editor.
† Under attachment, being the property of A. C. Narasayya Chetti.
‡ Formerly Imperial Arts Institutesol , to W. Martin & Co. |

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Godávari—*cont.* Cocanada—*cont.*	Sri Kalánidhi Press	Tadi Venkataswámi	.....	.....
	Commercial Press	G. Srirámamúrti	.....	.....
	Rájayógi Press	Potapragada Brahmananda Rao.	.....	Municipal, District and Taluk Board's Proceedings and Job Work.
	Sujanaranjani Press			
Pittapur	Pittapur Estate Press.	Rája of Pithápuram	.....	Miscellaneous work of the Pittapur Estate.
Tuni	Sri Sítarámanilaya Mudrákshara Sála Press.	Sri Rája Vatsa Venkatasimhadri Jagapati Ráju Bahadúr Gáru.	.....	.....
Narsapur	Diamond Jubilee Press.	Addanki Subba Rau	.....	.....
Rajahmundry	American Evangelical Mission School of Industry Press.	The Rev. H. C. Schmidt.	.....	.....
	The Vivékavardhani Press.	Ch. V. Narasimha Rao.	Saraswati	.....
Ellore	The Vibutharanjani Press.	D. Ramachandra Rao.	.....	.....
	Manjuvani Press	N. Chalapathi Rao	The Manjuvani	.....
Senivárapupe	Senivárapupeta Zamindarni's Press.	Senivárapupeta Zamindarni.	.....	Rani's Estate Work.
Pangedigudem	Pangedigudem Rajah's Press.	Rajah of Pangedigudem.	.....	Raja's Estate Work.
Kistna. Guntúr	A.E.L.M. Press	Rev. M. C. Macaulay of the A. L. Mission, Guntúr.	.....	.....
Bezwada	Vani Press	D. Kesava Rao Pantulu.	.....	.....
	Deshabhimani Press	D. Seshachelapati Rao.	Deshabhimani	.....
Masulipatam	Dove Press	Church Mission Society.	.....	.....
	Bhairava Press	M. Sambhulingam	.....	.....
	Mahésa Press	M. Seshachalam Nayudu.	.....	.....
	District Press	Government	.....	Kistna District Gazette.
Nellore. Nellore	Srímath Saraswati Nilayam Press.	V. Rangacharlu	.....	Sri Vagvalle (monthly) Telugu.
	Sri Ranganáyaki Vilasam Press.	N. Srinivasa Charlu	.....	Sri Bharati (monthly) Telugu commenced from 1st March 1900.
	Victoria Press	C. Ekámbara Gurukkal.	.....	Amudrita Grandha Chintamani (monthly) Telugu.
	Catholic Mission Press.	Rev. M. F. Xavier	.....	Nitidarpanam (a monthly Catholic paper).
	Rama Nilayam Press	Vangipuram Rangacharlu.	.....	.....
	People's Friend Press.	Dámpur Narasiah	* People' Friend	.....
Ongole	Sriranganáyaki Vilásam Branch Press.	N. Srinivasa Charlu	.....	.....
	Venkatarangayya's Hindu School Printing Press.	P. Venkatarangiah	.....	.....
Kanigiri	Sri Runganayaki Vilásam Branch Press.	N. Srinivasa Charlu	.....	.....
Cuddapah. Cuddapah	Kalyána Kumára Vilása Press.	T. Gópál Náyudu & Co.	.....	Poornima (monthly).
Madanapalle	Arya Vilása Press	1. T. Subba Reddi. 2. G. Rangappa. 3. V. Rámaswámi Reddi.	.....	.....

*A weekly English paper not yet published.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Bellary	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	... ..
	Neutral Press	S. Govinda Rajulu Pillai.	.....	.....
	Saraswati Press ...	M. Venkatádri Sástrulu.	.....	.....
	Sárada Press	B. Sómasundaram Chettiyár.	"Sanmarga Bodhini" (weekly).	.....
	Ráma Vilása Press ...	D. V. Krishnan & Co.	.....	.....
	Karnatic Press ...	S. Krishnaswami Chetti.	.....	.....
	Saraswati Bhandara Press.	C. Hanumantha Gowd and B. Rajagopala Chetti.	.....	Navaneethee (monthly).
	Ariyan Press	P. Ramanna Nayudu ...	.....	.....
Kurnool	Victoria Press ...	Singáravélu Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Chingleput. — Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	Chellammal	.....	.....
	Free Church Mission Press.	The Rev. Mr. Maclean.	.....	.....
Conjeeveram ...	Chandrabhánu Press ...	Marimuthu Nádár ...	.....	.....
	Kanchi Bhúshana Press.	Ranga Chárlyar ...	.....	.....
	Sudarsana Press ...	C. P. A. Rangachari ...	.....	.....
North Arcot. — Vellore	Váni Nikéthana Press.	Mir Abbas Hussain Sahib.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press ...	Singaravélu Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
	Vidya Rathnákaram Press.	Appadurai Mudaliyár...	.....	.....
Karvetnagar	Bhárati Vilasa Dana Mudrákshara Sala.	Raja of Karvetnagar ...	.....	.....
Arni	American Arcot Mission Industrial School Press.	Rev. E. C. Scudder ...	"Mangala Vasanam" (a monthly English-Tamil paper).	.....
Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press...	W. Rámánuja Chárlyar.	.....	.....
	Sri Kamakshi Nilaya Mudrakshara Sala.	Seshamanayonivaru, Zámindár of Bangari Palayam.	.....	.....
Punganúru	Sri Sankara Vilása Mudrakshara Sala.	Zámindár of Punganúru.	.....	.....
	Váni Manoranjani* ...	Náráyana Rao	.....	.....
South Arcot. — Chidambaram ...	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Brahma Vidyá Press ...	C. R. Srinivása Sástriyár.	Brahma Vidya Patrika (fortnightly).	Vaidyanadha Deckshitham, etc.
Cuddalore	Patriot Press	P. T. Sadagópa Chári.	Désábhimáni (weekly).	.....
	Srikrishna Vilasa Press.	Rangaswami Pillai ...	.....	.....
Tanjore. — Tanjore	Púrna Chandródaya Press.	†	.....	.....
	Buddhi Prakása Press.	T. S. Sundaram Pillai.	.....	.....
	Sarvakalávadhi Press.	T. N. Mánikkam Pillai.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	Ponnuswami Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Srikrishna Vilása Press.	V. Ry. Sakaram Sahib, Survey.	The Jananukulan (Tamil, weekly).	.....
	Sri Ramanuja Vilasa Press.	G. Subbayya Chetti ...	.....	.....
	Sri Shunmuga Vilasa Press.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai.	Etharthavachani (Tamil, weekly).	.....
Tiruvádi	Girvána Váni Vilasá Press.	A. Panchapakésa Aiyar.	India Mitran (Tamil, weekly).	.....

* Reported to be not working.

† The proprietorship has been in dispute between Narayana Krishnaji and T. V. Raja Ram Rao. It is now managed by T. S. Ramachandra Aiyar, the receiver appointed by the Civil Court.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Tanjore—*cont.* Kumbakónam	Sri Vidyá Press ...	1. Venkatarámа Aiyar. 2. Sambasiva Aiyar. 3. Náráyanaswámi Aiyar.	"South Indian Times".	Sanskrit Monthly Journals.
	Lord Ripon Press ...	J. V. B. Bhadraswami Chettiyár.	.....	.....
	National Press	Subbaraya Chetti ...	Sarvajanamitran * ...	.....
	Gopala Vilasa Press ...	K. Vasudeva Rao ...	.....	Proceedings of the Sabhas of Sri Vasudevaswami and Lakshmi Narayanaswami temples.
	Siddhanta Vidyanupalana Press.	Sabhapati Navalar of Chidambaram.	Sarvajana Mitran.	Hindu Mathabhimani.*
	Vaidika Vardini Press.	C. R. Subramania Aiyar and M. A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar.	.....	.....
Sarabhojirajapuram ...	Veda Vyasa Press † ...	Rungaswami Dikshithar.	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	The Leipzig Evangelic Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	The Arunodayam (Tamil, monthly).
Anikaran Chatram ...	Lakshmihayanam ...	Vedanta Ramanuja Chariyar.	.....	.....
	Victoria Pandian Press.	A. P. Ponnuswami Nadar.	.....	.....
Negapatam	Scottish Branch Press.	T. V. Tulaja Rama Rao.	.....	.....
	Nagai Nilalóchani Press.	G. Sadásivam Pillai ...	Nágai Nilalóchani (Tamil, weekly).	.....
	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver & Co. ...	South Indian Post (an English weekly paper) and Sajjana ‡ Patrika (Tamil, weekly).	.....
	Pennington Press ...	V. Kannayara Stapadhi of Negapatam.	.....	.....
Nagore	Hamidia Press § ...	S. Sevatha Marakkayar Seeriyar.	Seeriya Suriyan (in Tamil).	.....
Tiruvalúr	Kamalámbál Press ...	Arumugam Pillai ‖ ...	.....	.....
	St. Joseph's College Press.	Rev. F. H. Granjee, S.J., Proprietor.	Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (in Tamil).	1. Monthly Instructions (Religious Sermons) fly sheets. 2. Short Lives of Saints (Religious Sermons) and other works and publications for use in the College.
	Southern Star Press ...	P. Ulagappa Pillai ...	.....	St. John's Parish Magazine (monthly) and other works.
	Dr. D'Silva Standard Press.	J. Thumbuswami Pillai and Brothers.	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	Dodson Press	D. Christodás Pillai ...	Amirtavasani ...	.....
	Lakshmi Vilas Press ...	M. D. Subramania Pillai.	Trichy Nesan ...	.....
	Branch Eclipse Press ...	Messrs. Oliver and Company of Negapatam.	.....	South Indian Railway Guide (quarterly).
	Chief Auditor's Office Press.	South Indian Railway Company (Ld).	.....	.....
	South India Times Press.	V. Pákkiyam Pillai & Sons.	.....	.....
Madura	American Mission Press, Pasumalai.	Rev. J. P. Jones, Manager of the Mission.	1. Socio-Religious News (fortnightly). 2. Religious News (monthly).	.....
	South Indian Press ...	C. Séshádri Sástri ...	.....	.....
	Pándyan Press	M. Ananthakrishna Náyudu.	.....	.....
	Sultan Press	A. Narasingam	.....	.....
	Sétupati Printing Institute.	W. H. Woolridge, Eurasian.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	15 trustees	South Indian Mail (weekly).	.....

* Said to have been discontinued from February 1900.
‡ Discontinued from 1st January 1900.
‖ Appears to have died since and the press is in the hands of his wife.
† Prints Mahabharata.
§ Discontinued from 1st July 1899.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899-1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Madura—*cont.* — Madura—*cont.*	Shanmuga Vilásam Press.	Soundarapandian Pillai.	.....	.....
	Meenakshi Sundara Vilásam Press.	Rámaswámi Rao ...	.....	.....
	Gnánarathnákaram Press.	N. Kandaswami Pillai.	.....	.....
Dindigul	Native Royal Press ...	Muthuswámi Pillai ...	South Indian Mitran (thrice a month).	.....
Dévakóttai	Minakshi Lakshmi Press.	Somasundaram Chetti.	.....	.....
Ramnad	S.P.G. Industrial Press.	Rev. A. D. Limbrick ...	The Banner of the Cross (first of every month).	.....
Tinnevelly — Tinnevelly. — Tinnevelly	Aryaprakásini Press ...	Palvanna Mudaliyár ...	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
	Kanthimathivilasam Press.	A. Gopála Aiyar ...	.....	.....
	Nural Islam Press ...	K. M. Abdul Qadir ...	.....	.....
	Union Central Press ...	T. V. Piraviperumal Pillai.	.....	.....
Palamcottah	Vijaya Lakshmi Vilásam Press.	S. Krishna Rao ...	.....	.....
	C.M.S. Press	Church Mission Society.	.....	1. Children's Magazine (Tam , monthly). 2. Friendly Instructor (Tami , monthly).
	Imanual Press	G. Doss & Co.	.....	Water of Life (Tamil) monthly.
	Chintámani Press ...	K. S. Sankaranáráyana Pillai.	.....	.....
Ambasamudram ...	Lakshmivilásam Press.	A. Sankaranáráyana Aiyar.	.....	.....
Srivilliputtúr	Gotha Vilasa Press ...	1. S. D. Vedanayagam Pillai. 2. K. S. Viramoni Aiyar. 3. Sethu Rao. 4. Vythilingam Pillai.	.....	.....
	Jubilee Printing Press.	P. Venkatáchalam Aiyar.	.....	.....
Ottappidáram. ...	Kalanidhi Vilasam Press.	1. Karuppaswami Pillai. 2. Muthuvinayagam Pillai.	.....	.....
	Elasa Vidyá Vilásam Press, Ettiyapuram.	Venkateswara Jaga Virarámа Ettappa Naiker Avargal, Zamindár of Ettiyapuram.	.....	.....
Coimbatore — Coimbatore. — Coimbatore	Coimbatore Coffee Works Press.	Mr. Fraser	.....	.....
	The 'Crescent' Press.	S. P. Narasimhulu Náyudu.	The Coimbatore Crescent (weekly).	.....
	K. R. Venkatarámayya & Co.'s Press.	B. Rámaswámi Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
	'Literary Sun' Press.	K. N. Easwariah ...	.....	.....
Erode	Central Press	Bálasundara Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
	Manonmani Press ...	Devanayagam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Karur	Pasupathi Press ...	Shanmuga Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Udamalpet	Vidya Lakshani Press.	K. Thirumalaswami Aiyangar.	.....	.....
The Nilgiris — The Nilgiris. — Ootacamund ...	'Nilgiri News' Press.	Mr. S. S. Sidney ...	The Nilgiri News ...	.....
	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	Trustees of Lawrence Asylum.	.....	1. Nilgiri District Gazette. 2. Nilgiri District Supplement. 3. Madras Command Orders.
Coonoor	Albion Press	T. M. Periyaswámi Pillai.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(77)—*The Press, for the year* 1899–1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Salem. — Salem	Patriot Press	R. Chanda Miyan Sahib.	Dakshina Deepam (Tamil).	.....
	Oxford Press	Gurupatham Pillai	.....	.....
	Sourástra Press	M. V. Rangiah]	.....	.....
	Union Press	A. Ramaswami Mudaliyár.	.....	.....
Tiruchengódu	Subbaráya Goundar's Press.	T. A. Muthuswámi Kónar.	Vivékadivakáran (weekly).	.....
Tiruppattúr	Chinnia Nádár Press	C. Perumál Nádár	.....	.....
Námakkal	Union Press	Bálasundaram Mudaliyár of Erode.	.....	.....
South Canara. — Mangalore	Kodiyalboil Press	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	Mangalore Magazine (quarterly).
	Basel Mission Press	Basel Mission Committee.	.....	Satyadipiká (in Canarese, bi-monthly). Kéralópakári (Malayálam monthly). Atmópakári (Malayálam, monthly).
	Dharma Prakása Press.	Udivavara Náráyanna Aehariyá.	.....	Almanac (in Canarese).
Basrur	Satchidananda Press.	Krishna Vasudeva Bhatji.	.....	.....
Malabar. — Calicut	Spectator Press	Kallat Raghavan	Times of Malabar (English, weekly). Kerala Patrika and Kovanodayan.	Kovanodayam, Theistic Light.
	Empress Victoria Press.	P. Itti Koshi	Manórama (Malayálam, weekly).	.....
	Karaparamba Press	Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co.	.....	.....
	Kelappan Press	Talancherry Kelappan.	.....	.....
	Vidyá Vilásam Press	L. R. Subramanya Aiyar. R. Devaraja Aiyar. K. Venkateswara Aiyar. S. C. Mangaya Karas Ammal. T. S. Subramanya Aiyar.	Kéralasanchari (Malayálam). Kéralachandrika (Malayalam).	.....
	West Coast Press	K. Sankunni Nayar	West Coast Spectator.	.....
	Lakshmi Vilásam Press.	A. K. Sundara Aiyar	.....	.....
Ponnáni	Karakal Saiyid Ali's Press.	Karakal Saiyid Ali	.....	Prints the Koran.
	Muchikal Ali Kutti Musaliyár Press.	Muchikal Kunhamed Musaliyar.	.....	
	Muchikal Karayib Press.	A. Ammu	Salahul Ikhwan	.....
Walavanad	Vignána Chintámani Press.	Achutboth Raman Musad.	.....	Vignána Chintámani (Weekly Journal, Malayalam).
Palghat	Courant Press	C. V. Krishna Menon	.....	.....
	K. P. Krishna Menon's Printing Press.	K. P. Krishna Menon	.....	.....
	Vidya Santhanani Press.	K. P. Narayana Pillai.	.....	.....
	Maingnana Vilakkam Press.	S. Krishnaswami Pillai.	.....	.....
	Vidya Kalpadrumam	Venkatachala Sástri	.....	.....
Cochin	'Cochin Argus' Press	Mrs. Letitia Pereira	The Cochin Argus (English, weekly).	.....
	Kérala Mitran Press	Estate of the late Deaj Bhimji.	The Kérala Mitran (Malayálam, tri-monthly).	.....
	Manamohini Press	E. V. Raman Oonythan.	The Malayáli (Malayalam, tri-monthly).	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(78)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year.* 1899–1900.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					RS.	
Church of England ...	218,670	25,931	349	1,634	2,81,528	
Church of Scotland ...	2,991	1,512	16	53	22,098	
Church of Rome ...	970,457	28,215	956	2,050	14,716	
Protestant Dissenters ...	107,092	1,677	393	770	1,825	
* Unitarians ...	87	13	1	1	...	

* The figures for 1899-1900 not having been received in time, those for 1898-99 have been repeated in this return.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the influence of Prices of Food upon the birth and death rates in each district in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Years.	Prices of food-grains.												Ratio per mille of population.		Ratio per mille of population.			
						Rice.		Cholum.		Ragi.		Cumbu.				Birth.		Death.	
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Birth.	Death.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Anantapur	Average.	13·2	27·2	30·0	...	0·9	...	3·6	...	4·6	...	...	...	31·1	21·7	...	0·3	2·8	...
	1897 ...	9·1	13·3	16·6	...	...	3·2	...	10·3	..	8·8	...	...	27·7	26·9	...	3·7	8·0	...
	1898 ...	10·3	18·9	19·7	...	...	2·0	...	4·7	...	5·7	...	...	24·8	19·4	...	6·6	0·5	...
	1899 ...	12·8	23·6	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	18·9	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22·5																	
Bellary	Average.	11·0	27·0	32·3	...	...	0·4	4·1	...	4·9	...	...	...	38·1	25·9	3·3	...	1·3	...
	1897 ...	8·6	12·7	15·6	...	..	2·8	...	10·2	...	11·8	...	...	31·5	31·2	...	3·3	6·6	...
	1898 ...	9·5	21·6	23·5	...	...	1·9	...	1·3	...	3·9	...	...	29·3	22·7	...	5·5	...	1·9
	1899 ...	11·4	22·9	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·8	24·6	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22·5																	
Chingleput	Average.	13·2	...	22·2	...	1·2	...	...	...	2·8	...	...	...	36·8	24·2	0·7	...	0·5	...
	1897 ...	10·7	...	15·5	...	...	3·7	...	...	...	3·9	...	...	37·1	23·2	1·0	...	...	0·5
	1898 ...	9·3	...	14·6	...	...	5·1	...	...	...	4·8	...	...	35·7	24·3	...	0·4	0·6	...
	1899 ...	14·4	...	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1	23·7	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	11·2																	
Coimbatore	Average.	12·1	20·2	24·5	23·0	...	...	1·1	...	3·3	...	1·3	...	36·1	19·5	...	0·4	3·0	...
	1897 ...	10·5	16·0	19·6	18·9	...	1·6	...	3·1	...	1·6	...	2·8	26·9	20·1	...	3·6	3·6	...
	1898 ...	9·9	15·1	17·9	17·6	...	2·2	...	4·0	...	3·3	...	4·1	27·3	18·5	...	3·2	2·0	...
	1899 ...	12·1	19·1	21·2	21·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·5	16·5	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.		19·5																
Cuddapah	Average.	13·0	24·8	27·6	...	0·5	...	2·6	...	4·4	...	...	...	27·6	22·6	...	0·3	3·3	...
	1897 ...	8·6	13·5	16·6	...	...	3·9	...	8·7	...	6·6	...	...	28·2	25·9	0·3	...	6·6	...
	1898 ...	9·7	17·2	18·0	...	...	2·8	...	5·0	...	5·2	...	...	23·3	18·8	...	4·6	...	0·5
	1899 ...	12·5	22·2	23·2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	19·3	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22·5																	
Ganjám	Average.	15·5	...	26·8	...	1·5	...	...	..	4·0	...	...	...	19·7	18·0	...	12·0	3·6	...
	1897 ...	9·7	...	13·3	...	...	4·3	...	...	...	9·5	...	...	23·9	50·1	...	7·8	35·7	...
	1898 ...	12·8	...	16·7	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	6·1	...	...	22·9	22·7	...	8·8	8·3	...
	1899 ...	14·0	...	22·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	14·4	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	13·6																	
Gódávari	Average.	14·1	23·7	25·3	...	0·5	...	0·4	...	2·9	...	...	...	22·5	19·5	...	14·4	..	0·4
	1897 ...	9·4	14·0	13·7	...	...	4·2	...	9·3	...	8·7	...	...	25·4	22·8	...	11·5	2·9	...
	1898 ...	10·7	17·0	16·8	...	...	2·9	...	6·3	...	5·6	...	...	26·2	16·7	...	10·7	...	3·2
	1899 ...	13·6	23·3	22·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·9	19·9	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	12·0																	
Kistna	Average.	13·7	20·6	25·6	...	...	...	...	2·4	0·6	...	...	...	38·4	21·8	...	7·1	...	1·3
	1897 ...	9·7	13·7	15·0	...	...	4·0	...	9·3	...	10·0	...	...	34·9	22·0	...	5·5	...	1·2
	1898 ...	10·6	15·4	17·1	...	...	3·1	...	7·6	...	7·9	...	...	34·2	23·1	...	6·3	...	...
	1899 ...	13·7	23·0	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·5	23·1	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	12·3																	
Kurnool	Average.	12·3	25·4	25·7	...	...	0·1	...	1·0	2·2	...	...	...	35·0	27·8	4·7	...	11·3	...
	1897 ...	8·7	12·7	14·9	...	...	3·7	...	13·7	...	8·6	...	...	28·0	28·8	...	2·3	12·3	...
	1898 ...	9·9	20·0	18·9	...	...	2·5	...	6·4	...	4·6	...	...	25·8	20·7	...	4·5	4·2	...
	1899 ...	12·4	26·4	25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·3	16·5	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	22·5																	
Madras	Average.	11·4	18·5	22·5	...	...	0·8	...	...	2·9	...	...	...	40·4	41·7	...	...	3·2	...
	1897 ...	9·7	12·2	15·7	...	...	2·5	...	...	...	3·9	...	...	41·6	35·8	1·2	...	...	2·7
	1898 ...	8·9	12·3	15·4	...	...	3·3	...	...	...	4·2	...	...	41·5	45·2	1·1	...	6·7	...
	1899 ...	12·2	...	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·4	38·5	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	9·6																	
Madura	Average.	12·2	21·9	22·8	...	...	0·8	...	1·5	2·0	...	...	...	31·6	20·7	9·3	...	6·6	...
	1897 ...	11·2	17·6	19·8	...	...	1·8	...	5·8	...	1·0	...	...	28·0	23·7	5·7	...	9·6	...
	1898 ...	9·8	15·5	15·7	...	...	3·2	...	7·9	...	5·1	...	...	22·7	15·6	0·4	...	1·5	...
	1899 ...	13·0	23·4	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	14·1	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.			21·0															
Malabar	Average.	12·2	...	21·8	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	23·1	17·8	...	2·8	2·3	...
	1897 ...	9·4	...	19·4	...	...	2·3	...	...	...	3·7	...	...	20·8	30·2	...	5·1	14·7	...
	1898 ...	10·1	...	20·3	...	...	1·6	...	...	...	2·8	...	...	18·6	17·5	...	7·3	2·0	...
	1899 ...	11·7	...	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	15·5	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	10·7																	
Nellore	Average.	13·1	22·6	25·1	...	...	1·4	0·8	...	1·3	...	...	...	25·6	16·9	...	0·8	...	1·0
	1897 ...	10·5	15·1	17·2	...	...	4·0	...	6·7	...	6·6	...	...	28·3	19·5	1·9	...	1·6	...
	1898 ...	9·4	14·0	14·7	...	...	5·1	...	7·8	...	9·1	...	...	24·0	19·7	...	2·4	1·8	...
	1899 ...	14·5	21·8	23·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	17·9	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.			21·0															
The Nilgiris	Average.	10·3	...	20·2	...	1·1	...	...	...	5·0	...	...	...	24·2	21·8	...	5·0	1·9	...
	1897 ...	8·2	...	15·3	...	...	1·0	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	30·7	25·5	1·5	...	4·7	...
	1898 ...	7·7	...	14·4	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	27·7	30·9	...	1·5	10·1	...
	1899 ...	9·2	...	15·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	20·8	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	8·8																	
North Arcot	Average.	13·3	22·5	25·8	...	...	1·6	1·9	...	4·0	...	...	...	29·3	19·5	0·9	...	0·3	...
	1897 ...	10·5	14·4	17·8	...	...	4·4	...	6·2	...	4·0	...	...	27·3	20·2	...	1·1	1·0	...
	1898 ...	10·1	15·0	16·8	...	...	4·8	...	5·6	...	5·0	...	...	26·6	18·3	...	1·8	...	0·9
	1899 ...	14·9	20·6	21·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·4	19·2	...	..	...	...
	Warning rate.			24·0															
Salem	Average.	12·8	22·1	26·4	...	...	0·3	0·5	...	3·0	...	...	...	33·8	20·4	1·1	...	...	2·8
	1897 ...	10·6	16·1	19·5	...	...	2·5	...	5·5	...	3·9	...	...	33·2	19·3	0·5	...	...	3·9
	1898 ...	9·7	14·8	17·0	...	...	3·4	...	6·8	...	6·4	...	...	31·8	20·4	...	0·9	...	2·8
	1899 ...	13·1	21·6	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	23·2	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.			23·0															

STATEMENT I—*continued.*

Statement showing the influence of Prices of Food upon the birth and death rates in each district in the Madras Presidency—continued.

Districts.	Years.	Prices of food-grains.												Ratio per mille of population.		Ratio per mille of population.			
						Rice.		Cholum.		Ragi.		Cumbu.				Birth.		Death	
		Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Birth.	Death.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
South Arcot ...	Average.	13·6	...	24·0	22·4	...	0·6	...	...	2·9	...	...	1·1	30·6	22·9	2·0	...	1·6	...
	1897 ...	11·9	...	19·1	19·5	...	2·3	...	...	...	2·0	...	4·0	28·7	21·2	0·1	...	...	0·1
	1898 ...	10·2	...	16·1	17·1	...	4·0	...	...	...	5·0	...	6·4	29·3	24·4	0·7	...	3·1	...
	1899 ...	14·2	...	21·1	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	21·3	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.			Warning rate.	19·5														
South Canara ...	Average.	13·3	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	21·2	0·3	...	...	8·7
	1897 ...	10·1	...	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	28·0	2·7	...	...	1·9
	1898 ...	11·1	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	24·6	...	5·5	...	5·3
	1899 ...	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	29·9	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	11·2																	
Tanjore	Average.	15·6	...	24·3	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	28·7	25·0	...	3·0	0·2	...
	1897 ...	11·5	...	22·2	...	...	1·9	...	...	...	2·7	...	...	27·3	27·4	...	4·4	2·6	...
	1898 ...	10·7	...	17·0	...	...	2·7	...	...	...	7·9	...	...	32·0	25·9	0·3	...	1·1	...
	1899 ...	13·4	...	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	24·8	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	12·0																	
Tinnevelly	Average.	11·5	19·3	20·7	17·4	...	0·6	1·0	...	1·9	...	...	...	28·7	23·2	...	5·8	2·2	...
	1897 ...	10·6	16·3	18·5	15·9	...	1·5	...	2·0	...	0·3	...	1·5	30·1	25·2	...	4·4	4·2	...
	1898 ...	9·8	14·5	15·6	13·6	...	2·3	...	3·8	...	3·2	...	3·8	31·0	21·7	...	3·5	0·7	...
	1899 ...	12·1	18·3	18·8	17·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	21·0	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.		Warning rate.		16·5														
Trichinopoly	Average.	12·2	25·6	23·5	22·4	...	0·9	...	0·6	0·8	...	0·5	...	29·0	23·5	...	0·2	2·4	...
	1897 ...	10·7	15·9	21·0	19·8	...	2·4	...	10·3	...	1·7	...	2·1	28·6	21·0	...	0·6	...	0·1
	1898 ...	9·4	14·1	16·1	15·5	...	3·7	...	12·1	...	6·6	...	6·4	30·5	24·6	1·3	...	3·5	...
	1899 ...	13·1	26·2	22·7	21·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	21·1	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.		Warning rate.		19·5														
Vizagapatam	Average.	13·8	...	26·2	...	1·7	...	...	...	2·2	...	...	...	23·8	18·0	...	13·4	...	0·5
	1897 ...	8·9	...	14·5	...	...	3·2	...	...	...	9·5	...	...	28·3	31·6	...	8·9	13·1	...
	1898 ...	11·9	...	19·6	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	4·4	...	...	23·8	18·5	...	13·4	...	...
	1899 ...	12·1	...	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	18·5	...	...	...	...
	Warning rate.	12·0																	
Total, Madras Presidency.	Average.	12·8	23·0	24·9	...	...	...	0·5	...	2·5	...	...	...	28·9	21·3	...	2·4	1·2	...
	1897 ...	9·9	14·5	17·2	...	...	2·9	...	8·0	...	5·2	...	...	28·7	25·4	...	2·6	5·3	...
	1898 ...	10·1	16·1	17·2	...	...	2·7	...	6·4	...	5·2	...	...	27·4	21·0	...	3·9	0·9	...
	1899 ...	12·8	22·5	22·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·3	20·1	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Table showing the monthly rainfall in inches in the Madras Presidency

Districts.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Ganjám — Average of ten years	0·21	0·4	0·63	1·2	0·85	1·8	0·83	1·7	2·29	3·8
Ganjám — 1897	0·03	0·1	1·59	2·2	1·76	3·1	0·72	1·5	1·30	2·7
Ganjám — 1898	...	...	0·79	1·8	0·62	0·1	0·89	2·1	1·77	3·8
Ganjám — 1899	...	...	0·05	0·1	0·04	0·1	3·41	4·9	2·84	4·6
Vizagapatam. — Average of ten years	0·10	0·2	0·32	0·6	0·90	1·7	1·28	2·3	2·03	3·9
Vizagapatam. — 1897	0·08	0·3	0·38	0·9	2·20	2·8	0·99	1·9	3·07	4·8
Vizagapatam. — 1898	...	...	1·43	1·0	0·08	0·2	1·08	1·6	2·74	4·6
Vizagapatam. — 1899	0·05	0·2	0·11	0·1	0·05	0·1	2·54	4·1	3·79	5·2
Gódávari — Average of ten years	0·03	0·1	0·11	0·1	0·26	0·4	0·52	0·9	1·27	1·9
Gódávari — 1897	...	...	0·66	1·4	1·47	2·1	0·36	0·8	2·88	4·6
Gódávari — 1898	...	...	1·47	1·1	0·02	...	0·24	0·5	1·23	1·9
Gódávari — 1899	0·03	0·1	0·03	0·1	0·15	0·2	3·24	4·3	1·52	2·9
Kistna — Average of ten years	0·07	0·1	0·12	0·2	0·35	0·5	0·39	0·6	0·95	1·7
Kistna — 1897	0·01	...	0·83	1·4	0·62	1·1	0·34	0·3	1·54	2·3
Kistna — 1898	...	...	1·12	1·2	...	...	0·34	0·6	0·83	1·6
Kistna — 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·38	4·3	1·12	1·7
Nellore — Average of ten years	0·29	0·5	0·13	0·2	0·19	0·3	0·31	0·5	0·85	1·2
Nellore — 1897	1·29	1·3	0·71	1·2	0·13	0·3	0·01	...	1·42	1·8
Nellore — 1898	...	...	0·29	0·7	...	...	0·28	0·5	1·34	1·8
Nellore — 1899	0·01	...	0·01	...	...	...	3·05	3·5	0·63	1·2
Madras — Average of ten years	0·32	1·2	0·18	0·5	0·19	0·3	0·36	0·9	0·49	1·0
Madras — 1897	0·46	2·0	0·53	2·0	0·06	...	0·07	...	0·18	1·0
Madras — 1898	...	...	0·49	1·0	...	...	...	...	0·65	1·0
Madras — 1899	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	2·79	4·0	0·95	1·0
Chingleput — Average of ten years	0·37	0·5	0·18	0·4	0·16	0·3	0·37	0·6	0·88	1·2
Chingleput — 1897	0·41	0·9	0·56	1·2	0·31	0·7	0·16	0·6	0·84	0·8
Chingleput — 1898	...	...	0·05	0·3	...	...	0·07	0·3	0·68	1·2
Chingleput — 1899	0·04	0·3	0·18	0·5	0·01	0·1	4·02	5·0	1·05	1·7
North Arcot. — Average of ten years	0·20	0·4	0·34	0·4	0·16	0·3	0·70	1·1	1·90	3·1
North Arcot. — 1897	0·37	1·0	0·88	2·3	0·63	0·2	0·21	0·8	1·89	3·4
North Arcot. — 1898	...	...	0·24	0·3	...	...	0·81	1·5	2·47	3·8
North Arcot. — 1899	...	...	0·02	0·1	...	...	3·94	6·2	2·32	4·1
South Arcot... — Average of ten years	0·50	0·6	0·42	0·6	0·40	0·5	0·65	1·1	1·82	2·6
South Arcot... — 1897	0·14	0·4	2·38	2·7	0·07	0·3	0·41	1·1	1·87	2·6
South Arcot... — 1898	0·19	0·5	0·72	0·9	...	...	0·74	1·1	1·37	2·4
South Arcot... — 1899	0·27	0·5	0·44	0·6	0·02	0·1	4·77	6·2	2·47	3·2
Trichinopoly. — Average of ten years	0·15	0·5	0·39	0·6	0·59	0·8	1·67	2·1	2·42	4·0
Trichinopoly. — 1897	0·02	0·1	3·25	2·3	0·06	0·4	0·80	1·4	4·46	4·4
Trichinopoly. — 1898	0·17	0·7	0·51	0·6	...	...	2·06	3·1	3·04	4·4
Trichinopoly. — 1899	0·38	1·1	0·02	0·1	...	...	5·74	7·2	3·26	4·3
Tanjore — Average of ten years	0·42	0·9	0·34	0·7	0·72	0·8	0·84	1·8	2·08	2·6
Tanjore — 1897	0·04	0·1	3·76	3·2	0·35	0·7	0·98	1·9	1·56	2·0
Tanjore — 1898	1·27	2·7	0·43	0·8	0·01	0·1	1·16	1·6	1·62	2·3
Tanjore — 1899	0·89	1·4	0·08	0·4	0·10	0·2	6·57	6·8	2·49	2·8
Madura — Average of ten years	0·25	0·6	0·53	0·9	1·23	1·7	2·50	3·8	1·96	3·7
Madura — 1897	0·11	0·3	3·59	3·2	0·51	0·8	2·22	3·9	2·03	2·8
Madura — 1898	0·81	1·9	0·58	1·0	0·06	0·1	2·32	3·1	2·84	4·3
Madura — 1899	0·17	0·5	0·39	0·3	0·22	0·4	9·23	10·2	0·81	1·6
Tinnevelly — Average of ten years	0·30	0·6	0·76	1·2	2·00	2·8	2·53	3·9	1·32	2·8
Tinnevelly — 1897	0·14	0·5	2·88	3·1	0·33	0·4	4·64	7·1	0·77	1·3
Tinnevelly — 1898	2·58	3·2	2·18	2·4	0·30	0·6	2·08	3·0	1·01	2·2
Tinnevelly — 1899	0·70	1·6	2·42	2·1	0·37	0·8	5·43	8·0	0·71	1·5
The Nilgiris... — Average of ten years	0·46	1·0	1·44	1·6	2·01	3·0	3·81	8·0	4·67	10·0
The Nilgiris... — 1897	0·03	0·1	2·62	4·8	1·34	2·2	4·31	5·5	5·20	8·4
The Nilgiris... — 1898	0·37	1·5	1·64	2·6	0·03	0·1	3·45	6·5	4·07	9·6
The Nilgiris... — 1899	...	...	1·15	1·3	0·02	0·1	10·84	14·7	3·12	6·0
Canara, South. — Average of ten years	0·02	...	0·10	0·1	0·16	0·4	2·21	4·1	5·83	7·8
Canara, South. — 1897	...	...	0·06	0·1	...	...	1·85	3·0	3·77	5·1
Canara, South. — 1898	...	...	0·03	0·1	0·06	0·3	2·32	3·9	3·22	5·3
Canara, South. — 1899	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·3	9·96	10·7	5·74	6·9
Malabar — Average of ten years	0·09	0·1	0·28	0·6	1·11	1·9	4·58	7·3	7·60	9·7
Malabar — 1897	0·03	...	1·31	2·1	0·09	0·1	3·94	5·5	6·16	7·0
Malabar — 1898	...	...	0·24	0·4	0·16	0·2	3·32	4·5	6·06	8·1
Malabar — 1899	0·12	0·2	0·42	0·4	0·25	0·3	13·69	14·3	5·42	8·6
Salem — Average of ten years	0·10	0·2	0·32	0·6	0·42	0·8	1·52	2·9	3·48	5·9
Salem — 1897	0·01	...	1·35	2·0	0·37	0·1	0·44	1·0	4·75	7·9
Salem — 1898	0·02	...	0·84	1·1	0·06	0·1	2·76	3·8	2·94	5·5
Salem — 1899	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	4·03	6·3	4·49	5·2
Coimbatore... — Average of ten years	0·08	0·2	0·41	0·7	0·79	1·2	2·66	3·8	2·89	5·1
Coimbatore... — 1897	...	...	1·53	3·2	0·33	0·4	1·38	2·8	4·42	6·9
Coimbatore... — 1898	0·05	0·2	0·76	1·2	0·03	0·2	2·40	3·2	3·31	5·9
Coimbatore... — 1899	...	...	0·23	0·4	...	...	5·06	8·5	1·79	3·2
Kurnool — Average of ten years	0·04	0·1	0·02	0·1	0·28	0·5	0·66	1·4	0·91	2·2
Kurnool — 1897	0·06	0·2	0·12	0·5	0·14	0·1	0·56	1·0	1·53	2·7
Kurnool — 1898	...	...	0·32	0·6	0·09	0·1	1·27	1·9	0·88	1·8
Kurnool — 1899	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·3	1·72	3·7	1·23	2·0
Cuddapah — Average of ten years	0·12	0·1	0·12	0·2	0·10	0·3	0·49	1·0	1·23	2·5
Cuddapah — 1897	0·12	0·3	0·14	0·3	0·09	0·4	...	...	1·17	2·2
Cuddapah — 1898	...	...	0·01	0·1	...	...	1·83	1·7	1·31	1·9
Cuddapah — 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·47	4·3	2·01	3·3
Bellary. — Average of ten years	0·01	...	0·08	0·1	0·28	0·5	0·87	2·1	1·71	3·2
Bellary. — 1897	...	...	0·01	...	0·06	0·1	0·98	2·2	1·88	3·7
Bellary. — 1898	...	...	0·01	0·1	0·06	0·3	1·85	2·7	2·08	3·5
Bellary. — 1899	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·4	2·61	4·6	1·42	2·0
Anantapur — Average of ten years'	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·11	0·3	0·92	1·7	1·58	2·9
Anantapur — 1897	0·01	...	0·69	0·4	0·03	0·1	0·39	1·1	1·25	2·3
Anantapur — 1898	...	...	0·11	0·4	...	...	1·04	1·8	1·58	3·2
Anantapur — 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	3·8	1·19	3·3
Total — Average of ten years	0·19	0·4	0·32	0·5	0·60	1·0	1·39	2·5	2.28	3·8
Total — 1897	0·15	0·3	1·93	1·8	0·50	0·7	1·17	2·0	2·45	3·7
Total — 1898	0·25	0·5	0·65	0·9	0·04	0·1	1·47	2·2	2·14	3·6
Total — 1899	0·10	0·3	0·25	0·3	0·07	0·2	5·05	6·6	2·29	3·5

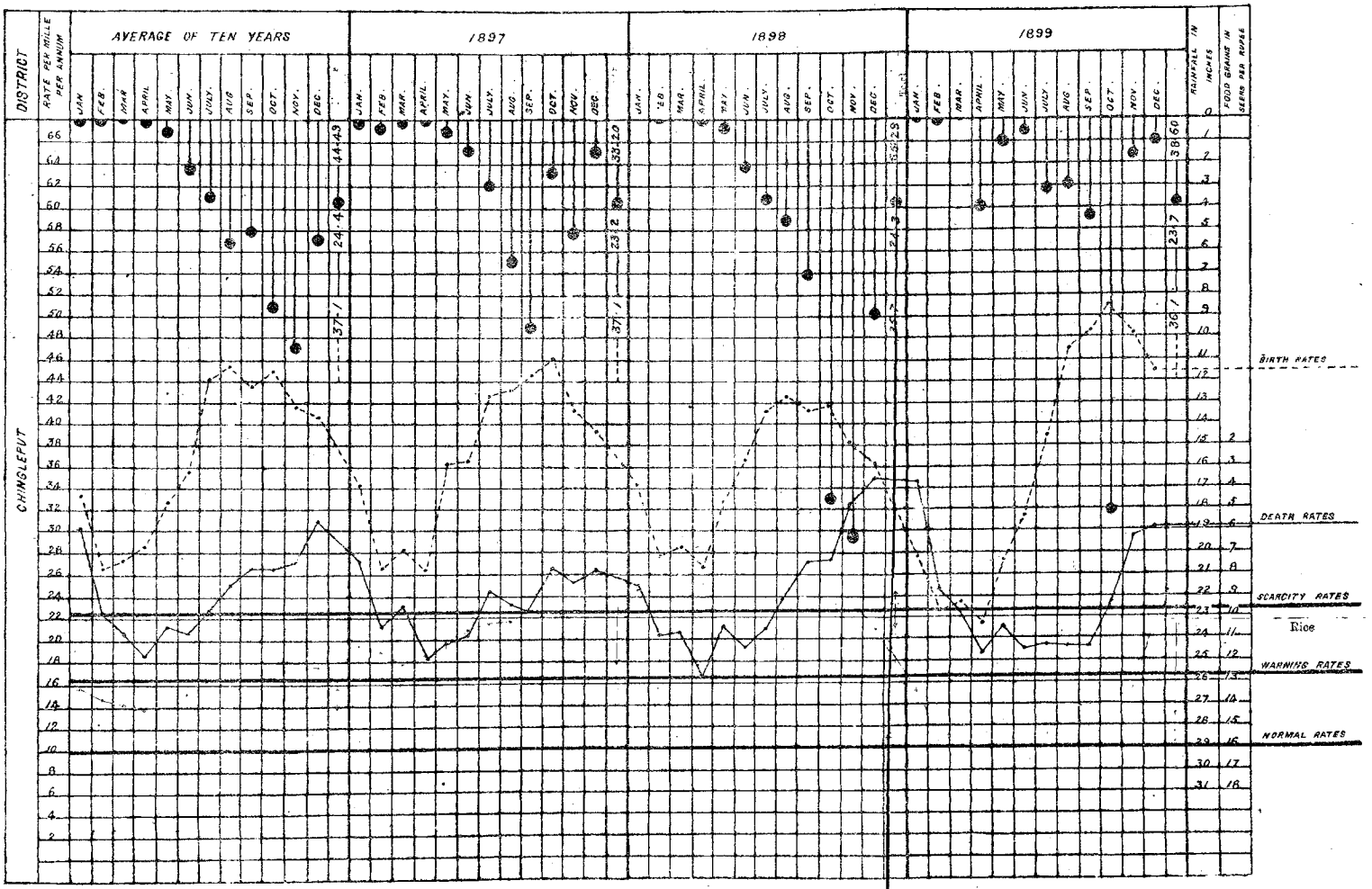
II.

during 1897, 1898 *and* 1899, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1896.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days,	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days,
5·98	8·5	8·40	11·5	8·24	13·2	7·34	11·1	7·11	7·3	4·18	3·8	0·15	0·4	46·21	64·7
4·35	0·3	7·51	12·4	9·76	14·6	13·95	16·4	12·48	10·0	3·18	3·3	0·16	0·1	66·79	66·7
8·33	10·2	11·13	13·6	5·62	10·6	6·71	8·8	9·24	5·8	1·14	1·8	0·15	0·3	45·79	58·9
4·46	8·0	7·65	10·8	8·51	12·4	5·69	8·1	10·68	4·1	...	...	0·03	0·1	43·36	53·2
6·82	9·7	9·16	12·9	9·44	13·0	8·81	12·1	6·14	6·7	2·33	3·4	0·14	0·3	47·47	66·9
3·75	5·9	7·60	13·1	9·78	14·0	13·65	16·6	8·99	8·3	2·01	3·0	0·01	0·1	52·51	71·7
7·38	9·3	9·21	13·3	5·39	9·6	6·23	8·0	5·07	6·1	3·66	3·2	0·05	0·2	42·32	57·1
4·30	7·4	5·61	10·1	8·76	12·9	6·58	8·3	4·97	3·4	0·08	0·1	...	...	36·84	51·9
5·34	6·7	7·21	10·2	6·76	10·3	7·09	8·3	7·66	7·3	3·86	3·4	0·12	0·2	40·23	49·8
2·48	3·0	6·26	12·1	10·78	15·4	10·61	15·7	10·20	7·2	1·45	2·1	...	...	47·15	64·4
5·45	6·5	10·38	11·0	4·84	7·8	6·41	8·4	5·80	7·1	8·13	4·2	0·02	0·1	43·99	48·6
2·86	5·1	2·46	3·4	5·54	9·4	5·76	7·8	2·74	4·2	...	...	0·04	...	24·37	37·5
4·37	6·5	5·75	9·1	5·63	9·6	6·20	8·7	5·98	7·2	3·48	4·1	0·06	[0·2	33·35	48·5
2·46	3·4	5·13	10·7	7·97	11·4	8·94	12·5	3·92	5·2	0·55	1·1	...	...	32·31	49·4
3·38	6·9	7·45	11·0	3·86	6·5	4·88	8·2	5·54	5·8	4·87	5·4	0·01	0·1	32·28	47·3
1·39	3·7	2·40	3·8	4·88	10·0	4·83	7·5	1·09	2·5	...	...	...	...	20·09	33·5
1·70	3·6	2·50	5·4	3·43	6·4	4·11	6·4	8·39	8·5	8·41	7·7	2·27	2·8	32·58	43·5
1·44	2·3	2·58	6·4	5·02	7·0	7·90	11·3	2·42	3·4	3·03	3·6	0·39	0·9	26·34	39·5
1·89	3·3	1·67	4·5	1·60	3·9	5·35	8·4	10·46	9·8	12·28	10·2	3·07	1·4	38·23	44·5
0·73	1·9	0·84	1·8	2·51	4·1	3·70	5·8	13·08	10·2	1·00	1·5	0·05	0·1	25·59	30·1
1·91	6·8	4·36	12·5	5·92	13·6	4·66	9·7	11·14	12·4	12·01	14·0	6·63	7·8	48·17	80·7
3·21	3·0	2·37	4·0	7·83	11·0	11·01	13·0	3·56	3·0	7·50	7·0	1·69	5·0	38·47	51·0
2·09	5·0	3·40	10·0	7·15	9·0	8·20	9·0	16·31	17·0	19·79	14·0	10·06	6·0	68·14	72·0
0·52	2·0	4·14	4·0	2·52	4·0	5·94	5·0	22·29	16·0	1·30	3·0	0·49	1·0	41·00	40·0
2·42	4·2	3·73	7·0	5·96	9·1	5·15	7·2	8·97	9·1	10·65	10·0	5·65	5·2	44·49	54·8
1·57	2·9	3·02	5·0	6·89	9·8	9·90	10·9	2·57	2·8	5·37	6·3	1·69	3·3	33·20	45·2
2·22	4·2	3·91	7·6	4·86	8·0	7·11	8·3	17·80	14·9	19·57	13·8	9·02	5·9	65·29	64·5
0·83	1·5	3·41	4·6	3·08	5·5	4·64	7·0	18·36	14·1	1·95	3·0	1·03	1·1	38·60	44·4
3·11	4·9	3·30	5·5	4·69	7·4	5·80	7·2	7·27	8·7	5·76	7·0	3·28	3·7	36·41	49·7
1·96	3·6	2·96	6·0	7·59	10·0	10·42	13·8	3·69	4·2	2·17	3·7	0·34	0·9	33·11	49·9
1·55	2·7	2·17	5·2	4·88	6·6	9·48	9·3	5·90	10·3	14·79	13·1	4·85	4·5	47·14	57·3
0·78	2·2	1·09	2·8	2·87	4·2	6·22	9·5	7·63	9·8	0·49	0·9	0·82	1·2	25·68	41·0
2·11	3·8	3·47	5·4	5·48	8·2	5·65	6·9	9·08	9·5	8·38	9·6	5·86	5·4	43·82	54·2
2·32	2·9	2·34	4·7	9·33	12·2	8·21	10·7	5·14	5·3	3·87	5·2	1·24	3·1	37·32	51·2
1·81	3·8	2·57	4·8	6·01	8·6	10·68	10·6	9·83	11·7	24·21	14·9	10·69	6·4	68·82	65·7
0·83	1·7	2·04	3·7	2·92	5·8	5·28	7·0	17·29	11·8	2·42	4·4	1·89	1·7	40·64	46·7
1·63	2·7	1·72	2·8	4·22	6·2	4·28	6·2	8·27	11·0	5·22	8·2	3·23	4·9	33·79	50·0
2·31	3·8	0·89	1·3	5·35	7·8	13·02	12·9	4·39	4·5	3·01	5·2	0·39	1·3	37·95	45·4
0·27	0·7	0·68	1·4	4·70	6·4	5·54	9·0	5·90	10·5	12·55	13·6	7·39	8·6	42·81	59·0
0·44	0·9	1·01	1·4	1·78	2·6	5·75	6·7	6·95	10·0	1·03	2·3	1·58	2·6	27·94	39·2
1·67	2·7	2·58	4·4	4·50	7·1	3·98	5·5	9·07	11·2	10·28	11·5	8·64	8·6	45·12	57·8
1·09	2·0	0·97	1·9	5·46	8·0	8·00	9·7	3·34	4·1	3·04	4·9	4·04	5·1	32·63	43·6
0·95	2·1	1·37	3·2	5·05	6·1	5·83	8·0	10·43	13·5	18·92	14·7	12·35	10·8	59·39	65·9
0·51	1·4	0·79	1·5	1·53	2·6	4·53	5·5	18·86	10·6	5·78	7·0	2·51	3·3	44·14	43·5
1·41	2·6	1·30	2·7	2·34	4·5	2·56	4·5	8·53	10·8	5·86	8·2	3·74	5·4	32·21	49·4
1·28	3·9	0·70	1·8	3·67	6·8	6·85	8·3	3·14	4·7	4·56	5·6	0·89	2·5	29·55	43·8
0·91	1·8	0·78	1·5	1·51	3·0	6·55	9·3	10·89	10·8	8·96	11·2	5·16	8·3	41·37	59·3
0·21	0·6	0·58	1·3	0·83	1·6	2·45	4·6	9·18	9·5	2·54	5·0	1·07	2·2	27·68	37·8
0·75	2·0	0·55	1·6	0·66	1·6	1·11	2·3	7·50	10·3	6·57	8·9	4·13	5·4	28·18	43·4
1·77	4·0	0·57	1·8	1·72	3·2	2·33	4·7	3·65	5·0	5·12	6·3	0·82	1·9	24·74	39·3
0·59	1·6	0·27	1·0	0·34	0·8	2·08	3·4	8·83	11·8	6·49	9·5	4·97	8·6	31·67	48·1
0·53	1·4	0·69	1·3	0·39	0·7	0·65	1·4	7·88	10·2	3·27	5·1	0·93	1·6	23·97	35·7
10·70	15·6	13·03	16·8	8·65	14·3	6·37	12·0	10·08	15·4	5·46	9·5	2·83	4·5	69·51	111·7
13·70	14·6	11·50	14·0	18·05	16·9	10·38	15·3	5·48	9·1	2·87	5·6	1·27	2·4	76·75	98·9
7·73	11·8	12·95	15·0	5·57	9·9	12·29	18·1	12·26	19·9	8·19	12·1	1·72	3·4	70·32	110·5
7·44	12·1	5·29	9·5	3·39	7·9	10·29	12·5	6·60	11·6	0·34	1·2	1·26	1·5	49·74	78·4
41·89	25·6	45·43	29·7	29·37	27·2	9·82	16·4	10·07	12·2	3·08	4·8	0·27	0·5	148·25	128·8
45·71	20·5	63·25	29·4	36·22	28·9	21·09	19·9	8·68	9·2	0·57	0·7	...	...	181·11	116·8
44·79	25·3	48·94	30·6	18·55	22·4	20·14	22·2	12·07	16·6	5·04	7·2	0·23	0·3	155·39	134·2
41·49	22·4	15·79	21·2	15·53	19·3	10·74	10·6	5·87	7·8	0·19	0·1	...	...	108·41	99·3
34·02	25·0	30·46	24·9	16·52	21·6	6·08	11·8	9·74	12·7	3·86	5·9	0·63	1·2	114·97	122·7
43·84	20·5	40·63	25·6	32·26	23·6	10·22	13·7	8·37	10·4	2·19	4·0	0·25	0·3	149·29	112·8
31·47	22·7	32·29	27·6	6·40	14·1	9·51	17·2	11·98	14·6	6·92	8·8	0·48	1·2	108·83	119·4
35·60	23·2	15·68	17·3	5·55	11·3	3·66	8·3	9·12	12·2	0·17	0·7	0·11	0·1	89·79	96·9
5·19	5·2	2·68	5·3	4·38	7·4	5·14	7·3	6·31	9·3	3·55	6·0	1·00	2·6	34·09	53·5
2·01	3·4	1·99	4·0	6·99	9·4	12·34	13·8	4·77	5·1	1·73	3·1	0·36	0·9	37·11	59·7
1·14	2·7	0·95	2·2	3·65	5·2	9·23	12·4	5·42	9·9	12·01	11·8	2·40	3·3	41·42	58·0
0·55	1·3	1·06	1·7	1·70	3·4	9·68	11·1	3·61	7·0	0·20	0·5	0·92	1·4	26·25	37·9
1·94	4·1	1·07	3·0	2·07	4·3	2·49	4·5	6·45	9·3	3·40	5·6	1·23	2·6	25·48	44·4
1·91	3·9	0·98	2·6	4·36	5·6	6·09	7·8	3·31	5·2	3·97	5·5	0·16	0·6	28·44	44·5
0·85	2·6	0·71	1·8	1·63	2·9	7·39	10·8	7·97	11·8	6·54	9·4	1·26	3·1	32·90	53·1
0·61	1·4	0·61	1·4	0·79	1·5	5·14	7·1	5·31	8·5	0·17	0·7	0·52	1·6	20·23	34·3
3·30	5·9	4·34	8·2	5·59	9·3	5·50	8·5	4·83	5·8	1·65	3·5	0·09	0·3	27·21	45·8
2·79	5·1	3·83	7·8	4·45	6·8	9·03	13·6	2·38	3·8	0·06	0·2	...	...	25·00	41·8
3·06	4·8	4·49	9·2	2·12	5·7	9·83	12·8	1·31	3·3	2·38	3·9	...	...	25·75	44·1
0·77	1·8	0·60	1·8	4·30	6·1	6·11	8·4	0·90	2·7	0·16	0·4	...	...	15·87	27·2
2·36	4·5	3·09	5·9	4·72	7·7	4·89	8·0	5·67	7·8	3·54	5·5	1·09	2·0	27·42	45·5
1·84	5·0	2·08	4·0	6·95	8·1	7·58	14·2	2·28	2·9	1·31	2·6	0·44	0·6	24·00	40·6
1·03	2·4	1·70	4·8	2·56	4·4	6·03	9·6	2·45	5·4	6·19	8·4	2·37	2·0	25·48	40·7
0·57	2·0	0·36	1·0	1·48	3·6	6·85	9·8	4·36	7·1	0·58	1·1	0·03	0·1	19·21	32·3
2·61	5·4	2·64	7·0	3·96	7·5	4·57	7·7	3·95	6·4	2·02	3·5	0·09	0·2	22·79	43·6
4·97	5·9	1·51	4·1	3·05	5·4	14·46	14·7	2·64	4·3	0·10	0·3	...	...	29·66	40·7
1·77	4·5	2·73	7·4	1·73	4·8	8·31	11·1	2·30	5·3	2·01	4·4	0·09	0·4	22·99	44·5
0·98	2·5	0·89	2·5	2·34	4·6	9·60	11·9	0·99	2·8	0·05	0·2	...	...	18·98	31·5
2·51	4·2	2·35	5·3	5·14	8·5	4·92	6·5	4·56	6·4	2·10	3·5	0·23	0·6	24·44	40·0
3·49	5·5	1·51	2·8	3·65	5·7	12·30	15·9	2·66	4·0	0·14	0·4	0·18	0·4	25·70	38·6
1·84	2·5	0·84	3·0	1·09	3·5	7·51	9·5	1·08	3·7	3·28	5·4	0·38	1·1	18·75	34·1
0·43	1·1	0·13	0·5	2·05	3·2	9·69	10·0	1·93	4·3	0·36	0·7	...	...	17·35	26·9
6·53	7·3	7·23	9·0	6·71	9·9	5·30	8·1	7·58	9·3	5·26	6·7	2·33	2·9	45·72	61·4
6·83	5·6	7·74	8·0	9·41	11·0	10·37	13·0	4·91	5·5	2·63	3·6	0·65	1·4	48·14	56·6
5·93	6·2	7·30	8·6	4·51	7·4	7·96	10·6	8·13	10·4	9·45	9·1	3·49	3·5	51·32	63·1
4·99	4·8	3·32	4·9	3·76	6·2	6·08	7·9	8·19	8·2	1·00	1·7	0·60	0·9	35·70	45·5

Diagram showing the Birth and Death Rates per Mille per annum in the District of Chingleput with Rainfall and prices of food (RICE) during the year 1899 Compared with 1898 and 1897 and the average of the ten years ending 1896

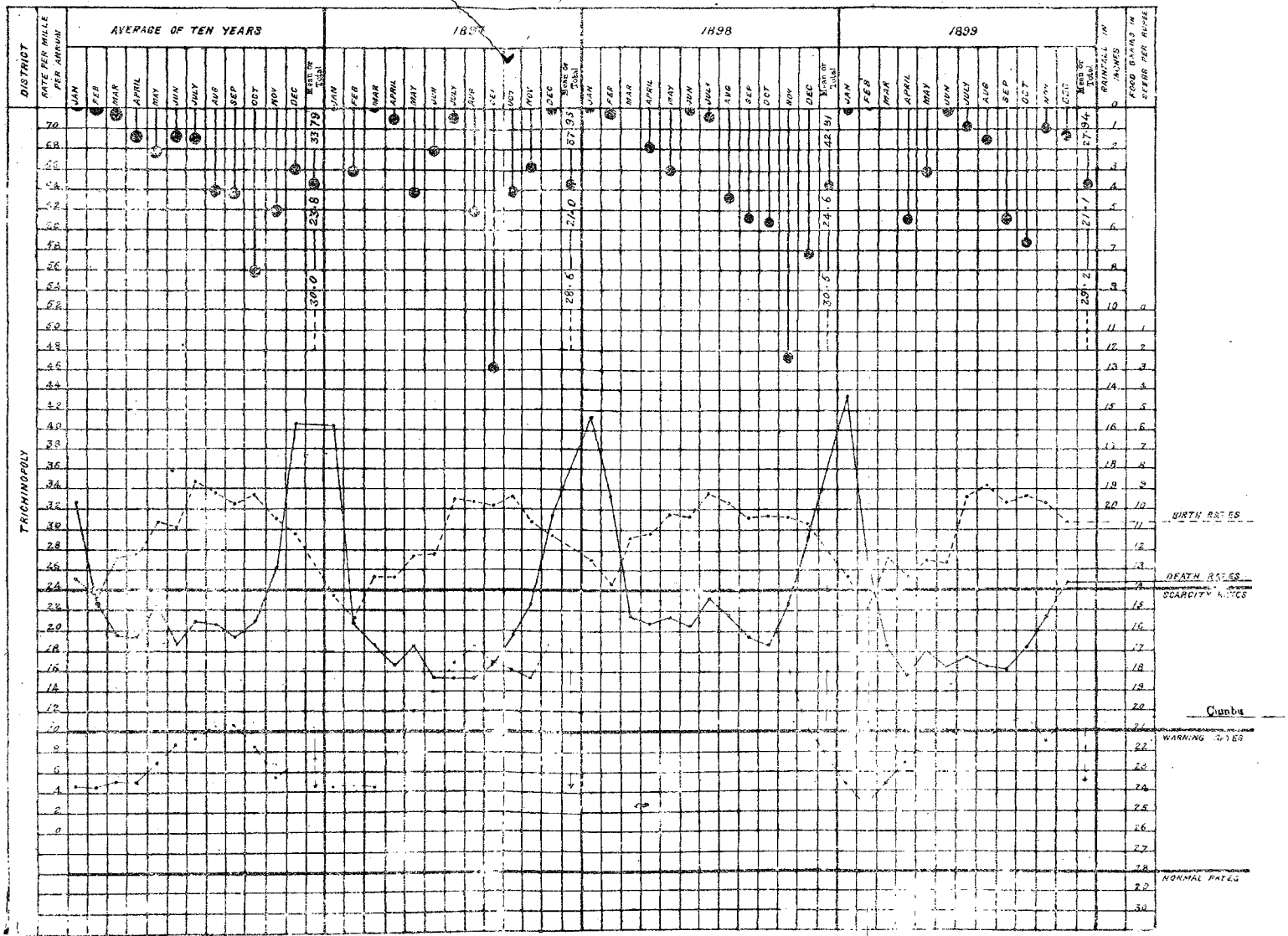
Census population of 1891 = 1136928 * Area = 2842 sq. miles * Class B = 60.42 p. cent * Class G = 13.22 p. Cent



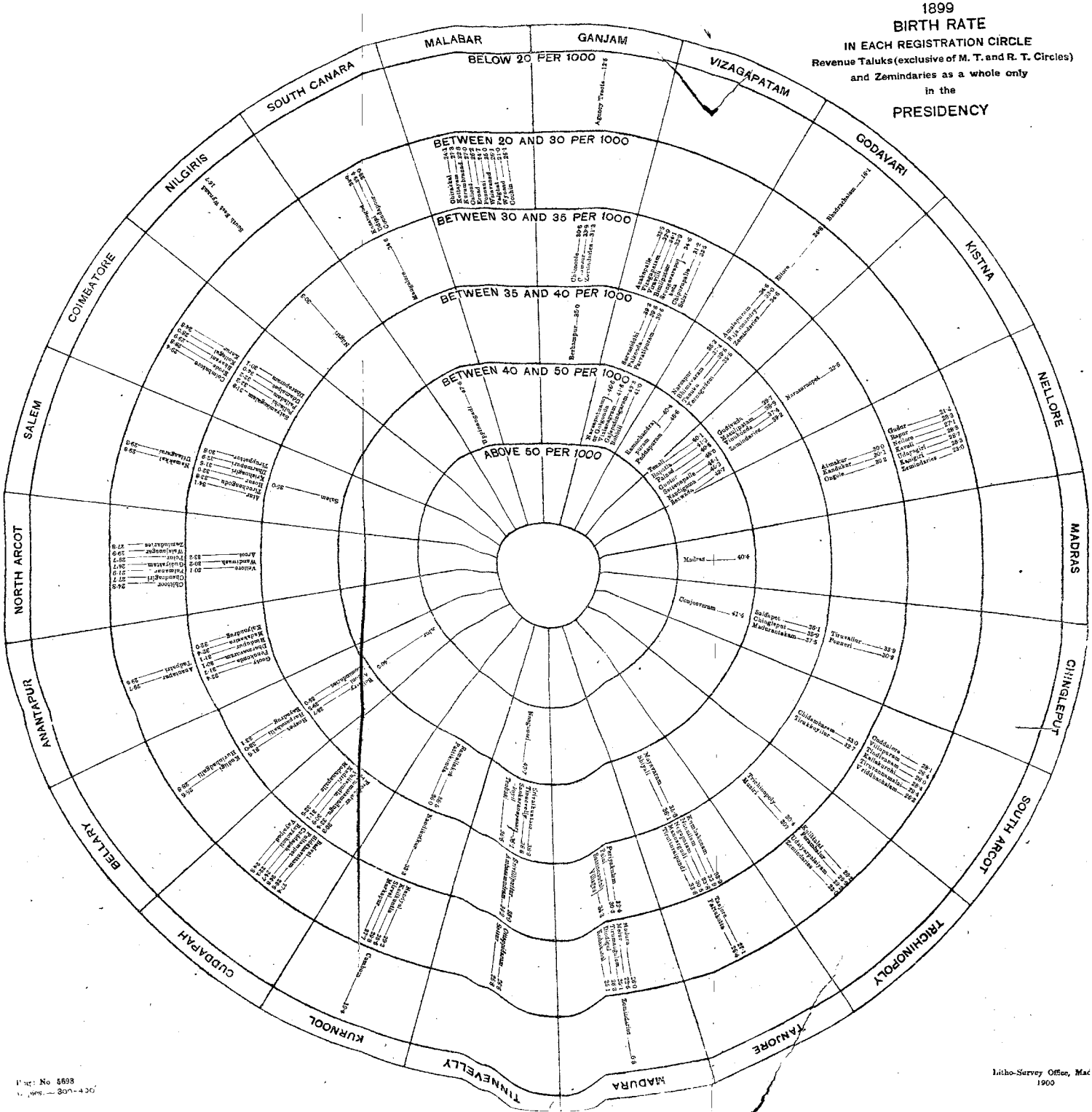
S.O. (Reg No. 5701
1900) Copies – 300–400

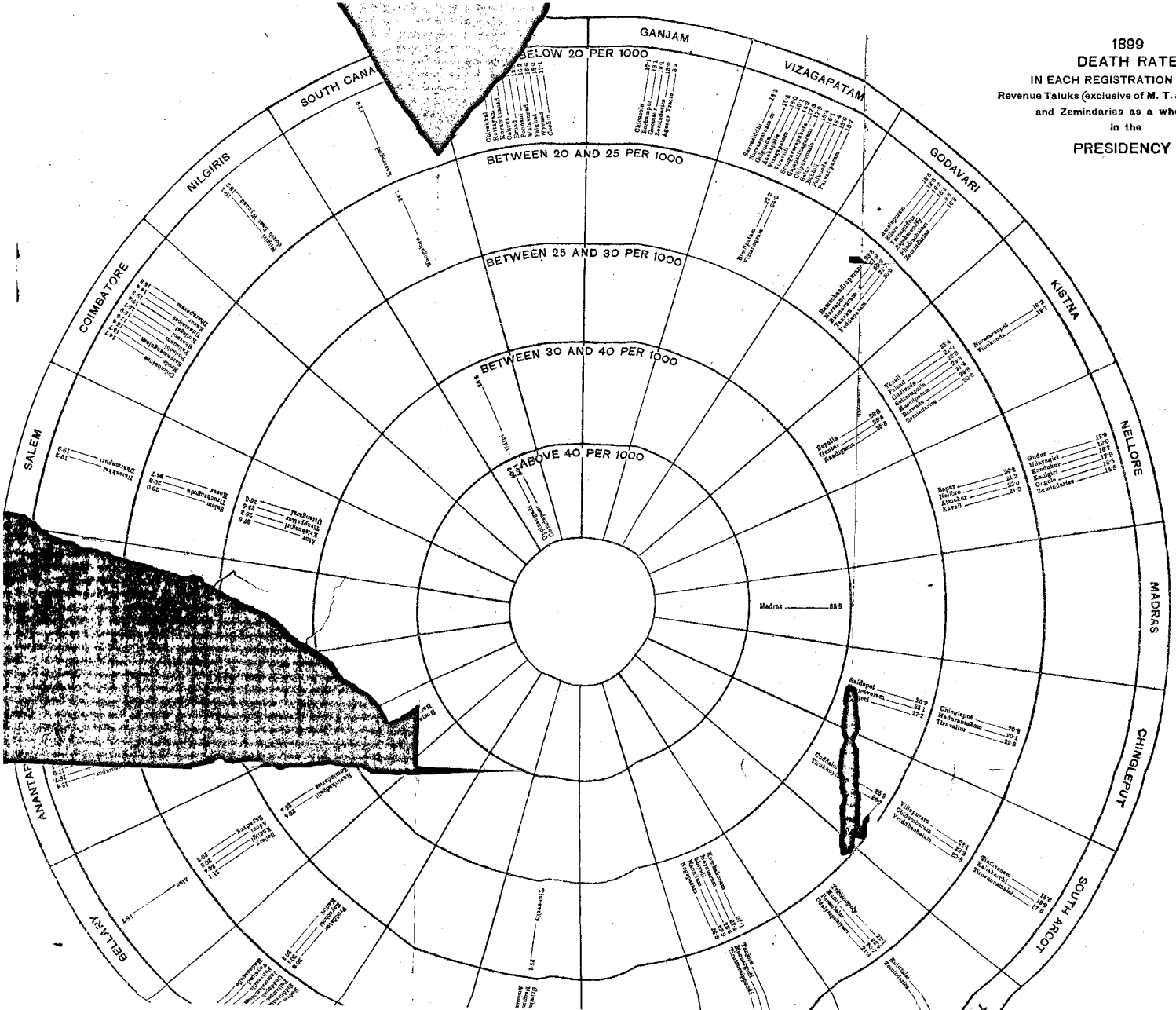
Diagram Showing the Birth and Death Rates per Mille per annum in the District of Trichinopoly with Rainfall and prices of food (CUMBU) during the year 1899 Compared with 1898 and 1897 and the average of the ten years ending 1896.

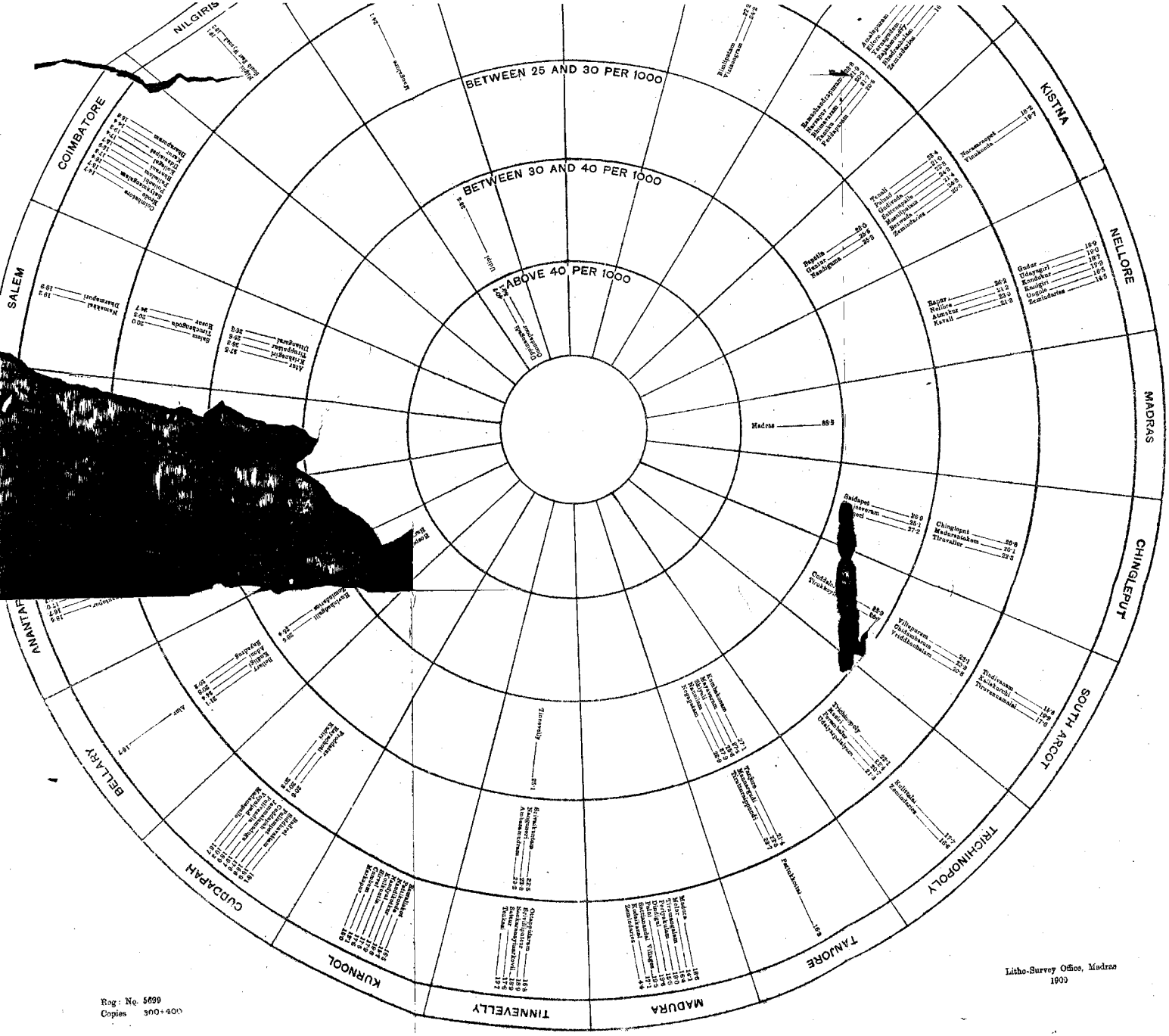
Census population of 1891 = 1372717 ※ Area 3631 sq. Miles ※ Class B = 69·89 sq. Cent ※ Class G = 6·74 sq. Cent.



C.O. 1900 { Reg. No. 5700 Copies — 300+400


1899
BIRTH RATE
IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCLE
Revenue Taluks (exclusive of M. T. and R. T. Circles)
and Zemindaries as a whole only
in the
PRESIDENCY
BELOW 20 PER 1000
BETWEEN 20 AND 30 PER 1000
BETWEEN 30 AND 35 PER 1000
BETWEEN 35 AND 40 PER 1000
BETWEEN 40 AND 50 PER 1000
ABOVE 50 PER 1000
MALABAR
GANJAM
VIZAGAPATAM
GODAVARI
KISTNA
NELLORE
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
SOUTH ARCOT
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
KURNOOL
CUDDAPAH
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
NORTH ARCOT
SALEM
COIMBATORE
NILGIRIS
SOUTH CANARA
Litho-Survey Office, Mad
1900


1899
DEATH RATE
IN EACH REGISTRATION CIRCL
Revenue Taluks (exclusive of M. T. and R. T
and Zemindaries as a whole only
in the
PRESIDENCY
BELOW 20 PER 1000
BETWEEN 20 AND 25 PER 1000
BETWEEN 25 AND 30 PER 1000
BETWEEN 30 AND 40 PER 1000
ABOVE 40 PER 1000
GANJAM
VIZAGAPATAM
GODAVARI
KISTNA
NELLORE
MADRAS
CHINGLEPUT
SOUTH ARCOT
SOUTH CANA
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
SALEM
ANANTAP
BELLARY
Madras 85·5



Litho-Survey Office, Madras
1909

Reg: No. 5699
Copies 300+400

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1899-1900.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1900.